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Herbert/New York Times Letter

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In America

BOB HERBERT

When Summer Turns Deadly

The death toll from the heat that scorched much of the country from mid-July to the early days of August has reached 271. The states that fared worst were Illinois, with 120 fatalities, and Missouri, with 61.

Get used to it. This summer's intense heat is not, by itself, evidence that global warming is upon us. But it is part of an increasingly convincing trend, and it's a good example of the hazards we'll face if, as expected, that trend continues.

In an interview last week, Dr. Michael Oppenheimer, chief scientist of the Environmental Defense Fund, said the average person in a place like the New York metropolitan area would probably experience the change over the coming decades in the following fashion: "It's getting hot, it's getting humid, it's getting horrible, and it's happening more and more often."

He added: "This is very important because there are direct public health impacts from too much heat. Heat kills. It's that simple."

Dr. Laurence Kalkstein of the Center for Climatic Research at the Uni-

versity of Delaware is an expert on the relationship between extreme temperatures and mortality. In a paper he co-authored with J. Scott Greene of the University of Oklahoma, he wrote:

"Using models that estimate climate change for the years 2020 and 2050, it is estimated that summer mortality will increase dramatically and winter mortality will decrease slightly, even if people acclimatize to the increased warmth. Thus, a sizable net increase in weather-related mortality is estimated if the climate warms as the models predict."

Dr. Kalkstein noted in an interview that it is not just high temperatures but heat associated with particular types of oppressive air masses that is most dangerous to humans. And the occurrences of those high-risk air masses are expected to increase substantially over the next several decades.

For New Yorkers it will ultimately seem as if the city, weather-wise, had slipped far below the Mason-Dixon line. A report in June from the Environmental Defense Fund (prepared in

A glimpse of tragedies to come.

collaboration with researchers from Columbia University) said that in the best-case scenario New York City in the year 2100 would have as many 90-degree-plus days as Miami has now.

In the worst case, New York would have as many 90-plus days as Houston, which is about six times as many as New York has now.

The health consequences of extreme heat vary from one population to another. New Yorkers and Bostonians and Chicagoans will not soon be ready for the kinds of intense summers that are beckoning.

"We respond in relative fashion to the weather," said Dr. Kalkstein. "What is hot to someone in Duluth is very different from what's hot to someone in Atlanta. In Boston people start dying in the low 90's. In New

York it's a little higher. In Washington it's a little higher yet."

We are speeding toward increasingly tragic long-term consequences. The smart thing to do would be to view the toll from this summer's heat wave as a warning, a sign that closer attention must be paid and strategies and solutions developed.

As bad as the official death toll was, Dr. Kalkstein believes the real toll this summer was probably much higher. "The death rates could be 50 to 60 percent higher from all heat-related causes," he said. "Not just heat stroke and heat exhaustion, but from heart attacks and respiratory distress and so on. What we do to measure heat-related death is look at the long-term baseline, the average. And during these heat waves, when there are bad air masses in, we look at the number of deaths above that particular baseline. And we attribute all of those deaths to the heat."

During the interview, Dr. Kalkstein mentioned that while studying heat-related deaths in Rome he came upon the surprising finding that in severe

heat waves women apparently were dying at significantly higher rates than men.

He said: "On the worst 1 percent of days, women in Rome die at a rate that is 50 percent higher in some cases than men do. We've never seen this result before."

He said he and his colleagues plan to re-check their data, which have not yet been published, and also will try to determine if similar patterns exist in the U.S. □

Note to Readers

The Op-Ed page welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. Because of the volume of submissions, however, we regret that we cannot acknowledge an article or return it. If manuscripts are accepted for publication, authors will be notified within two weeks. For further information, call (212) 556-1831.

Look Who's Paying Estate Tax

To the Editor:

Re "Teddy Roosevelt Betrayed" (Op-Ed, Aug. 9), by Susan Dunn:

I doubt that Theodore Roosevelt, who persuaded Congress to establish the inheritance tax, intended for the tax to have a punitive effect on the middle class, but that's what has happened.

The estate tax has become a revenue-raising device, not a way of leveling the playing field. Real estate inflation and the booming stock market have increased significantly the number of middle-class people exposed to the tax. Surely Roosevelt never intended to include in the plutocratic class middle-class people who have two adult children and four grandchildren, and want to assist with the housing and education needs of their offspring. That is not a way for our Government to reward initiative and a lifetime of hard work.

By all means let the true plutocrats be subject to Teddy Roosevelt's wishes, but leave the middle class out of it. HUGH TREANOR
Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 9, 1999

To the Editor:

An estate tax that actually broke up large fortunes and prevented excessive wealth concentration might be worth supporting (Op-Ed, Aug. 9). But today's estate tax does neither. Estate-planning techniques can reduce the tax to nothing, even for those with very large fortunes, and these techniques are most likely to be used by those with great wealth.

In contrast, those with modest wealth are much less likely to engage in tax planning, and thus bear a heavier burden of the estate tax. BRUCE BARTLETT
Great Falls, Va., Aug. 10, 1999

To the Editor:

Susan Dunn (Op-Ed, Aug. 9) wonders why there has been "no meaningful debate on taxing vast fortunes," and reminds us of Franklin Roosevelt's observation that "inherited economic power is as inconsistent with the ideals of this generation as inherited political power was inconsistent with the ideals of the generation which established our Government."

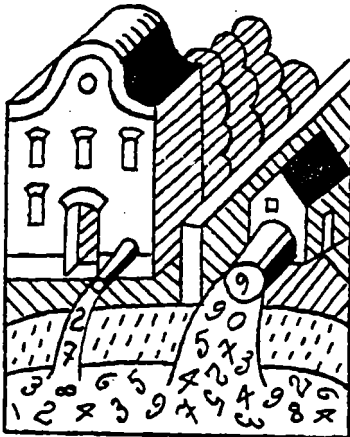
If F.D.R. were alive today, he would probably admit that at least

since a 1976 Supreme Court ruling equating campaign spending with free speech, there has been no practical difference between economic wealth and political power.

Thus, those required to pay the estate tax can purchase for politicians the required amount of television time to say that there is no room for meaningful debate on issues like the benefits to the country of the estate tax. PARKER CODDINGTON
Sudbury, Mass., Aug. 10, 1999

To the Editor:

Re "The Other Surplus Option" (Op-Ed, Aug. 11), by Robert B. Reich: Significant investments by the Government in basic research over the past 50 years have provided this country with the advances that



Mans Bishofs

allowed it to achieve the economic prosperity and security it enjoys. Just a few examples include the Internet, which has transformed communication and commerce, geographic information systems, which have modernized how the public and private sector plan, and magnetic resonance imaging, which has revolutionized diagnostic medicine.

Economic growth and technological advances are dependent on increased support for basic research. In its zeal to cut taxes and impose spending limitations, Congress seems to have forgotten this.

HOWARD J. SILVER
Washington, Aug. 11, 1999

Congress Stalls On Global Warming

To the Editor:

Re Bob Herbert's Aug. 5 and 8 columns on the dangers of global warming:

Since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore have proposed and put in place a series of common-sense programs — like research on clean and efficient energy technologies and partnerships with industry — to help reduce the likelihood of catastrophic global climate changes.

Unfortunately, Congress has not shown the same leadership. For example, this year Congress has failed to enact important tax credits, like those for consumers who buy energy-efficient houses and cars, or for energy produced from renewable resources. Most disturbing, Congressional Republicans have attached riders to pending appropriations bills with the intent of forestalling almost any progress in fighting the threats that global warming presents. ROGER S. BALLENTINE
Washington, Aug. 11, 1999

The writer is deputy assistant to the President and White House climate change director.

To the Editor:

Re "A Handful of Dust" (editorial, Aug. 8):

If we are truly in the midst of a global warming trend, conserving water will only help mitigate the effects of the heat, not address its cause. What we need is for individuals to take responsibility for their energy use, since it is our continued burning of fossil fuels that is beginning to wreak havoc on our climate.

Individually, small changes in the way we use energy can go a long way toward reducing the gases that are trapping heat and helping to make our summer days unbearable. Driving fuel-efficient cars, taking mass transit and turning off our lights, computers, televisions and fax machines when we're not using them are just a few examples of things we can do to slow the burning of fossil fuels. LORI RAPAPORT
New York, Aug. 10, 1999

The New York Times

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1999

PRESIDENT CLINTON: GROWING CLEAN ENERGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

AUGUST 12, 1999

President Clinton today announced new steps to spur bio-based technologies that can help grow the economy, enhance U.S. energy security, and meet environmental challenges like global warming. The President issued an Executive Order coordinating Federal efforts to accelerate these 21st century technologies – which can convert crops, trees, and other “biomass” into a vast array of fuels and materials – and set a goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010. Meeting this goal could create \$15 billion to \$20 billion in new income for farmers and rural America, and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by over 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking more than 70 million cars off the road. In addition, the President called on Congress to approve his proposed research funding and tax credits to promote energy efficiency, bioenergy, and other clean energy sources.

New Economic Opportunities for a New Century. Advances in farm, forestry, and other biological sciences are fueling a revolution in the use of biomass (trees, crops, and agricultural and forestry wastes) to make low polluting products, such as:

- **transportation fuels**, like cellulosic ethanol from agricultural waste;
- **electricity**, by burning willows and switchgrass along with coal in existing plants and by converting paper industry by-products into fuel gases; and,
- **commercial products**, such as chemicals, glues, paints – even furniture and textiles.

By creating high-tech jobs and new economic opportunities, meeting the President’s goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts could add \$15 billion to \$20 billion in new income for farmers and many rural communities.

Cleaner Energy, Cleaner Environment. Bioenergy and bioproducts can dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming. Since crops absorb carbon during growth, their use for energy and other applications results in near zero net carbon release.

- Tripling our use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010 will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by over 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking over 70 million cars off the road.
- In addition, the deep-rooted plants commonly used for biomass are helpful in controlling erosion, filtering chemicals from water runoff, and slowing floodwaters.

Energy Security. Meeting the President’s goal of tripling our use of bioproducts and bioenergy will allow us to cut back on the almost 4 billion barrels of oil we are projected to import in 2010.

Federal Leadership. Leading scientific and industry groups are calling for a stronger Federal role to help move these promising technologies from the laboratory to the marketplace. Today’s Executive Order creates a powerful new research management team focused on an ambitious set of goals. It:

- Establishes a permanent council consisting of the Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture, the EPA Administrator, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and other agency heads to develop a detailed biomass research program to be presented annually as part of the Federal budget.
- Directs the council to review major agency regulations, incentives and programs to ensure that they effectively promote the use of bioproducts and bioenergy.
- Creates an outside advisory group with representatives from bio-based industries, farm and forestry sectors, universities, and environmental groups.

In a separate Executive Memorandum, the President instructed the Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture to prepare a report within the next 120 days on options for modifying existing DOE and USDA programs with a goal of tripling U.S. use of bio-based products and bioenergy by 2010.

**GROWING CLEAN ENERGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY:
FOR OUR ECONOMY, OUR CLIMATE AND A MORE SECURE AMERICA
AUGUST 12, 1999**

BEGIN TEXT BOX President Clinton today issued an Executive Order that will coordinate Federal efforts to accelerate the development of 21st century bio-based industries that use trees, crops, and agricultural waste to make fuels, chemicals, and electricity. Speaking at a roundtable attended by CEOs, scientists, farmers, and environmental leaders, the President emphasized that these efforts will create high-tech economic opportunities for rural America, help meet environmental challenges like global warming, and enhance U.S. energy security. The President called on Congress to approve his pending budget request for bioenergy funding and announced a goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010. This would create \$15 to \$20 billion in new income for farmers and rural America and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by over 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking 83 million cars off the road. **END TEXT BOX**

New Economic Opportunities for the New Economy. Advances in farm, forestry, and other biological sciences are fueling a revolution in the use of biomass (trees, crops, and agricultural and forestry wastes) to produce high-efficiency, low polluting products, such as:

- **transportation fuels**, like ethanol, using cellulosic biomass (agricultural “waste”);
 - **electricity**, by co-firing biomass from willows and switchgrass in existing coal plants and through biomass gasification using paper industry by-products; and,
 - **commercial products**, such as chemicals, glues, paints – even furniture and textiles.
- Meeting the President’s goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts will ***create high-tech jobs and \$15-20 billion in new income for farmers and rural communities.***

Cleaner Energy, Cleaner Environment. Bioenergy and bioproducts can ***drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming.*** Since biomass crops absorb carbon during growth, their use for energy and other applications results in near zero net carbon release.

- Tripling our use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010 will result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions of over 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking 83 million cars off the road.
- The deep-rooted plants commonly used for biomass are helpful in controlling erosion, filtering chemicals from water runoff, and slowing floodwaters.

Energy Security. Meeting the President’s goal of tripling our use of bioproducts and bioenergy will allow us to cut back on the almost 4 billion barrels of oil we are projected to import in 2010.

Federal Leadership. Today’s Executive Order acts on the advice of a number of scientific and industry groups to create a powerful new research management team focused on an ambitious set of goals.

- The Order establishes a permanent council consisting of the Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture, the EPA Administrator, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and other agency heads to develop a detailed biomass research program to be presented annually as part of the Federal budget.
- The plan will be reviewed by an outside advisory group with representatives from bio-based industries, farm and forestry sectors, universities, and environmental groups.
- The Order instructs the council to review major agency regulations, incentives and programs to ensure that are being used effectively to promote the use of bioproducts and bioenergy.
- In a separate Executive Memorandum, the President instructed the Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture to prepare a report within the next 120 days on options for modifying existing DOE and USDA programs with a goal of tripling U.S. use of bio-based products and bioenergy by 2010.

Q: How far would achieving the President's goal (tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010) take towards our Kyoto target?

A: It would get us about 1/5 of the way there.

The Kyoto Protocol would require the United States to reduce its annual greenhouse gas emissions by 7% below 1990 levels for the period 2008-2012. That would mean reducing our emissions below 1990 levels by an amount equal to approximately 500 million metric tons of carbon (MMTCE).

Currently, bioenergy provides the United States with about 3 quadrillion BTUs ("quads") of energy. Tripling this to 9 quads by 2010 would mean that 6 quads worth of energy produced from existing sources would be displaced by energy from biomass – which has near zero net emissions. This would emissions reductions of approximately 100 MMCTE, based on the average ratio of carbon production to energy production in 1998.

PRESIDENT CLINTON: GROWING CLEAN ENERGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

AUGUST 12, 1999

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GAMEPLAN FOR THE ROUNDTABLE

President Completes Remarks

Goal is to complete Roundtable discussion one hour after the President departs.

OPENING STATEMENTS -- 15 minutes -- 2 Minutes apiece

Secretary Glickman
Secretary Richardson
Administrator Browner
Senator Lugar

QUESTION AND ANSWER DISCUSSION -- 30 Minutes

Secretary Richardson aims the following question at Joseph Miller, Edan Prabhu, Stephen Gatto, and Senator Lugar:

Q. What are the specific policy measures that government should take to help your industry meet the President's target of tripling bioenergy use by 2010, and what impact could these have on reducing our dependence on foreign oil?

Administrator Browner aims the following question at Carol Werner, Bruce Dale, Amal Mansour.

Q. We know that current bioenergy technologies like ethanol can help solve public health and environmental problems like smog. What is the potential of these and even newer technologies to help us solve environmental and public health problems like global warming?

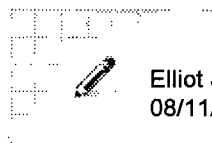
Secretary Glickman aims the following question at Tom Mitchell, and Lanny Jass Michael Yost, and Roger Pine:

Q. What do you have planned for bioenergy and biobased products, and how do you anticipate that these technologies will help farmers and farm income?

Note: Answers from each participant would be limited to 2 minutes, and Secretary Glickman would retain overall responsibility for making sure that the session operated in a timely manner.

CLOSING REMARKS -- 10 Minutes

Secretary Glickman



Elliot J. Diringer
08/11/99 03:38:37 PM

Record Type: Record

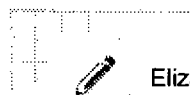
To: John D. Gibson/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: PLS FORWARD TO PAUL - ADVISORY: President Clinton to Make Announcement on Bio-Energy and Climate Change

can you ask paul to fax this to natalie at DOE for distribution to their press. thanks.

----- Forwarded by Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP on 08/11/99 03:38 PM -----



Elizabeth R. Newman
08/11/99 03:34:08 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP@EOP, andy.solomon@usda.gov

Subject: ADVISORY: President Clinton to Make Announcement on Bio-Energy and Climate Change

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY

Contact: 202/456-7150 August 11, 1999

PRESIDENT CLINTON TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT ON BIO-ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Washington, D.C. -- President Clinton will make an announcement on bio-energy and climate change on Thursday, August 12, 1999, at 2:00 p.m. in the Main Atrium at the Department of Agriculture.

WHAT: President Clinton to make announcement on bio-energy and climate change.

WHERE: Department of Agriculture

J. Whitten Building
Main Atrium

WHEN: Thursday, August 12, 1999, at 2:00 p.m.

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS

Press Entrance: Jefferson Drive, NW (Mall
Side)

Pre-set: 9:30-10:30 a.m.

Final Access: 12:30 -1:30 p.m.

Truck Parking: Jefferson Drive, NW (South
Curb)

CREDENTIALS: There is no pre-credentialing for this event.

Media wishing to cover the event must present valid
press identification at the designated entrance to gain
access.

30-30-30

Message Sent To: _____



Elliot J. Diringer
08/11/99 05:14:37 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: draft bioenergy remarks

Draft 8/11/99 5:00 pm
Elliot Diringer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON BIOENERGY EXECUTIVE ORDER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
August 12, 1999**

Acknowledgments: Sec. Glickman; Sec. Richardson; Admin. Browner; Sen. Lugar; Sen. Harkin [not present]

Thank you, Amal. It's always inspiring to hear how a determined, innovative entrepreneur can create jobs, push the limits of technology, and help grow our economy in ways that also benefit our environment.

That is what I want to talk about today – new ways to sustain both our prosperity and our environment. This century has witnessed truly remarkable advances in science and technology – innovations that in so many ways have come to define our modern way of life. Antibiotics, the transistor, the semiconductor, even the mute button.

One of the most important advances came some 90 years ago in a two-room laboratory in an old farmhouse overlooking Lake Michigan. That was where William Merriam Burton, a chemist for Standard Oil, achieved the breakthrough that launched the modern petrochemical industry. Burton understood that a new contraption called the automobile was about to create a mammoth market for petroleum products that his industry was not prepared to meet. The answer, he believed, was to squeeze more usable power from each and every molecule of petroleum pumped from the ground.

Soon, refineries were using Burton's invention to churn out millions of barrels of gasoline every year. But Burton did more than pave the way for the automobile era. He demonstrated the extraordinary power of science to shape an industry, fuel our economy, and meet our greatest challenges.

On the verge of the 21st century, we may well be nearing a similar breakthrough – one that can help us meet the new challenges of a new century, from sustaining our prosperity to easing the threat of global warming. Once again, the key will be science and technology. But instead of irreplaceable fossil fuels mined from deep in the earth, our raw materials this time will be living, renewable resources raised from the soil.

Today, scientists are tapping the hidden potential of trees and plants. Once we used only the seed or kernel, and tossed away the rest; now we are discovering how to extract energy and material from the entire plant. Waste once left on the farmer's field or the forest floor is becoming a precious commodity. And microscopic cells are being put to work as tiny factories converting crops and waste into a vast array of fuels and materials – everything from paints to pharmaceuticals to new fibers.

One of the lessons of this century is that we are best served by new technology when we ask -- right at the outset -- what it is we hope to achieve. In the case of bioenergy and bio-products, there are several good answers.

First, the potential economic benefits are enormous – not only for farmers, who will raise much of the raw material, but for the timber industry, chemical manufacturers, power companies, and small entrepreneurs like Amal Mansour [Mon-SOOR]. And, as I'm sure Vice President Gore will be discussing in Iowa today, these are technologies that will help close the opportunity gap by bringing good high-tech jobs to rural America.

Second, by substituting domestic, renewable resources for fossil fuels, we can ease our growing dependence on imported oil.

Third, as my Council of Advisors on Science and Technology concluded in a recent report, by exporting these and other renewable technologies, we can help developing countries meet their soaring energy needs and raise their standard of living with clean, low-cost energy.

Fourth, and most important, bioenergy can help us meet the most pressing environmental challenge of the new century – the challenge of global climate change. Scientists tell us that this decade is likely the warmest in 1,000 years, and the awful heat and drought we've endured this summer is but a taste of the extreme weather that could be in store unless we act now against global warming. Bioenergy can do just that -- heating our homes, fueling our vehicles, and powering our factories while producing virtually no greenhouse gas pollution.

But if we are to make the most of these opportunities, government and industry must work as partners. Just as the government provided critical leadership to help develop the semiconductor, the Internet, and countless other innovations, we must nurture these fledgling bio-industries so they can flourish on their own.

I am pleased to announce that today I signed an Executive Order to accelerate the development of these 21st century technologies. This Order establishes a permanent Cabinet-level Council that will develop a strategic plan to help bring the most promising bio-based

technologies to market.

In addition, I am today setting a goal of tripling America's use of bioenergy and bio-based products by 2010. That would generate as much as \$20 billion a year in new income for farmers and rural communities, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by more than 100 million tons a year – the equivalent of taking 83 million cars off the road. With these steps, we are planting the seeds of a new technology for a new century – a technology that will help sustain both our prosperity and our environment.

There is more we must do to meet the challenge of global warming. I am pleased that last year we secured a record \$1 billion to research and develop clean, efficient energy technologies, including bioenergy. In my balanced budget, I have proposed further investments in these technologies, as well as tax credits to reward businesses and consumers who choose energy-efficient cars, homes, and appliances. I urge Congress to approve these investments in our economy and our environment.

Each new century holds the promise of a new beginning. Our choices 100 years ago have brought us both progress and, in some cases, peril. Today, 100 years wiser, we can choose new paths. And we can pass to future generations the best of the 20th century, and the promise of an even brighter future.

Message Sent To:

John Podesta/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP
Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP@EOP
Joel Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Roger S. Ballentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jefferson B. Seabright/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
George T. Frampton/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
Joseph E. Aldy/CEA/EOP@EOP
Thomas A. Kalil/OPD/EOP@EOP
Henry C. Kelly/OSTP/EOP@EOP
Rosina M. Bierbaum/OSTP/EOP@EOP
Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP@EOP

Message Copied To:

Dawn L. Smalls/WHO/EOP@EOP
Leslie Bernstein/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dominique L. Cano/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ann C. Hertelendy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nancy Marlow/CEQ/EOP@EOP

**Draft Opening Statement for Roger Ballentine
For Press Briefing On
President Clinton's Executive Order on Biobased Products and Bioenergy**

Welcome.

We are here today to discuss a new Federal Executive Order that the President will sign today on biobased products and bioenergy.

I am joined by Dan Reicher, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Efficiency and Renewable Energy and by Joe Glober, Deputy Chief Economist from the Department of Agriculture.

I thought I would start off with the basics: namely – “what is biomass?” Simply put, it is trees, crops, and agricultural and forestry waste that is used to make fuels, electricity, chemicals and other products. It is an clean, domestic, renewable source of energy.

The President's Executive Order acts on the advice of numerous recent reports and studies – including one by the National Research Council – that say that Federal research support for bio-based industries can reap us enormous economic and environmental benefits.

The President will also announce a goal today of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts by the year 2010. We estimate that meeting this goal will:

- Create high tech jobs and \$15-20 billion in new income for farmers and rural communities;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 100 million tons – equal to taking over 80 million cars off the road.
- Diversify the U.S. energy portfolio – increasing our energy security.

Today's Order builds on the Administration's record of strong and consistent support for bio-based industries. This includes:

- the Administration's electricity restructuring bill introduced earlier this year requiring that 7.5 percent of all U.S. electricity come from renewable resources by 2010;
- Executive Order 13101, signed in September 1998, instructing Federal agencies to make use of biobased products;
- new proposed tax credits for bio-based electricity production;
- and increased research funding for the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the National Science Foundation.

This support has resulted in real dividends. Right now, American companies are using biomass to produce high-efficiency, low polluting products, such as:

- transportation fuels, like ethanol, using cellulosic biomass or agricultural “waste”;
- electricity, by co-firing biomass from willows and switchgrass in existing coal plants and through biomass gasification using paper industry by-products; and,
- commercial products, such as chemicals, glues, paints – even furniture and textiles.

The President's Executive Order is going to tee us up to take the next steps. It will:

- Create a senior new research council consisting of the Secretaries of Energy and Agriculture, the EPA Administrator, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and other agency heads.
- This group will be charged with developing a detailed biomass research program to be presented annually as part of the Federal budget.
- That plan will be reviewed by an outside advisory group with representatives from bio-based industries, farm and forestry sectors, universities, and environmental groups.

By helping to integrate biomass research, development, and demonstration programs, the President's Executive Order will shorten the time it takes to move new processes and products from the laboratory to the marketplace. In so doing, we think it will:

- Shorten the timeframe for biomass becoming more economically competitive with fossil fuels;
- Shorten the timeframe for creating new high-tech jobs in rural America;
- And shorten the timeframe for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and greater energy security.

Thank you, and we'll be happy to take your questions.

DRAFT 8/11/99 3:45 pm
Elliot Diringer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON BIOENERGY EXECUTIVE ORDER
WASHINGTON, D.C.
August 12, 1999**

[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Glickman, Richardson, Browner, Lugar, Harkin?]

Thank you, Amal. It's always inspiring to hear how a determined, innovative entrepreneur can create jobs, push the limits of technology, and help grow our economy in ways that also benefit our environment.

This century has witnessed truly remarkable advances in science and technology – innovations that in so many ways have come to define our modern way of life. Antibiotics, the transistor, the semiconductor, the mute button – some might even say the cell phone.

One of those advances came some 90 years ago in a two-room laboratory in an old farmhouse overlooking Lake Michigan. That was where William Merriam Burton, a chemist for Standard Oil, achieved the breakthrough that launched the modern petrochemical industry. Burton understood that a new contraption called the automobile was about to create a mammoth market for petroleum products that his industry was not prepared to meet. The answer, he believed, was to make crude refining less crude – to squeeze more usable power from each and every molecule of petroleum pumped from the ground.

Burton's invention was called thermal cracking, and soon refineries were using it to churn out millions of barrels of gasoline every year. We all know, for better or worse, the transformation that followed. But Burton did more than pave the way for the automobile era. He demonstrated the extraordinary power of science to shape an industry, fuel our economy, and meet our greatest challenges.

Today, we may well be on the verge of a similar breakthrough – one that can help us meet the new challenges of a new century, from sustaining our prosperity to easing the threat of global warming. Once again, the key will be science and technology. But instead of irreplaceable fossil fuels mined from deep in the earth, our raw materials this time will be living, renewable resources raised from the soil.

For just as William Burton learned to unlock the power of petroleum, scientists in gleaming modern laboratories today are learning to tap the hidden potential of trees and plants. Where once we used only the seed or kernel, and tossed away the rest, we now are discovering how to extract energy and material from the entire plant. Waste once left on the farmer's field or the forest floor is becoming a precious commodity. And microscopic cells are being put to work as tiny factories converting crops and waste into a vast array of fuels and materials – everything from paints to pharmaceuticals to natural polyester.

A little later on, our esteemed panel will explore the boundless opportunities presented by these emerging bio-based technologies, as well as the significant challenges that still must be overcome.

One of the lessons of this century of innovation is that we are best served by new technology when we ask -- right at the outset -- what it is we hope to achieve. In the case of bioenergy and bio-products, there are several good answers.

First, the potential economic benefits are enormous -- not only for farmers, who will raise much of the raw material, but for the timber industry, chemical manufacturers, power companies, and small entrepreneurs like Amal Mansour. And, as I'm sure Vice President Gore will tell folks in Iowa today, these are technologies that will help close the opportunity gap by bringing good jobs and high-tech industries to rural America.

Second, by substituting domestic, renewable resources for fossil fuels, we can ease our growing dependence on imported oil, improve our balance of payments, and reduce the risk of renewed military conflict halfway around the globe.

Third, as my Council of Advisors on Science and Technology concluded in a recent report, by exporting these and other renewable technologies, we can help developing countries meet their soaring energy needs and raise their standard of living with clean, low-cost energy.

Fourth, and perhaps most important, bioenergy can help us meet the most pressing environmental challenge of the coming century -- the challenge of global climate change. Scientists tell us that this decade is likely the warmest in 1,000 years, and the awful heat and drought we've endured this summer is but a taste of the extreme weather that could be in store unless we act now to address global warming. To do that, we must reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases. And unlike fossil fuels -- the principal source of these emissions -- bioenergy can heat our homes, fuel our vehicles, and power our factories while producing virtually zero greenhouse gas pollution.

But if we are to realize this potential -- if we are to seize these opportunities -- government must help. Just as the federal government provided the critical leadership and coordination that helped to develop the semiconductor, the Internet, and countless other innovations, we must help nurture these fledgling bio-industries so they can flourish on their own.

That is why I am pleased to announce that today I have signed an Executive Order launching a coordinated federal effort to accelerate the development of these 21st century technologies. This Order establishes a permanent Cabinet-level Council that each year will develop a strategic research program to help bring the most promising bio-based technologies to market. In addition, I am today setting a goal of tripling America's use of bioenergy and bio-based products by 2010. That would generate as much as \$20 billion a year in new income for farmers and rural communities, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by more than 100 million tons a year -- the equivalent of taking 83 million cars off the road.

With these steps, we are planting the seeds of a new technology for a new century -- a

technology that will help sustain both our prosperity and our environment. I look forward to working with Congress – and especially with Senator Lugar and Senator Harkin, true leaders in this area – to ensure that America makes the most of the opportunity before us.

There is more we must do to meet the challenge of global warming. I am pleased that this year we secured a record \$1 billion to research and develop clean, efficient energy technologies, including bioenergy. For the coming year, I am proposing another substantial increase, as well as tax credits to reward businesses and consumers who choose energy-efficient cars, homes, and appliances. I urge Congress to approve these investments, which make sense for our economy, and our environment.

Each new century holds the promise of a new beginning. Our choices 100 years ago have brought us unparalleled prosperity and progress. Some, though, have exposed us and our planet to unforeseen peril. Today, 100 years wiser, we can choose new paths. And we can pass to future generations the best of the 20th century, and the promise of an even brighter future.

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Q. Aren't we already subsidizing ethanol with the 54 cents excise tax extension?

A. Part of the reason for extending the ethanol tax exemption as stated by the legislation's author, Senator Grassley, and others is to give time for the industry to lower its costs and become more competitive on its own. That is the intent of the E.O.

The oil industry has imposed a heavy cost on the nation, including billions of dollars in Super fund cleanup, billions more to defend oil supplies (Butler, McFarlane, Moorer, and Woolsey say one-third of the defense budget) and billions again in the costs of economic dislocation and disruption that resulted from two oil boycotts. This subsidy is part of a renewable energy policy designed to reduce our dependence on foreign oil supplies. A GAO report indicates that from 1980 to 1990, U. S. assistance provided to the Persian Gulf region was approximately \$420 billion and imports totaled 140 billion gallons. That means the additional cost of imported gasoline that consumers don't see at the pump is about \$3 per gallon (GAO/NSIAD-91-250, August, 1991).

In the past there have been budget savings from farm programs resulting from incremental increases in corn usage (GAO, USDA).

Fossil energy received net subsidies of nearly \$4 billion in FY1992 (DOE).

Q: How will utility restructuring impact the goals of the initiative?

A: The restructuring of our power generation industry has placed increasing pressure on all forms of renewable electricity generation in the form of intensified price competition. Deregulation has also made owners of some existing plants reluctant to make new investments in equipment that would enable the use of biomass fuels. The future of cost-effective generation of power, fuels and other products from renewable resources depends on development of new crops and new ways to manage existing crops as well as new and integrated systems that maximize the conversion of biomass to a suite of useful and valuable products. This Executive Order provides the organizational infrastructure to maximize the benefits from our existing efforts and to accelerate development of the new crops and systems.

Q. What is the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) doing to promote use of renewable fuels in the production of electricity?

A. The RUS provides loans and loan guarantees to eligible borrowers for off-grid renewable systems. On-grid renewable systems are treated in the regulations as generation resources and are generally eligible only for loan guarantees. Loans and loan guarantees can be made only for systems using technologies that are proven and commercially available.

As a general statement, the RUS regulations do not make a distinction on the basis of size of the project.

Question. What is the purpose of the President's Council on Biobased Products and Biobased Energy?

Answer. The purpose of the Council is to develop overall national goals for the development and use of bioenergy and biobased products and to develop strategies for Federal programs to best achieve these goals. The Council will establish an advisory committee of experts in business, nongovernmental organizations, universities and other entities to receive their advice and consultation on ways to improve the Federal government's overall bioenergy and bioproducts program of work. The Council will also coordinate the research, development, demonstration and other activities carried out by agencies to achieve the national bioenergy and bioproduct goals.

Question. How might the work of this Council relate to legislation under consideration in the Congress known as the Lugar Bill?

Answer. This Council will be pursuing objectives within the Executive Branch of government that are complementary with and supportive of the objectives of the Lugar Bill. We welcome that legislation in support of same objectives the Biobased Council will be working toward. The status of the Lugar Bill is that it was voted out of the Agricultural Committee. Two amendments were added. One by Senator Harkin to allow biomass harvesting on CRP land while receiving a reduced rental rate. Another amendment is by Senator Fitzgerald to authorize \$14 million to build an ethanol pilot plant in Illinois.

Question. Will biobased energy production and greater use of biobased industrial feedstocks make a real difference in addressing problems associated with global climate change?

Answer. Shifting to greater use of biobased products can make a real difference over time in slowing down the growth of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gasses, which have been associated with global climate change. The use of fossil fuels continuously releases carbon into the atmosphere. Although, bioenergy and biobased products may emit carbon as they are used up, the carbon is recycled because they are based on renewable sources, rather than continuously added to the atmosphere.

BioEnergy Press Questions & Answers

Q: What impact with this announcement have on the MTBE/oxygenates issues?

A: The EPA Blue Ribbon Panel recommended the reduction of MTBE in gasoline due to potential environmental contamination of water sources. The state of California is banning the use of MTBE at the end of year 2002. DOE recognizes that we must reduce the use of MTBE to minimize water contamination. Presently, the DOE Office of Policy is preparing a proposed DOE position that most likely will involve a MTBE cap. In this scenario, corn and cellulosic ethanol will provide oxygenates for gasolines.

Q: How will the EPA Blue Ribbon Panel's Recommendation to Reduce MTBE and Eliminate the Oxygen Standard Affect Ethanol?

A: The EPA Administrator stated that the Panel's recommendations confirm EPA's belief that we must begin to significantly reduce the use of MTBE in gasoline as quickly as possible without sacrificing the gains we've made in achieving cleaner air.

The Administration is committed to working with Congress and others to provide a targeted legislative solution that maintains our air quality gains and allow for the reduction of MTBE, while preserving and expanding the important role of renewable fuels like ethanol.

Continuing research to reduce the cost of corn and biomass based ethanol as the E.O. proposes will only increase the attractiveness of ethanol as a safe alternative to MTBE.

Q: Will this just be a subsidy to big producers like ADM?

A: The ethanol fuel industry consists of more than 40 plants operated by more than 30 companies in 20 states. The dominant company has about a 56 percent share of the industry's total production, a share that will continue to diminish as new firms enter the industry and existing producers expand. Moreover, the bulk of the expansion in the past 6 years has been from small farmer-owned cooperatives which produce ethanol in states like Minnesota and Nebraska.

The E.O. represents an environmentally friendly way to develop a market-driven opportunity to help American Agriculture and foster Rural Development

Q: Wasn't a CCC certificate program put in place in 1986 that only benefitted big companies?

A: The new program will give small plants a more generous match of 1 bushel for each 1.5 additional bushels they purchase, versus 1 for 2.5 for larger plants. A multi-year program will provide incentives for smaller farmer cooperatives and other to make investments in new plants. Larger plants must be part of the program to reduce crop surpluses and reduce the need for other forms of Federal farm support.

August 10, 1999

Editor

The New York Times

229 West 43rd Street

New York, N.Y. 10036

To the Editor:

Bob Herbert deserves real credit for his recent columns dealing with the dangers of global warming, and especially for his call for greater political leadership. In point of fact, since 1993, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed and implemented a series of common sense programs -- scientific research, clean energy technology, partnerships with industry -- to help reduce the likelihood of catastrophic global climate changes.

Unfortunately, the US Congress has not shown the type of leadership Herbert -- and the American people -- are rightly calling for. Congress has failed to enact important tax incentives for energy efficient homes and cars, and for energy produced by biomass resources and has refused to fund increases the President has proposed for a new generation of more energy efficient vehicles and for renewable energy resources, including wind, solar and biomass, among other items.

Perhaps most disturbing, Republicans in Congress have attached riders to numerous pending appropriations bills which aim to forestall almost any progress in fighting the threats to our public health, safety and economic well-being which global warming presents.

As we close out the 1990s -- a decade that has seen seven of the ten hottest years on record -- our hope is that Congress will heed the call for leadership and work with the Administration to fight this serious problem.

Sincerely,

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**United States
Department of the Interior**

FAX

DATE:

TO:

Eric Dinning

OFFICE:

FAX NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

2

Σ - Approved by Roger, or BY you?

FROM:

PB

Paul Bledsoe

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office of Communications and Media Affairs

U.S. Department of the Interior

1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20242

Phone: (202) 208-6416

Fax: (202) 208-5133

E-MAIL: paul_bledsoe@ios.doi.gov



**United States
Department of the Interior**

FAX

DATE:

8/10/99

TO:

Julie Anderson

OFFICE:

FAX NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

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FROM:

Final AS APPROVED BY ROBERT - OK
BY YOU?

Paul Bledsoe

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TAX Cuts
BUDGET numbers
completely rejected

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United States Department of the Interior

FAX

DATE:

8/10/99

TO:

Roger Ballentine / Angie

OFFICE:

FAX NUMBER:

456-1736.

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

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ROGER - REVISED DRAFT W/ A FEW SUGGESTIONS. WHO
SHOULD THIS COME FROM? YOU - Richardson?

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
Room 115
Old Executive Office Building

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Paul Bladsoe

FROM: ROGER BALLENTINE

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

DATE: 8/10/99

NUMBER: 208-3381

NUMBER OF PAGES (Including Cover Sheet): 2

SENDER: ANGIE MIZEUR

Special Assistant

SENDER'S PHONE: 202-456-1782

SENDER'S FAX: 202-456-1736

REMARKS:

more changes & then it's
a gel from RSB - A



**United States
Department of the Interior**

FAX

DATE:

8/10/99

TO:

Jeff Seasholtz Julie Anderson

OFFICE:

FAX NUMBER:

395-2311.

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

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Jeff/Julie - Roger wrote one pungent budget sentence with compelling details.

AB

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REMARKS:

Fax to Paul Bledsoe.

Draft Letter to the Editor--NY Times

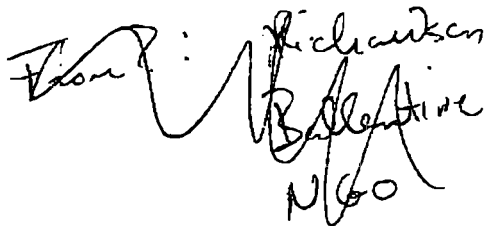
To the Editor:

Bob Herbert deserves real credit for his recent columns dealing the dangers of global warming, and especially for his call for greater political leadership. Since 1993, ~~the Clinton Administration has worked vigorously on~~ a series of programs -- scientific research, clean energy technology, partnerships with industry -- to help reduce the likelihood of catastrophic global climate changes. And in 1997, Vice President Gore's leadership helped to break an impasse and produce the Kyoto Accords, the first ~~binding~~ international greenhouse gas reduction agreement with specific binding targets.

Unfortunately, the US Congress has not shown the type of leadership Herbert -- and the American people -- are rightly calling for. Congress has consistently under-funded Administration ~~requests on programs to fight global warming.~~ ^{efforts} ~~This year.....~~

Perhaps even more disturbing, Republicans in Congress have attached riders to numerous pending appropriations bills which ~~expressly prohibit (language).~~ ^{seek to block many of these efforts at} In the guise of quashing ^{finding solutions} implementation of the Kyoto Accords prior to Senate ratification, these riders actually aim to ^{that would be} forestall almost any progress in fighting the very real threats to our public health, safety and economic well-being which global warming presents.

^{As we close out the 1990's -- a decade that saw -- of -- the hottest} Our hope is that Congress will heed the call for leadership and work with the ^{goal for the} Administration to fight this extremely real and serious problem. ^{environment as well as create new jobs.}

^{face this}
 From: 
 N60

common sense

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 and Vice
 President
 Gore
 have
 developed
 proposed
 and
 implemented.

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So far, Congress has failed to enact important tax incentives for energy efficient homes, cars, and energy produced by biomass resources and has failed to fund most of the increase the President proposed to invest in energy efficiency programs - such as the successful partnership for a new generation of vehicles - and for renewable energy resources - such as wind, solar and biomass.



Rosina Bierbaum <rosina@erols.com>

08/05/99 12:54:42 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: PCAST press this week

116-6077

Dear Holly, Sam, Joan, Dave Hodge, and Jeff Smith and Jeff Seabright,

Let's try to remedy the lack of press attention to our new PCAST report. It's true that at the VP event Monday, Bill Nye stole our press and thunder. So:

1. I agree that we should try to get the PCAST report on the WH web page's

"WHAT'S NEW". Can Jeff Smith and Dave Hodge try to fix that this week yet?

I think we only have a few days before it's old news.

2. Also, I agree with Sam that PCAST/OSTP/NSTC should have

OSTP-

a separate press release on the new PCAST report immediately. Can Joan and Sam and Jeff Smith work on that? Let's attach to it the VP's statement and send the set of materials out to the full range of press folks asap. I think we must include Neal's 6-pager either in black and white (since it's not printed yet) or the electronic form; in truth, that's the only really new part of the report. Let's send this new press release to the entire S&T and energy press community, ok?

The release should lead with Holdren, Papay and Young's name, which will be good for regional press.

3. I think the WH Task Force, via Jeff Seabright, should help us get to local press—Fialka, the Post, Bill Stevens, Tracy Watson, etc., asap. We should offer them the PCAST validators list of names/contacts we developed for the VP event. Perhaps interviews or visits with the PCAST writers will spark interest. Let me know if I can help. I think we should rally to get the press release out by the end of this week. I'm sure we can line up the PCAST panel to talk to reporters asap.

(Holly--please forward this to Dave Hodge--his e-mails keep bouncing back to me.) Thanks, Rosina



- att1.htm

Message Sent To:

Holly L. Gwin/OSTP/EOP
Michael L. Rodemeyer/OSTP/EOP
Jefferson B. Seabright/WHCCTF/EOP
Samuel F. Baldwin/OSTP/EOP
Joan Porter/OSTP/EOP
Jeffrey M. Smith/OSTP/EOP



-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY

ROOM 360
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

PHONE: (202) 456-6224

FAX: (202) 456-2710

TO: PAUL BLEDSOE

FROM: ELLIOT

DATE: 8/2

PAGES: 5
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

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THE WHITE HOUSE**Office of the Vice President**

For Immediate Release
Monday, August 2, 1999

Contact:
202-456-7035

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF DECLASSIFIED ARCTIC
IMAGES TO HELP RESEARCH GLOBAL WARMING**

Calls on Congress to Fully Fund the Administration's Climate Change Initiatives

Washington, D.C. – Vice President Gore today announced the declassification and release of 59 satellite images of the Arctic Ocean that will be used by scientists to better understand the interaction between polar ice caps and global warming.

Release of the high-resolution images was approved by the National Imagery Mapping Agency at the request of the National Science Foundation (NSF). NSF is the primary U.S. sponsor of SHEBA, an international expedition to the Arctic that has documented changes in the ice pack consistent with those expected as a result of global warming.

"No place on Earth is more sensitive to global warming than the Arctic, and these satellite images provide scientists with valuable data for understanding how climate change affects this complex region," Vice President Gore said. "By making these satellite images available to the scientific community, we take another important step toward meeting the challenge of global warming."

The Vice President announced the release at the National Geographic Society, where he led a discussion on climate change with a group of youngsters attending the Better World Science Camp. He was joined by Bill Nye, the host of Disney's *Bill Nye the Science Guy*, who helped teach the campers about the study of ice cores.

In his remarks today, the Vice President also noted the recent drought and heat wave gripping much of the country.

"We had heat waves long before there was any threat of global warming," Vice President Gore said. "But global warming is real and we should act together now so that in the future our families will not have to suffer more extreme weather of all kinds."

SHEBA – formally known as the Surface Heat Budget of the Arctic Ocean Project – is jointly sponsored by the governments of the United States, Canada, and Japan. As part of the project, a Canadian icebreaker was deliberately trapped in Arctic ice for a full year in 1997 and 1998 so that more than 100 scientists could take measurements of the atmosphere, ocean, and ice. Over the course of the year, the ship drifted 1500 miles with the shifting ice.

Preliminary findings from SHEBA show that the Arctic ice sheet is roughly five percent smaller, and one meter thinner, than in the 1970s. Scientists believe that continued shrinkage of the ice pack could accelerate global warming because ice reflects more incoming solar radiation than the ocean does.

The newly released satellite images show the area around the trapped icebreaker over a period of several months. SHEBA scientists will use the images, in conjunction with data gathered on the ice, to develop a better understanding of changes in the ice's surface and reflectivity.

Declassification of the images, taken by U.S. intelligence satellites, was facilitated by MEDEA, a group of scientists that works closely with the intelligence community to examine and use national security data for scientific research. MEDEA was established in 1991 as an outgrowth of discussions initiated by then-Senator Gore.

"By working in partnership, our intelligence and scientific communities are advancing vital research that will help us understand, and meet, critical challenges like global warming," the Vice President said.

Vice President Gore also called on Congress to fully fund the President's Climate Change Technology Initiative and to drop legislative "riders" that would hamper the Administration's efforts to address global warming.

The Administration, which secured a record \$1 billion this year for clean energy research and development, is proposing an increase to \$1.37 billion in fiscal year 2000. So far, Congress has appropriated almost none of the proposed increase. In addition, several appropriations bills include language that could block ongoing initiatives, including voluntary programs with industry that reduce energy waste and greenhouse gas emissions.

"The evidence of global warming grows stronger every day, yet Congress is trying to strangle common-sense programs that save energy, save consumers money, and reduce global warming pollution," Vice President Gore said. "I urge Congress to work with us, not against us, to meet the challenge of climate change."

One of the newly released satellite images can be viewed today on the Web at www-nsidc.colorado.edu/TEST/NTML.

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CONGRESS AND GLOBAL WARMING: SHORT-CHANGING OUR FUTURE

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

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

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

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

Smart Investments At Risk. The Administration secured a record \$1 billion in fiscal year 1999 for the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), a package of investments to research, develop and deploy energy efficiency technology and renewable energy. For fiscal year 2000, the Administration is proposing \$1.37 billion for investments in forward-thinking clean energy technologies -- a 34 percent increase over. So far, Congress has appropriated almost none of this increase. Examples where CCTI and other climate-related investments are being under-funded include:

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

From: <james_g_workman@iosiscns1.ios.doi.gov>
To: ibr8dm00.ibr8smtp("PBLEDSE@usbr.gov","Paul_Bledsoe@iosiscns1.ios.doi.gov")
Date: 8/2/99 3:43PM
Subject: Vice President calls on Congress for Full Funding of Administration's Climate Change Initiative

----- Forwarded by James G Workman/OCO/OS/DOI on 08/02/99 03:45 PM -----

Terry Bish
08/02/99 01:12 PM

To: DOI_Politicals
cc:

Subject: Vice President calls on Congress for Full Funding of Administration's Climate Change Initiative

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