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New Orleans
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To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: New Orleans Times Picayune 

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April 22, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B06

LENGTH: 364 words

HEADLINE: DEVELOP AN EARTH-FRIENDLY STRATEGY

BODY:

One of the eternal verities of the progressive community is that, by and large, we let other people think about economic development, knowing only what we don't like. That should end on this Earth Day. So, here is the Alliance Earth Day economic development plan for Louisiana:

Step one: Louisiana positions itself nationally and internationally as the "early action on global warming" state.

Early action by the U.S. on global warming will imbue natural gas with increased economic value due to its superior environmental qualities over oil or coal. That is good news for Louisiana, which supplies about a quarter of domestic natural gas. Already environmental concerns and technical improvements have pushed the Department of Energy to predict that 80 percent of all new U.S. power plants will use natural gas. Meeting the Kyoto Protocol, the international treaty to limit carbon dioxide emissions, will increase U.S. natural gas demand by 21 percent, industry analysts predict. Obviously, thousands of new jobs will be created in Louisiana if this happens.

Step 2: Louisiana positions itself as a full-service energy state. This means that besides exploiting the advantages of natural gas in conventional ways, the state provides tax incentives and research money for fuel cell technology, renewable energy technology and energy efficiency industry.

Tomorrow's equivalent of an Internet hot stock issue may offer a very low-cost compact fluorescent light that uses a fraction of the electricity of an incandescent but emits more and better light quality. It's already happening. Why not here?

Step three: Louisiana positions itself to become a major exporter of reduced-pollution and pollution-free energy technology.

At this point, the only alternative to the now-abandoned smokestack-chasing efforts is to attract Internet businesses. While this may be a good thing, the alliance believes strongly that driving the "locomotive" on the new energy revolution -- that is, leading the call for early action to cool the climate -- is better than trying to catch the Internet caboose.

Gary L. Groesch

Executive director

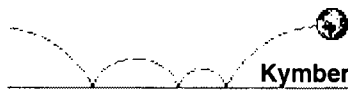
Alliance for Affordable Energy

New Orleans

GRAPHIC: Earth Day is today, but there were celebrations earlier this week across the country. In Birmingham, Ala., 8-year-old Sarah Swatzell, right, and Daniel Murray checked out a giant 'Earth Ball.' AP PHOTO

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LOAD-DATE: April 22, 2000



Kymberly M. Escobar

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To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: New Orleans Times Picayune

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April 28, 2000 Friday, ORLEANS

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B7

LENGTH: 721 words

HEADLINE: AS CONSERVATIONIST, GORE COMES UP SHORT

BODY:

Early in his 1992 book, "Earth in the Balance," Al Gore describes a close encounter with a "startling image of nature out of place." Driving in suburban Arlington, Va., Gore had almost run over a pheasant that was crossing the street. "Why would a pheasant, let alone such a large and beautiful mature specimen, be out for a walk in my neighborhood?" Gore wondered.

Some weeks later he felt he had "solved the mystery." "I remembered that about three miles away, along the edge of the river, developers were bulldozing the last hundred acres of untouched forest in the entire area. As the woods fell to make way for more concrete, more buildings, parking lots, and streets, the wild things that lived there were forced to flee."

That vision -- of humanity advancing and wilderness retreating -- has troubled Americans since the days of John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt. And so it should. A survey published recently by the Nature Conservancy confirms that an unusually diverse array of native plants and animals inhabits U.S. lands and waters -- 200,000 species documented so far, with perhaps as many more yet to be counted.

By and large, however, Gore's own environmental agenda has had a very different focus. The pheasant anecdote is one of the few mentions of anything like traditional conservation in "Earth in the Balance." "Wilderness," "national parks" and "national forests" don't figure in his index at all. For Gore, the "balance" of the earth is mainly about such things as global warming, chlorofluorocarbons, ozone depletion and birth control. Only recently has Gore made any effort to reposition himself as a land-use environmentalist. In January 1999 he proposed a \$10 billion program of "Better America Bonds" to help cities buy up neighboring farmland to curtail urban sprawl.

But wilderness conservation has little to do with urban sprawl. Our cities, suburbs, highways and local roads now cover about 60 million acres, well over double the area they occupied in 1920 -- but still under 3 percent of the land area of the continental United States. For every acre of land we use for home or office, roads and byways, we currently use six acres for crops. Another eight acres are designated as range-larders for our livestock. Bucolic though they appear to the casual eye, farms and ranges aren't wilderness.

Happily, however, our agricultural footprint has been shrinking a lot faster than our cities have been sprawling. When Europeans first arrived on this continent, the area now represented by the lower 48 states had about 950 million acres of forest. That area shrank steadily until about 1920, to a low of 600 million acres, as Americans spread across the landscape.

Then, astonishingly, we began to retreat, and the wilderness began to expand once again. All analyses show more, not less, forest land in America today -- between 20 million and 140 million acres more -- than in 1920.

This remarkable reversal was made possible by technology. Cement, steel and synthetic plastics displaced hardwoods in our ships, dwellings and furniture. Fossil and nuclear fuels displaced wood in our residential and industrial furnaces. An advanced transportation infrastructure allowed us to abandon inferior acres of farmland in the Adirondacks for much more productive acres in Iowa. High-tech agriculture did the rest: Better genes, fertilizers and pesticides dramatically increased yields per acre further still.

Few of these technologies find favor with Gore. To him, they represent only "dangerous bargains with the future."

How risky such bargains may be is a legitimate subject of debate. But so far as conserving wilderness is concerned, the critical balance to be struck is one that Gore overlooks entirely: a balance between technologies that are frugal with land and those that aren't.

Though he has emphasized his green sensibilities, Gore has expressed little interest in conservation. Republicans ought to put wilderness conservation and the technologies that promote it at the center of their environmental agenda. There is politically important space here that Gore has left wide open for others to occupy.

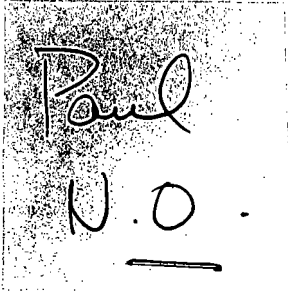
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Peter Huber is a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute and the author of "Hard Green: Saving the Environment from the Environmentalists."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COLUMN: PETER HUBER

LOAD-DATE: April 29, 2000



predicted to decline by 8 - 33%. Any such reductions in output would be felt by Denver's economy.

Changes in precipitation patterns could have major impacts on Colorado's large winter sports industry, with significant direct and indirect effects on Denver's local economy.

New Orleans case study

Local climate

New Orleans is surrounded by water. Lake Pontchartrain borders the city to the north, while bayous, lakes, and marshy delta land border the city in the other directions. The entire area is on the edge of the Gulf of Mexico.

The local climate is humid, with the surrounding water moderating temperatures and decreasing the range of extremes. Average annual temperatures for the area appear to be increasing steadily from a low in the mid 1960s (Figure 7.10). The mean temperature from 1900 to 1995 was 69.9°F, with increased variability from this mean over the last 20 years

Summer temperatures have increased by almost 2°F since 1900 and appear to be experiencing greater variability in the last 20 years. In winter New Orleans is subject to a southerly flow of warm tropical air. The usual track of winter storms is to the north, but occasionally it moves south, bringing with it large and sudden drops in temperature. These cold spells seldom last more than three or four days. A typical minimum temperature in most years would be around 24°F. Average winter temperatures since 1900 suggest little in the way of variability from an average of 55.9°F.

New Orleans is subject to frequent, heavy rains, with 100 or more days of measurable rain a year common. The rainiest period is from mid-December to mid-March, when 2 - 3 day downpours are common. Trend data suggest an increase in weather variability during the last 20 years (Figure 7.11).

Climate change scenarios

Climate models suggest increases in spring and summer temperatures for Louisiana of 3°F by 2100, with a range of 1° - 5°F, and minimal increases in precipitation. The models also predict that the frequency of extremely hot days in the summer will also increase.

Threats to health

As of May 1997, Orleans Parish was not on the EPA list of non-attainment areas. The median EPA Pollution Standard Index Orleans Parish in 1997 was 32 with air quality rated as "good" 87% of the days and "moderate" 13% (Figure 7.12).¹⁰¹

Data from the last decade suggests that higher temperatures could lead to concentrations of ozone above the new federal standard of 0.08 ppm. Table 5.2 projects no extra heat-stroke deaths as a result of global warming.

Threats to infrastructure

New Orleans is highly vulnerable to sea level rise, primarily because it is already 3

feet below sea level. A rise in sea levels of just 10 inches over the next 100 years would overwhelm the current levee system that prevents flooding, nor could the current system withstand the stronger wave action that would follow.

Half of all inundation projected for U.S. wetlands as a result of sea level rise is projected to occur in Louisiana wetlands -- 4,500 out of 9,000 square miles.¹⁰² These wetlands act as a buffer from hurricanes and other Gulf storms. Loss of wetlands would compromise this buffer and place further pressure on a levee system not designed to absorb the energy of direct wave action.¹⁰³

A rise in sea level would also bring an increase in salt water into the municipal treatment system, requiring relocation of intakes further upstream.¹⁰⁴ The effect of flooding from sea level rise may be multiplied by increases in amounts and extremes of precipitation. Rainfall in the area is now pumped into the surrounding lakes and bayous, but urban flooding still occurs during downpours.

Threats to economy

The economy of New Orleans is highly dependent on fisheries and the food industry. Marshes along the Louisiana coast generate more than \$2 billion per year in revenues from oysters, crabs, and shrimp catches. Approximately 2.5% of the New Orleans's labor force, or more than 46,000 jobs, are in these and related sectors.

Climate change could devastate Gulf shrimp fisheries. Elevated temperatures could make Louisiana's productive shrimp estuaries too hot for white shrimp while improving the habitat for brown shrimp, which prefer higher water temperatures. The gain for the brown shrimp might be short lived, however, as rising ocean levels flood the estuaries.

Seattle case study

Local climate

Seattle's middle-latitude climate is moderated by proximity to Puget Sound, the Pacific Ocean, the Cascade Range to the east, and the Olympic Range to the north and northeast. Only when a cold air mass from Canada gets through the mountain barriers does Seattle experience extreme cold. Otherwise, moderate temperatures characterize the area's climate, along with a pronounced rainy season and a cloudy winter season. Typical summer temperatures reach the 70s or low 80s. Hotter weather occurs when a surface low pressure area moves up from California.¹⁰⁵ These hot spells are generally brief, breaking as soon as cool maritime air flows in over the coastal lowlands.

Over the past 100 years winter and summer temperatures show a slight upward trend, with a faster increase since the late 1950s (Figure 7.13). More than 75% of Seattle's precipitation falls between October and March, with December the wettest month. July and August are the driest months. Average precipitation has increased 16% since 1900 (Figure 7.14).

Climate change scenarios

Climate models predict a 5°F increase in summer and winter temperatures by 2100,

 \$133 million will be saved by Louisiana companies and organizations thanks to investments already made through EPA's ENERGY STAR programs.



LOUISIANA

More ENERGY STAR Facts

- Louisiana is home to 31 companies and public entities participating in ENERGY STAR partnerships.
- Over 41 million square feet of Louisiana building space are currently committed to the ENERGY STAR Buildings and Green Lights partnership — an area 250 times the size of the Superdome.
- 1 ENERGY STAR-Labeled Product manufacturer is located in Louisiana.
- Investments already made through the ENERGY STAR program in Louisiana will prevent 3 billion pounds of carbon dioxide (CO₂). This reduction in CO₂ emissions is equivalent to planting 410,000 acres of trees — an area 205 times the size of Louisiana State University.
- Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions will be reduced by 7.9 million pounds and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) by 8 million pounds due to existing ENERGY STAR investments in Louisiana.

Market Potential

- Louisiana has 1.2 billion square feet of ENERGY STAR Buildings-upgradable floor space and an enormous potential for further using ENERGY STAR products. If all available opportunities for profitable energy efficiency improvements were taken advantage of,
 - More than \$563 million would be saved annually
 - The following emissions would be prevented each year:
 - 8 billion pounds of CO₂
 - 40 million pounds of NO_x
 - 36 million pounds of SO₂

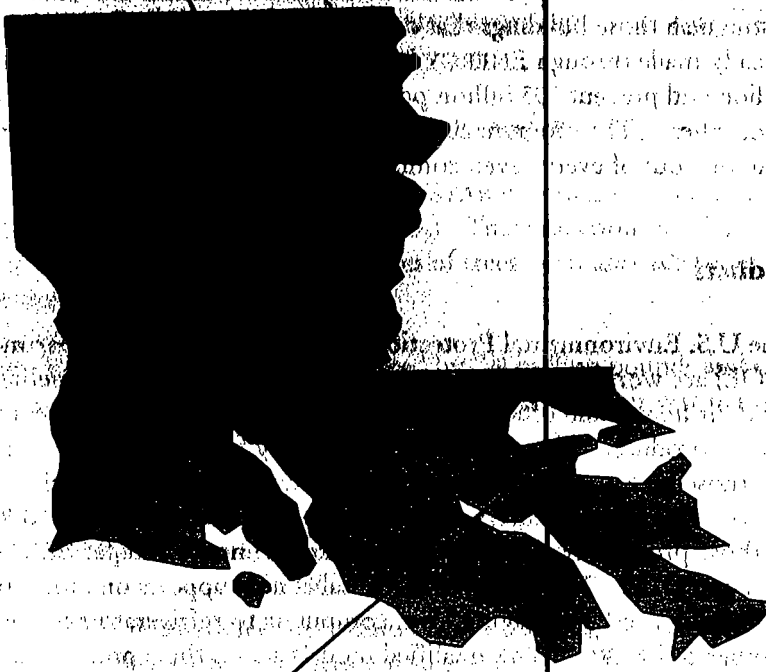
Examples of Louisiana Partners Saving Money and Helping the Environment

United Companies Realty and Development, Inc., Baton Rouge

- Saving \$113,000 in annual energy costs
- Upgraded lighting for 515,000 sq. ft.
- Reducing energy use by 1.7 million kWh annually
- Preventing 2 million pounds of CO₂ annually
- Applies savings to increase patient comfort

Orleans Parish School Board, New Orleans

- Saving \$1 million in annual energy costs
- Upgraded lighting for 9 million sq. ft.
- Reducing energy use by 12 million kWh annually
- Preventing 23 million pounds of CO₂ annually



K&B Inc., New Orleans

- Saving \$1.7 million in annual energy costs
- Upgraded lighting for 2 million sq. ft.
- Reducing energy use by 21 million kWh annually
- Preventing 33 million pounds of CO₂ annually
- Publishes articles about its upgrades and successes in the company newsletter

Panarem, Inc., New Orleans

- Saving \$100,000 in annual energy costs
- Upgraded lighting for 685,000 sq. ft.
- Reducing energy use by 1.5 million kWh annually
- Preventing 1.8 million pounds of CO₂ annually

ENERGY STAR Participants in Louisiana



AK Wallcoverings
Alliance for Affordable Energy
Analytical Lighting Systems
Cygen
Dimensional Oil Field Services, Inc.
Doctors Hospital of Jefferson
E.J. Miller and Associates
Incorporated
Eloise
Energy Conservation Consultants
Incorporated
Energy Integrated Solutions Inc.
Home Automation
Innovative Computers
Integrated Power & Lites
Jimmy Swaggart Ministries
K & B Incorporated
LRC Global Remediations, LLC
Louisiana Hospital Association
Louisiana State U./Agricultural &
Mechanical Coll
N. O. Hamb. & Seafood
Nu-Lite Electrical Wholesalers, Inc.
Orleans Parish School Board
Panarem, Inc.
Semolina RSC
Southern Energy Technologies
Sub-Chaser Inc DBA Subway
Tulane University Medical Center
US Army Fort Polk
Louisiana Army National Guard
Veterans Affairs Medical Center,
New Orleans
United Companies Realty and
Development, Inc.
University of New Orleans
Wave Tech Inc



Climate Change And Louisiana

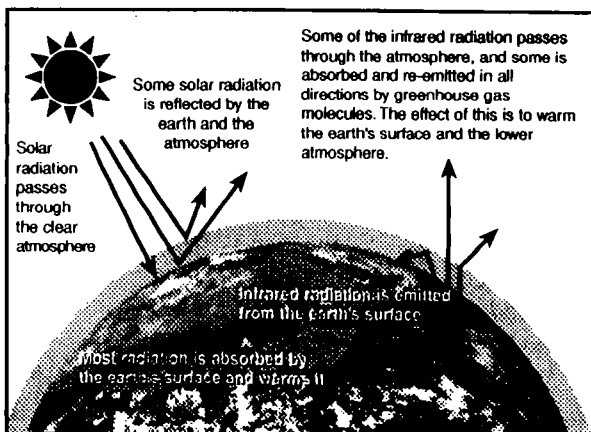
The earth's climate is predicted to change because human activities are altering the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the buildup of greenhouse gases — primarily carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons. The heat-trapping property of these greenhouse gases is undisputed. Although there is uncertainty about exactly how and when the earth's climate will respond to enhanced concentrations of greenhouse gases, observations indicate that detectable changes are under way. There most likely will be increases in temperature and changes in precipitation, soil moisture, and sea level, which could have adverse effects on many ecological systems, as well as on human health and the economy.

The Climate System

Energy from the sun drives the earth's weather and climate. Atmospheric greenhouse gases (water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases) trap some of the energy from the sun, creating a natural "greenhouse effect." Without this effect, temperatures would be much lower than they are now, and life as known today would not be possible. Instead, thanks to greenhouse gases, the earth's average temperature is a more hospitable 60°F. However, problems arise when the greenhouse effect is *enhanced* by human-generated emissions of greenhouse gases.

Global warming would do more than add a few degrees to today's average temperatures. Cold spells still would occur in winter, but heat waves would be more common. Some places would be drier, others wetter. Perhaps more important, more precipitation may come in short, intense bursts (e.g., more than 2 inches of rain in a day), which could lead to more flooding. Sea levels would be higher than they would have been without global warming, although the actual changes may vary from place to place because coastal lands are themselves sinking or rising.

The Greenhouse Effect



Source: U.S. Department of State (1992)

Emissions Of Greenhouse Gases

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, human activities have been adding measurably to natural background levels of greenhouse gases. The burning of fossil fuels — coal, oil, and natural gas — for energy is the primary source of emissions. Energy burned to run cars and trucks, heat homes and businesses, and power factories is responsible for about 80% of global carbon dioxide emissions, about 25% of U.S. methane emissions, and about 20% of global nitrous oxide emissions. Increased agriculture and deforestation, landfills, and industrial production and mining also contribute a significant share of emissions. In 1994, the United States emitted about one-fifth of total global greenhouse gases.

Concentrations Of Greenhouse Gases

Since the pre-industrial era, atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have increased nearly 30%, methane concentrations have more than doubled, and nitrous oxide concentrations have risen by about 15%. These increases have enhanced the heat-trapping capability of the earth's atmosphere. Sulfate aerosols, a common air pollutant, cool the atmosphere by reflecting incoming solar radiation. However, sulfates are short-lived and vary regionally, so they do not offset greenhouse gas warming.

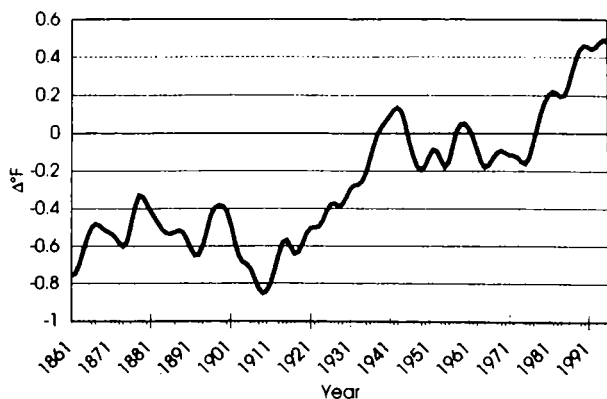
Although many greenhouse gases already are present in the atmosphere, oceans, and vegetation, their concentrations in the future will depend in part on present and future emissions. Estimating future emissions is difficult, because they will depend on demographic, economic, technological, policy, and institutional developments. Several emissions scenarios have been developed based on differing projections of these underlying factors. For example, by 2100, in the absence of emissions control policies, carbon dioxide concentrations are projected to be 30-150% higher than today's levels.

Current Climatic Changes

Global mean surface temperatures have increased 0.6-1.2°F since the late 19th century. The 9 warmest years in this century all have occurred in the last 14 years. Of these, 1995 was the warmest year on record, suggesting the atmosphere has rebounded from the temporary cooling caused by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines.

Several pieces of additional evidence consistent with warming, such as a decrease in Northern Hemisphere snow cover, a decrease in Arctic Sea ice, and continued melting of alpine glaciers, have been corroborated. Globally, sea levels have risen

Global Temperature Changes (1861–1996)



Source: IPCC (1995), updated

4-10 inches over the past century, and precipitation over land has increased slightly. The frequency of extreme rainfall events also has increased throughout much of the United States.

A new international scientific assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recently concluded that *“the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate.”*

Future Climatic Changes

For a given concentration of greenhouse gases, the resulting increase in the atmosphere’s heat-trapping ability can be predicted with precision, but the resulting impact on climate is more uncertain. The climate system is complex and dynamic, with constant interaction between the atmosphere, land, ice, and oceans. Further, humans have never experienced such a rapid rise in greenhouse gases. In effect, a large and uncontrolled planet-wide experiment is being conducted.

General circulation models are complex computer simulations that describe the circulation of air and ocean currents and how energy is transported within the climate system. While uncertainties remain, these models are a powerful tool for studying climate. As a result of continuous model improvements over the last few decades, scientists are reasonably confident about the link between global greenhouse gas concentrations and temperature and about the ability of models to characterize future climate at continental scales.

Recent model calculations suggest that the global surface temperature could increase an average of 1.6-6.3°F by 2100, with significant regional variation. These temperature changes would be far greater than recent natural fluctuations, and they would occur significantly faster than any known changes in the last 10,000 years. The United States is projected to warm more than the global average, especially as fewer sulfate aerosols are produced.

The models suggest that the rate of evaporation will increase as the climate warms, which will increase average global precipitation. They also suggest increased frequency of intense rainfall as

well as a marked decrease in soil moisture over some mid-continental regions during the summer. Sea level is projected to increase by 6-38 inches by 2100.

Calculations of regional climate change are much less reliable than global ones, and it is unclear whether regional climate will become more variable. The frequency and intensity of some extreme weather of critical importance to ecological systems (droughts, floods, frosts, cloudiness, the frequency of hot or cold spells, and the intensity of associated fire and pest outbreaks) could increase.

Local Climate Changes

Over the last century, average temperatures in New Orleans, Louisiana, have remained virtually unchanged, but precipitation has increased by 5-20% in some locations of the state.

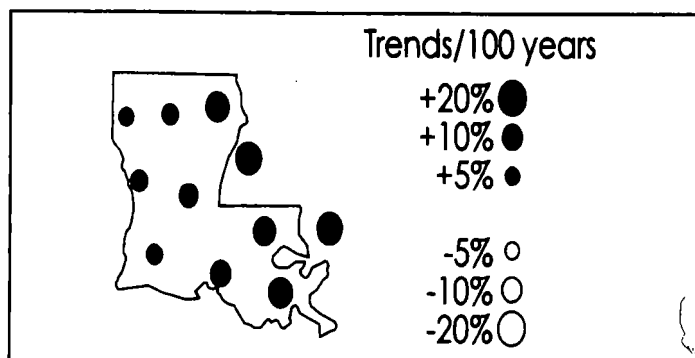
Over the next century, Louisiana’s climate may change significantly. Based on projections given by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and results from the United Kingdom Hadley Centre’s climate model (HadCM2), a model that has accounted for both greenhouse gases and aerosols, it is projected that by 2100, temperatures in Louisiana could increase about 3°F (with a range of 1-5°F) in spring and summer, slightly less in winter, and slightly more in fall. Little change is projected for seasonal precipitation totals in winter and spring, with an increase of around 10% in summer and fall.

The frequency of extreme hot days in summer is expected to increase along with the general warming trend. It is not clear how severe storms such as hurricanes would change.

Climate Change Impacts

Global climate change poses risks to human health and to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Important economic resources such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and water resources also may be affected. Warmer temperatures, more severe droughts and floods, and sea level rise could have a wide range of impacts. All these stresses can add to existing stresses on resources caused by other influences such as population growth, land-use changes, and pollution.

Precipitation Trends From 1900 To Present



Source: Karl et al. (1996)

Similar temperature changes have occurred in the past, but the previous changes took place over centuries or millennia instead of decades. The ability of some plants and animals to migrate and adapt appears to be much slower than the predicted rate of climate change.

Human Health

Warming and other climate changes could expand the habitat and infectivity of disease-carrying insects, increasing the potential for transmission of diseases such as malaria and dengue ("break bone") fever. Mosquitoes flourish in Louisiana. Some can carry malaria, while others can carry Eastern equine encephalitis, which can be lethal or cause neurological damage. If conditions become warmer and wetter, mosquitoes could increase, thereby increasing the risk of transmission of these diseases. For example, the lack of a killing frost between 1990 and 1995 caused a proliferation of mosquitoes, cockroaches, and termites in Louisiana.

In addition, warmer seas could contribute to the increased intensity, duration, and extent of harmful algal blooms. These blooms damage habitat and shellfish nurseries, can be toxic to humans, and can carry bacteria like those causing cholera. Brown algal tides and toxic algal blooms already are prevalent in the Atlantic. Warmer ocean waters could increase their occurrence and persistence. Along Louisiana's coast, viral and bacterial contamination of shellfish has repeatedly caused illness. Warming in the Caribbean may have contributed to these illnesses; future warming combined with local pollution most likely could continue to damage fish and shellfish and thus affect human health.

There is concern that climate change could increase concentrations of ground-level ozone. For example, high temperatures, strong sunlight, and stable air masses tend to increase urban ozone levels. Air pollution also is made worse by increases in natural hydrocarbons emissions during hot weather. If a warmed climate causes increased use of air conditioners, air pollutant emissions from power plants also will increase.

Increased emissions and higher temperatures could slow progress being made in Louisiana to provide healthy and clear air. Currently, ground-level ozone concentrations in the Baton Rouge and Lake Charles areas exceed the national standards. Ground-level ozone has been shown to aggravate existing respiratory illnesses such as asthma, reduce lung function, and induce respiratory inflammation. In addition, ambient ozone reduces agricultural crop yields and impairs ecosystem health.

Coastal Areas

Sea level rise could lead to flooding of low-lying property, loss of coastal wetlands, erosion of beaches, saltwater contamination of drinking water, and decreased longevity of low-lying roads, sewers, and bridges. In addition, sea level rise could increase vulnerability of coastal areas to storms and associated flooding.

At Grand Isle, Louisiana, sea level already is rising by 41 inches per century, and is likely to rise another 55 inches by 2100. Louisiana currently is losing coastal wetlands at a more rapid rate (approximately 50 square miles a year) than any other coastal state or region in the United States. Louisiana's low-lying delta coastal wetlands are a unique case — these wetlands receive large deposits of sediment from the outflow of the Mississippi River. These deposits provide wetlands with a natural defense against the effects of sea level rise. However, because the surface is subsiding faster than sedimentation is occurring, Louisiana wetlands could be flooded extensively even by relatively small changes in sea level. A 1-3 foot increase in sea level over the next century is projected to submerge at least 70% of Louisiana's remaining salt marshes. Even freshwater marshes located far inland may convert to brackish or salt marsh.

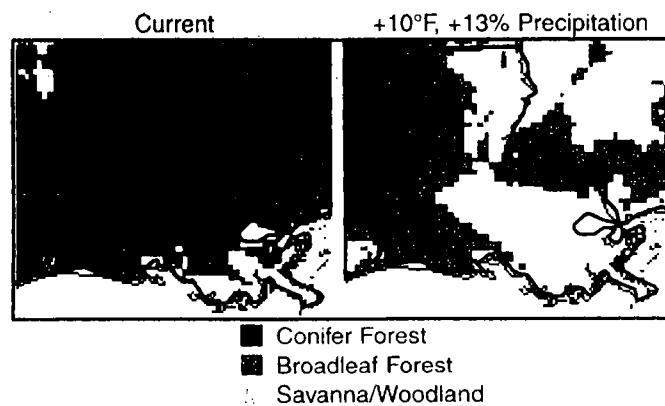
Cumulative costs of sand replenishment to protect Louisiana's coast from a 20-inch sea level rise by 2100 could be \$2.6-\$6.8 billion.

Forests

Trees and forests are adapted to specific climate conditions, and as climate warms, forests will change. These changes could include changes in species, geographic extent, and health and productivity. If conditions also become drier, the current range and density of forests could be reduced and replaced by grasslands and pasture. Even a warmer and wetter climate would lead to changes, trees that are better adapted to these conditions, such as oaks and redwoods, would thrive. Under these conditions, forests could become more dense. These changes could occur during the lifetimes of today's children, particularly if they are accelerated by other stresses such as fire, pests, and diseases. Some of these stresses would themselves be worsened by a warmer and drier climate.

With changes in climate, the extent and density of forested areas in Louisiana could change little or decline by 5-15%. Hotter, drier weather could increase wildfires, particularly in the important timber producing regions in the northern part of the state. In some areas, the types of trees dominating Louisiana forests are likely to change. Long-leaf and slash pine densities could

Changes In Forest Cover



Source: VEMAP Participants (1995); Neilson (1995)

increase, as would the extent of cypress and gum dominated forests in southeastern Louisiana. Loblolly and shortleaf pines would continue to thrive over much of the state; however, drier conditions could result in increased areas of grassland and savanna in the western part of the state.

Water Resources

Water resources are affected by changes in precipitation as well as by temperature, humidity, wind, and sunshine. Changes in streamflow tend to magnify changes in precipitation. Water resources in drier climates tend to be more sensitive to climate changes. Because evaporation is likely to increase with warmer climate, it could result in lower river flow and lower lake levels, particularly in the summer. In addition, more intense precipitation could increase flooding. If streamflow and lake levels drop, groundwater also may be reduced.

Most of Louisiana drains to the lower Mississippi and Red rivers, both of which have headwaters thousands of miles from their mouths. Streamflow in these rivers is affected mostly by conditions outside Louisiana's borders. Because much of the runoff of the Red and Mississippi rivers comes from areas where there is little snowfall, streamflow is affected by changes in precipitation and temperature. Summer flows of these rivers could be reduced by the increased evaporation that would occur in a warmer climate.

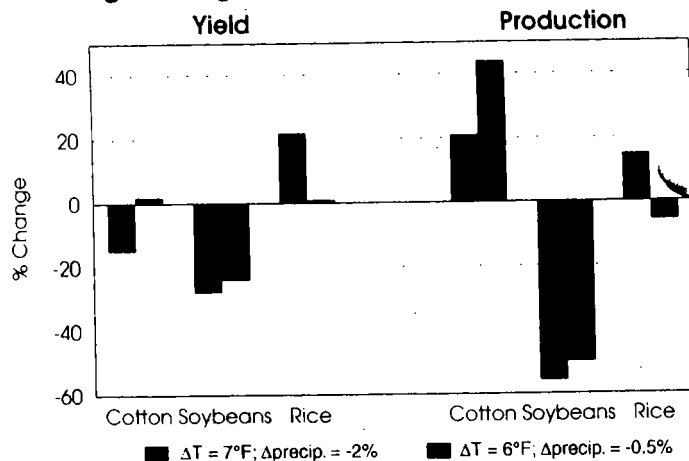
The part of Louisiana that is not in the Red or Mississippi River basins is drained by smaller rivers and streams that flow directly to the Gulf of Mexico. Because of the relatively flat topography, the groundwater and surface water systems are either indistinguishable (e.g., in the bayous) or closely connected. Changes in the flow of these rivers in a warmer climate would depend largely on precipitation changes. However, evaporation probably would increase, which could reduce water levels in freshwater wetlands as well as in groundwater supplies.

Agriculture

The mix of crop and livestock production in a state is influenced by climatic conditions and water availability. As climate warms, production patterns will shift northward. Increases in climate variability could make adaptation by farmers more difficult. Warmer climates and less soil moisture due to increased evaporation may increase the need for irrigation. However, these same conditions could decrease water supplies, which also may be needed by natural ecosystems, urban populations, and other economic sectors.

Understandably, most studies have not fully accounted for changes in climate variability, water availability, and imperfect responses by farmers to changing climate. Including these factors could substantially change modeling results. Analyses based on changes in average climate and which assume farmers effectively adapt suggest that aggregate U.S. food production will not be harmed, although there may be significant regional changes.

Changes In Agricultural Yield And Production



Source: Mendelsohn and Neumann (in press); McCarl (personal communication)

In Louisiana, agriculture is about a \$2 billion annual industry, one-third of which comes from livestock. About 25% of the acres farmed is irrigated. The principal crops are cotton, soybeans, and rice. Cotton yield under climate change could remain unchanged or fall by 15%. Rice yields could increase, and soybean yields could fall by up to 28%. Acres farmed could fall by 2%, and farm income could be as much as 80% lower. The number of irrigated acres could increase. This could further limit water supplies, and water quality could be further degraded.

Ecosystems

Louisiana's Mississippi River delta contains the largest wetlands in the nation. These coastal wetlands support 30% of national commercial fish and shellfish harvests. They are also the winter home of 20-25% of the ducks that frequent ponds in North America. These wetlands are among the most commercially and ecologically productive in the United States. The coastal marshes in Louisiana, for example, generate over \$2 billion worth of commercial species such as oysters, crabs, fish, and shrimp each year. They also are an invaluable buffer against storm surges.

The wetlands of Louisiana are highly vulnerable to climate change effects, particularly sea level rise. Louisiana is already losing many of its wetlands because of levees and other structures along the Mississippi River. Sea level rise most likely will accelerate wetland loss, reducing important habitats for migratory birds, crayfish, sport fish, and other species. Some warm water fish species such as black crappie could lose all of their habitat in Louisiana as a result of the effects of climate change. In addition, spotted sea trout, oyster larvae, pinfish, and flounder would lose much, if not all, of their habitat.

For further information about the potential impacts of climate change, contact the Climate and Policy Assessment Division (2174), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460.

President Clinton's Clean Air Partnership Fund

- President Clinton's FY2001 budget proposes a new \$85 million Clean Air Partnership Fund. The Fund will provide an opportunity for cities, states and tribes to partner with the private sector, the federal government and each other to provide healthy clean air to local citizens. The Fund will demonstrate smart multi-pollutant strategies that reduce greenhouse gases, air toxics, soot and smog to protect our climate and our health.
- The *Clean Air Partnership Fund* will bring the most creative ideas for cleaning the air we breathe to where they are needed most -- local communities. Good ideas for clean air -- ideas that save money and reduce pollution -- can be demonstrated to create a cleaner, more efficient environment at the local level. The *Clean Air Partnership Fund* will act as a magnet for local innovation and investment.
- The *Clean Air Partnership Fund* will:
 - be a catalyst for innovative local, state, private partnerships for air pollution reductions;
 - demonstrate locally managed, self-supporting programs that achieve early integrated reductions in soot, smog, air toxics, and greenhouse gases;
 - be used to capitalize local revolving funds and other financial mechanisms that leverage the original federal investment and result in greater resources for air pollution reduction; and
 - stimulate technology innovation.
- The Clean Air Partnership will fund more optimal, multi-pollutant control strategies. Currently, businesses and municipalities often invest in short-term, single-pollutant control approaches. The Partnership will encourage many industries, such as electric utilities and the transportation sector, to pursue comprehensive criteria pollutant reductions while improving energy and operational efficiencies, thereby also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- The Clean Air Fund will provide these needed resources through mechanisms that promise significant leveraging of nonfederal resources. It is expected that the Fund will support the development of local revolving funds, low-interest loan programs, matching funds, public-private partnerships, and other capitalization mechanisms. These mechanisms have been proven to leverage federal dollars 2 to 2 ½ times, substantially increasing the Fund's impact.

For further information about the Clean Air Partnership Fund please call Anna Garcia, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation at (202) 564-9492.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency The Clean Air Partnership Fund

*Frequently Asked Questions
February 8, 2000*

President Clinton's FY2001 budget proposes a new \$85 million Clean Air Partnership Fund. The Fund will provide an opportunity for cities, states and tribes to partner with the private sector, the federal government and each other to provide healthy clean air to local citizens. The Fund will demonstrate smart multi-pollutant strategies that reduce air toxics, soot, smog, and greenhouse gases to protect our climate and our health.

Why is the Clean Air Partnership Fund being created?

Cities, states and tribes face many air quality challenges in providing clean air to their residents. Localities and states must develop plans to meet new health-based federal air pollution standards for ozone and particulate matter (e.g. smog and soot). Some localities must form state plans to reduce emissions of NOx to prevent the transportation of ozone from one region to another. Many urban areas are designing their urban air toxics reduction strategies. In addition, electric utility restructuring and visibility-degrading regional haze must be addressed by air quality planners. The Clean Air Partnership Fund is designed to help meet these existing Clean Air needs in an integrated fashion.

Why is the Clean Air Partnership Fund unique?

Currently, businesses and municipalities often invest in short-term, single-pollutant control approaches. The Partnership will encourage many industries, such as electric utilities and the transportation sector, to pursue comprehensive criteria pollutant reductions while improving energy and operational efficiencies, thereby also reducing air toxics and greenhouse gas emissions. Unique public-private partnerships could also result.

What types of projects will be financed by the Clean Air Partnership Fund?

The Clean Air Partnership Fund will support demonstration projects that: (1) control multiple air pollution problems simultaneously; (2) leverage the original Federal funds; (3) facilitate meaningful public involvement; and (4) provide innovative approaches to air pollution control that could be replicated in other cities and states. For example:

- Partnership Funds could help provide start-up capital for municipalities to establish programs to convert existing diesel fleets of school buses to cleaner fuels

Clean Air Partnership Fund Example Demonstration Projects & Programs

President Clinton's FY2001 budget proposes a new \$85 million **Clean Air Partnership Fund**. The Fund will provide an opportunity for cities, states and tribes to partner with the private sector, the federal government and each other to provide healthy clean air to local citizens. The Fund will demonstrate smart multi-pollutant strategies that reduce air toxics, soot, smog, and greenhouse gases to protect our climate and our health.

The **Clean Air Partnership Fund** will provide critical start-up capital for innovative financing of local air pollution reduction and energy efficiency projects. Projects such as the following will be encouraged by using the fund as an initial source of capital and as a magnet for creative partnership proposals.

- **ELECTRIC GROUND SERVICE EQUIPMENT:** Airport conversion of ground service equipment to electric power could reduce NOx, PM, and air toxic emissions and generate significant cost savings.
- **ULTRA LOW-NOX GAS FIRED BURNERS:** Industrial furnaces and boilers in municipal and government owned buildings could apply ultra low-NOx technology. New technology can produce low NOx levels comparable to selective catalytic reduction technology at significantly lower costs.
- **URBAN AIR TOXICS MONITORING:** As cities develop their urban air toxics control strategies, the need for ambient air toxic monitoring information is increasing. The Fund could be used to promote improvements to the existing air toxics monitoring networks.
- **CLEANER SMALL ENGINES:** New clean 2-stroke engines and alternative fuels for small consumer and commercial equipment will make significant advancements in traditionally uncontrolled sources of air pollution. The Clean Air Partnership Fund could establish programs to demonstrate these new cleaner engines into use at a local level.
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS:** The Fund could provide start-up capital for state and local energy efficiency revolving loan investment programs. In Texas, such a program (LoanSTAR) has generated \$62 million in savings (as of August 1998) for Texas taxpayers, and the program is projected to save another \$250 million over the next 20 years. State agencies, such as schools and public buildings, may apply for loans to make recommended retrofits.
- **CLEAN-FUEL TAXI CABS:** In California, funding from several sources (DOE, California and South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. District) combined to reduce the cost of purchasing an alternative-fueled taxi cab from \$27,000 to \$21,000. Each CNG fueled cab

reduced on average 6,300 lbs/year of HC and NOx by over 11,000 lbs/year. The Clean Air Partnership Fund could provide initial capital to attract such matching funds and expand the presence of clean-fuel fleets.

- **SOLAR WATER HEATERS:** Replacing an average home electric water heater with a solar water heater would prevent 26 pounds of NOx and 40 pounds of SO2 on average annually. It would also reduce 7,600 pounds of CO2 annually.
- **ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING :** In a municipal office building project, replacement of over 12,000 florescent lamps with energy-efficient lights prevented over 2.5 million pounds/year of CO2, and over 100,000 pounds/year of SO2 and NOx. This reduced electricity consumption by 43% and saved over \$100,000 per year.

For further information about the Clean Air Partnership Fund please call Anna Garcia, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation at (202) 564-9492.

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: New Orleans Times Picayune 

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The Times-Picayune

April 22, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B06

LENGTH: 364 words

HEADLINE: DEVELOP AN EARTH-FRIENDLY STRATEGY

BODY:

One of the eternal verities of the progressive community is that, by and large, we let other people think about economic development, knowing only what we don't like. That should end on this Earth Day. So, here is the Alliance Earth Day economic development plan for Louisiana:

Step one: Louisiana positions itself nationally and internationally as the "early action on global warming" state.

Early action by the U.S. on global warming will imbue natural gas with increased economic value due to its superior environmental qualities over oil or coal. That is good news for Louisiana, which supplies about a quarter of domestic natural gas. Already environmental concerns and technical improvements have pushed the Department of Energy to predict that 80 percent of all new U.S. power plants will use natural gas. Meeting the Kyoto Protocol, the international treaty to limit carbon dioxide emissions, will increase U.S. natural gas demand by 21 percent, industry analysts predict. Obviously, thousands of new jobs will be created in Louisiana if this happens.

Step 2: Louisiana positions itself as a full-service energy state. This means that besides exploiting the advantages of natural gas in conventional ways, the state provides tax incentives and research money for fuel cell technology, renewable energy technology and energy efficiency industry.

Tomorrow's equivalent of an Internet hot stock issue may offer a very low-cost compact fluorescent light that uses a fraction of the electricity of an incandescent but emits more and better light quality. It's already happening. Why not here?

Step three: Louisiana positions itself to become a major exporter of reduced-pollution and pollution-free energy technology.

At this point, the only alternative to the now-abandoned smokestack-chasing efforts is to attract Internet businesses. While this may be a good thing, the alliance believes strongly that driving the "locomotive" on the new energy revolution -- that is, leading the call for early action to cool the climate -- is better than trying to catch the Internet caboose.

Gary L. Groesch

Executive director

Alliance for Affordable Energy

New Orleans

GRAPHIC: Earth Day is today, but there were celebrations earlier this week across the country. In Birmingham, Ala., 8-year-old Sarah Swatzell, right, and Daniel Murray checked out a giant 'Earth Ball.' AP PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 22, 2000

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until 10:06 A.M. EDT
Saturday, April 22, 2000

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The East Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, and happy Earth Day. I've always thought it appropriate that Earth Day falls in this season of renewal and hope, as millions of Americans celebrate Easter and Passover. As we celebrate the first Earth Day of the 21st century, I want to challenge all of us to renew our commitment to protect and preserve God's precious gift to us, our earthly home.

Last weekend in California, I stood beneath a magnificent sequoia tree, more than 1,000 years old, to announce permanent protection for more than 30 giant sequoia groves. And I was grateful for every opportunity the Vice President and I have had to act as stewards of our environment over the last seven years.

All Americans can be proud of the tremendous progress we've made since the first Earth Day 30 years ago. Our air, water and land are cleaner, and we've protected millions of acres of America's greenplaces. But today I want to focus on the most critical environmental challenge we face in this new century, global warming.

The 1990s were the hottest decade on record, and the first three months of 2000 were the hottest here in 100 years. Scientists say that the temperature rise is at least partly due to human activity, and that if left unchecked climate change will result in more violent storms, more economic disruptions, and more permanent flooding of coastal areas.

If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and to help others around the world do the same. Our government must lead by example.

Today I'm announcing two federal initiatives that point the way to a cleaner environment and a stronger economy. First,

I'm issuing an executive order requiring that federal agencies reduce the amount of petroleum their vehicle fleets use by 20 percent in five years. We can do this with technology we already have. For example, the postal service has purchased 500 electric trucks and may purchase more than 5,000. Here in Washington, D.C., 2,600 federal and local government vehicles are running on clean natural gas or ethanol. Next month, we'll open the first of seven gas stations offering those fuels here, and I'll order every White House vehicle that can use these fuels to make the switch. This executive order will cut oil consumption by 45 million gallons a year, help stop global warming and ease pressure on gas prices.

Second, I'm also announcing new incentives to cut pollution and greenhouse gases while we help federal workers across the country reduce the growing hassle of commuting. All federal workers now will be able to set aside up to \$65 tax-free every month to pay for public transportation. And in the Washington area, every federal agency will actually some or all of its employees' public transportation costs.

It is clear, citizens and businesses across America are building support for a strong response to global warming. But one voice is still missing -- the United States Congress. While the science on climate change has grown stronger, and the need for American leadership has grown greater, some in Congress have buried their heads even deeper in the sand. I urge them to recognize that reversing global warming will strengthen our economy, while safeguarding our future.

In the next 20 years, the international energy market will reach \$5 trillion, and consumers everywhere increasingly will demand clean energy. We're the world leader in those technologies. We should be promoting them, not denying their need. Instead, for the past seven years, Congress has blocked our initiatives to fight climate change and cut America's fuel bills.

I'm deeply disappointed the Republican budget resolution just adopted fails again to support America's environmental priorities. And again I call on Congress to reverse its opposition and work with us to pass my \$4-billion package of tax credits for energy-efficient homes, cars and appliances; to invest in clean energy research; and to help us promote clean technology in developing countries. Congress should also end its opposition and help us improve the fuel economy of all our cars and trucks, so Americans can have the vehicles they want with the efficiency they deserve.

More than a hundred years ago, the great American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, reminded us that "nature is a revelation of God." This Earth Day, let us remember that we are only stewards in our time of the Earth God gave us for all time. And let us strengthen our resolve to preserve the beauty and the

natural bounty that sustains us, and must sustain generations yet to come.

Happy holidays, and thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE
ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP ON THE 30th ANNIVERSARY OF EARTH DAY**
Embargoed Until 10:06 am EDT, Saturday, April 22, 2000

In his weekly radio address today, President Clinton is commemorating the 30th anniversary of Earth Day by highlighting the tremendous progress America has made in improving our environment, while acknowledging that many challenges remain. Since the first Earth Day in 1970, the nation's air, water and land are cleaner, and millions of acres of land have been protected. In the 21st century, climate change remains one of our greatest environmental challenges.

To help meet the challenge of climate change, the President is unveiling two new executive orders. The first order improves fuel efficiency by requiring the Federal government to reduce fuel use in its vehicle fleets by 20 percent over the next five years. The second order will offer federal workers incentives to use public transportation, cutting fuel use and the pollution that contributes to climate change. Finally, the President will call on Congress to combat global warming by enacting his climate change budget package which increases investments in research and development of clean energy technology and offers tax incentives to consumers who buy energy efficient cars, homes, appliances and other clean energy products.

Increasing Scientific Consensus on Global Warming. A growing body of scientific evidence demonstrates that the Earth is getting warmer and that greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are contributing to that trend. Scientists now report that seven of the last 10 years were the warmest on record and that the 1990s were the warmest decade of the millennium. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climatic Data Center recently released a study showing that since the mid-1970s, the global temperature has risen at a rate of about 0.35 degrees Fahrenheit per decade. Left unchecked, this rate of warming will lead to potentially devastating consequences, including sea-level rise, the spread of disease, shifts in agricultural productivity, and damage to ecosystems.

Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have led efforts in the United States and abroad to protect future generations from the risk of climate change by:

— Securing over \$13 billion for the Global Change Research Program, building our understanding of the forces that influence the Earth's climate.

— Establishing partnerships with major industries and retailers to develop and market more efficient homes, appliances, and automobiles. This has resulted in the development of over 3,000 energy efficient products through the EnergyStar partnership and hybrid automobiles that can achieve 80 miles per gallon without sacrificing safety, affordability or performance.

— Advancing alternative energy sources such as wind, solar power and biomass through research, development and business and consumer tax credits.

— Working with other nations to create cost-effective climate change solutions and leading 160 nations in reaching agreement on the Kyoto Protocol, a global framework of strong, realistic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and flexible, market-based mechanisms to achieve them.

— Leading the way by making the Federal government a model for energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction. In June 1999 President Clinton ordered federal agencies to cut energy use in buildings by 35 percent, reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of taking 1.7 million cars off the road and saving taxpayers over \$750 million a year.

Making the Federal Fleet a Model of Fuel Efficiency. Today's Executive Order on federal transportation builds on the Clinton-Gore Administration's commitment to greater energy efficiency. It requires agencies to meet an aggressive target on fuel efficiency in federal vehicles -- a 20 percent reduction in 1999 levels of fuel use by 2005 -- using flexible strategies crafted to fit each agency's particular needs while minimizing costs. This will reduce the amount of fuel used by Federal vehicles by 45 million gallons each year. Reducing federal petroleum use and displacing petroleum with alternative fuels supports the Administration's agenda to:

— Reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases as well as other air pollutants -- reducing greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming by as much as 120,000 tons per year;

— Promote markets for alternative fuels and fuel efficient vehicles;

— Encourage new energy efficient and clean fuel technologies; and,

— Enhance U.S. energy security and reduce price pressures for petroleum products.

Mass Transportation for Federal Workers. The President's Executive Order on mass transit will allow federal workers to spend up to \$65 pre-tax dollars per month on public transit. In the Washington metropolitan area, all federal agencies will be required to help subsidize public transportation costs for their workers. And three agencies -- the Departments of Energy and Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency -- will offer that benefit across the country. This measure will cut greenhouse gas emissions and other forms of pollution and help reduce road congestion. The Department of Transportation estimates that 75,000-100,000 additional Federal employees in the National Capital Region will take advantage of the transit/vanpool benefits, reducing air pollution costs by \$70 million-\$95 million.

Growing Calls to Action. Against this backdrop of growing scientific consensus, U.S. corporations such as DuPont, IBM, and Johnson & Johnson, among many others, are stepping forward with real actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to meet the challenge of global warming. At the state and local level, over 500 mayors and local officials last fall called for greater action by Washington to meet the challenge of climate change.

Congress Stuck In Neutral. Despite the nation's call for greater action, Congress has consistently failed to move forward on climate change and has sought to erect roadblocks to sensible climate policies:

-- Over the past five years, Congress has underfunded energy efficiency and renewable energy programs by 22% below the requested levels;

— Each of the past two years, Congress has failed to enact the President's proposed tax credits for energy-efficient homes, cars, and appliances;

— Last year, Congress failed to appropriate any funds for the President's Clean Air Partnership Fund, which would help states and localities to reduce greenhouse gases and other pollutants;

— Each of the past two years, Congress has attached anti-environmental "riders" to numerous appropriations bills that seek to put U.S. government climate policy in a straitjacket -- undercutting efforts to gain meaningful participation by developing countries in the fight against global warming and potentially strangling common-sense energy efficiency programs that save money for consumers and businesses.

Already this year, Congress has passed a budget resolution that fails to support the President's Climate Change Technology Initiative, which contains important funding to promote energy efficiency, develop clean energy sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Failure to fully fund CCTI would be yet another setback in the nation's effort to improve energy security, increase energy efficiency and implement common sense, cost effective action to address climate change.

Environmental Accomplishments Detailed on the Web: For further information about the nation's progress in protecting public health and the environment -- including increased investments in clean energy technologies, improved air and water quality, accelerated toxic waste cleanups, dramatic reductions in toxic releases, and increased protections for millions of acres land across America -- visit the Clinton/Gore Administration's Earth Day report, "A Healthy Environment for the 21st Century" at www.whitehouse.gov.

**THE BONN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
STATE DEPARTMENT FACT SHEET
NOVEMBER 1999**

OVERVIEW

- At a conference held October 25 – November 5, 1999, in Bonn, Germany, the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to accelerate their efforts to turn the broad concepts of the Kyoto Protocol into working realities. Specifically, the Parties agreed to more than double the time devoted to negotiations during the next year. This raises considerably the prospects that the Parties will meet their deadline of completing work on the key aspects of the operational framework of the Protocol at next year's conference at The Hague, Netherlands. The Protocol commits developed countries to reduce emissions of the greenhouse gases most scientists believe are causing global warming, and provides innovative, market-based tools for achieving those reductions.
- The Parties at the Bonn conference (known also as the "Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties" or "CoP-5") also made significant progress toward fulfilling the program of work set forth last year in the Buenos Aires plan of action. This progress spanned the full spectrum of important substantive issues, from international emissions trading to carbon sinks to compliance.
- CoP-5 saw additional forward momentum on developing country participation in efforts to combat global warming, highlighted by Argentina's announcement of an emissions target and Kazakhstan's request for inclusion into Annex I of the Convention.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ACCELERATED NEGOTIATIONS

- At the urging of the United States and other Parties, the Conference agreed to more than double the time devoted to negotiations during the next year. Inter-sessional meetings of the subsidiary bodies to the Convention will be held in both June and September. The Parties also agreed to a series of technical workshops and, perhaps most importantly, invested the President of the Conference with the authority to take any additional steps necessary to ensure completion of the Buenos Aires plan of action at CoP-6.

MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS

- The Parties continued to make progress on developing the rules and guidelines for Kyoto's market-based mechanisms (emissions trading, joint implementation, and the Clean Development Mechanism). Negotiators reaffirmed their commitment to conclude work on all three mechanisms in parallel at next year's meeting at The Hague. The Parties produced a negotiating text embodying detailed proposals on issues critical to the operation of each of mechanisms, including transparency in tracking transfers of emissions units and measurement, reporting and verification issues.
- The United States was an early and forceful advocate for the Kyoto's market-based mechanisms. The decisions made at CoP-5 bring each of them a step closer to a reality. The United States reiterated in Bonn that cost-effective rules and guidelines on mechanisms are critical components of any finished Kyoto product.

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

In December, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, some 160 countries reached an historic agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to fight global warming -- one of the most profound environmental challenges of the 21st century. The Kyoto Protocol includes binding emissions targets for developed nations -- 8% below 1990 emissions levels for the European Union; 7% for the United States; and 6% for Japan -- as well as U.S. proposals for flexible, market-based measures to ensure that these targets can be met in a cost-effective manner. The key market-based provisions are:

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

The Protocol includes additional elements of flexibility:

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

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

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued from page 1)

CARBON SINKS

- The Parties endorsed a detailed work program to accelerate the negotiations relating to the scope and use of carbon sink activities under the Protocol. Specifically, the Parties clarified their intention to complete work at CoP-6 relating to the definition of forestry activities under Article 3.3 of the Protocol, as well as additional sink categories under Article 3.4, such as those created by improved conservation and management of forests, agricultural soils, and grasslands. This decision will keep the work on sinks on a parallel track with other issues outlined in the Buenos Aires plan of action and was a key U.S. objective going into Bonn.

- In 1998, the Parties tasked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – an international body of over 2000 of the world’s leading climate scientists and experts – with conducting a comprehensive study of land use, land-use change, and forestry activities. Once this report is completed in the spring of 2000, the Parties will submit detailed proposals on sink definitions and activities (by August 1, 2000), which will then become the foundation for a negotiating text.

COMPLIANCE

- The Parties made good progress at CoP-5 toward a common understanding of the basic elements of an effective compliance system and agreed to a workshop and other meetings to advance work on compliance.
- In a related matter, the United States successfully advanced methodological work designed to ensure that national emissions inventories can assist in determining compliance with the Protocol. Parties agreed on the basic elements of national systems for emissions monitoring, as well as on how to ensure the completeness and quality of emission inventories.

DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTICIPATION

- Argentina became the first developing country to announce a binding emissions target for the 2008-2012 time period, following through on its promise to do so made at last year’s conference in Buenos Aires. The United States applauds Argentina’s announcement and supports the development of a process for international acceptance of Argentina’s target as soon as possible. The United States also supports Argentina’s call upon the Parties to create a way in which Argentina and other developing countries that voluntarily adopt appropriate targets may benefit from all the Kyoto mechanisms.
- Kazakhstan formally requested inclusion in Annex I of the UNFCCC. Although the Parties deferred action on the request, Kazakhstan’s action clearly signaled its continued willingness to take on a binding emissions target for the 2008-2012 time period.
- These actions signaled a continuing shift in the terms of the international debate on developing country participation, first seen last year in Buenos Aires. Greater engagement in Bonn on the part of developing countries was evidenced in other areas as well, including heightened enthusiasm on the part of many for the Clean Development Mechanism and constructive participation in efforts to forge agreement on emissions trading, joint implementation, sinks, compliance, and other key issues.
- The United States called for a new high-level dialogue with developing countries to explore the full-range of market-oriented strategies that can create sustainable development opportunities for developing countries that voluntarily reduce their emissions. Climate change is a global problem requiring a global solution. Thus, securing more meaningful participation from key developing countries remains a top priority for the United States. The Administration will continue a “full-court diplomatic press” in this area.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 2000

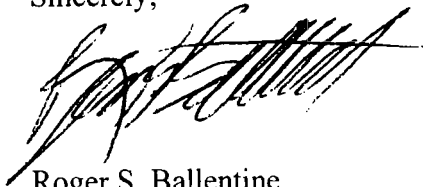
Dear Interested Party:

Attached please find a summary of President Clinton's FY 2001 budget proposal to fight global climate change. Against a backdrop of growing scientific consensus that the Earth is warming – and that human activities are at least partly to blame – the FY 2001 budget is proposing \$2.4 billion in funding to combat global climate change, a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to develop clean energy at home and abroad and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollution. Recognizing the crucial need for sound science, the President is also proposing more than \$1.7 billion for basic research into the science of climate change, bringing the total request for FY 2001 to over \$4 billion.

President Clinton is also proposing a five-year, \$4 billion tax incentive package to spur clean energy technologies and increase investment in energy efficient technology and renewable energy. The common thread in all these proposals is the conviction that new energy technologies can help us expand the economy and reduce greenhouse gas pollution at the same time.

As the President said in his State of the Union address just a few weeks ago, "The greatest environmental challenge of the new century is global warming." We believe that the President's FY 2001 budget represents an aggressive and innovative approach to this tremendous challenge.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger S. Ballentine", written over a horizontal line.

Roger S. Ballentine
Deputy Assistant to the President
And White House Climate Change Coordinator

President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget

"The greatest environmental challenge of the new century is global warming . . . If we fail to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, deadly heat waves and droughts will become more frequent, coastal areas will flood, and economies will be disrupted. That is going to happen, unless we act. Many people . . . still believe you cannot cut greenhouse gas emissions without slowing economic growth. In the Industrial Age that may well have been true. But in this digital economy, it is not true anymore. New technologies make it possible to cut harmful emissions and provide even more growth."

-- President Bill Clinton, State of the Union Address, January 27, 2000

Meeting the Challenge of Global Warming. Against a backdrop of growing scientific consensus that the Earth is warming – and that human activities are at least partly to blame – President Clinton's FY 2001 budget is proposing \$2.4 billion (a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) in funding to combat global climate change. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to develop clean energy sources both at home and abroad and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollution, as well as a five-year package of tax incentives to spur clean energy technologies and increased investment for R&D in energy efficient technology and renewable energy. In addition, the President is proposing more than \$1.7 billion for global change research, for a total package for FY 2001 of over \$4 billion.

International Clean Energy Initiative. To help accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world, President Clinton is proposing \$201 million (a more than 100 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) for a multi-agency initiative to encourage open competitive markets; remove market barriers in developing countries to clean energy technologies; and to provide new incentives for clean energy technology innovation and export. The initiative will promote U.S. clean energy exports, create high-value jobs, and assist developing countries in fighting air pollution and climate change.

Bioenergy & Bio-based Products Initiative. The budget includes \$289 million to accelerate the development of bio-based technologies, which convert crops, trees and other "biomass" into a vast array of fuels and products – an increase of \$93 million over FY 2000 enacted levels. In addition to helping meet environmental challenges like global warming, this initiative will increase the viability of alternative energy sources, support farm incomes, and diversify and strengthen the rural economy.

Clean Air Partnership Fund. The President proposes \$85 million for a new fund to provide grants to state and local governments for projects that reduce both greenhouse gases and pollutants like soot, smog, and air toxics.

Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI). The CCTI is a package of targeted tax incentives and investments aimed at increasing energy efficiency and spurring the broader use of renewable energy. The package will save consumers money and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time. CCTI investments have risen substantially each of the past two years. The President's new budget proposes a still more accelerated effort.

\$4.0 billion in Tax Incentives over 5 years. The proposed package contains \$4.0 billion over five years in tax cuts (\$201 million for FY 2001) for consumers who purchase energy efficient products and for producers of energy from renewable sources. This year's CCTI tax package is \$400 million greater than last year's proposed five-year package. Highlights include:

- Tax credits for energy efficient homes. Consumers can receive a \$1000-2000 credit toward the purchase of a new energy efficient home; a 20 percent tax credit for the purchase of selected energy efficient products for homes and buildings; and a \$1000-2000 credit for installing a solar energy system.

- Tax credits for fuel-efficient cars. The package extends the current tax credit (of up to \$4000) through 2006 for qualified electric and fuel cell vehicles and also includes a tax credit of \$500-3000 for the purchase of a qualifying hybrid vehicle from 2003-2006.
- Tax credits for clean energy. The package extends the 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for the production of electricity from wind and closed-loop biomass; provides credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring; and provides credits for electricity produced from methane from certain landfills.

\$1.4 billion for Energy Efficiency & Clean Energy. The proposed package contains over \$1.4 billion in FY 2001 to research, develop, and deploy clean technologies for the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy -- buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity -- a 30 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. Highlights include:

- Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles. PNGV is a government-industry effort to develop comfortable, affordable cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards and get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. The combined proposal for PNGV in the FY 2001 budget is \$255 million, an increase of \$30 million over FY 2000 enacted levels.
- Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing. PATH is a government-industry partnership to improve the energy efficiency of new homes by more than 50 percent and to retrofit 15 million existing homes to make them 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. The FY 2001 budget request for building efficiency efforts, such as PATH, Energy Star, and Building America, totals \$275 million, a 42 percent increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- Renewable Energy. The President proposes \$410 million for the Department of Energy's solar and renewable energy programs, a 32 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. The package includes expanded efforts in key renewable technologies, such as wind, bioenergy, photovoltaics, and geothermal energy.

Cleaner Fossil Fuels. The budget request contains \$233 million for R&D to develop next-generation technologies for coal combustion with much higher energy efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Weatherization & State Energy Grants. The budget request includes \$191 million -- a \$22 million increase over FY 2000 appropriations -- to deliver energy conservation services to low-income Americans and to assist state energy offices in addressing their energy priorities.

U.S. Global Change Research Program. The FY 2001 request includes over \$1.7 billion for scientific research to improve our understanding of human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system and to assess the likely consequences of global warming.

President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget

The President's climate change package for FY 2001 totals over \$4.1 billion – an increase of \$760 million from the amount enacted for FY 2000. This includes \$2.4 billion for programs directly aimed at combating global warming – a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to promote the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world; a stepped-up program to develop bioenergy and bio-based products; and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce both greenhouse gases and ground-level air pollutants. It also includes the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), which mixes tax incentives and direct spending to spur the research, development, and deployment of energy efficient technology and renewable energy and other climate-related investments, such as R&D of highly efficient technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas, weatherization, and state energy grants. The President is also proposing over \$1.7 billion for the United States Global Change Research Program, to enhance our understanding of the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system.

Table 1. Climate Change-Related Domestic Programs (\$ in Millions)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change
Climate Change Solutions			
International Clean Energy Initiative	98	201	+103
Biofuels & Bioproducts Initiative	196	289	+93
Clean Air Partnership Fund	0	85	+85
Climate Change Technology Initiative--tax incentives ¹	N/A	201	+201
Climate Change Technology Initiative--investments	1,095	1,432	+337
Other Climate-Related Investments (cleaner coal & Natural gas; weatherization; state energy grants)	413	424	+11
Subtotal, Climate Solutions ²	1,665	2,386	+721
Global Change Research Program	1,701	1,740	+39
TOTAL	3,366	4,126	+760

¹ First year of a proposed five year, \$4.0 billion package.

² Subtotal excludes double counts for funds included in new initiatives and cleaner coal which are also part of the CCTI.

International Clean Energy Initiative

To accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world, President Clinton is proposing the International Clean Energy Initiative – a \$200 million multi-agency effort (a more than 100 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) to encourage open competitive markets and remove market barriers to clean energy technologies in developing and transition countries and to provide new incentives for clean energy technology innovation and export. This initiative will promote U.S. exports and create high-value jobs, and will assist countries to power their economic development while fighting air pollution and climate change.

Window of Opportunity for America and the World. Developing country energy use will overtake that of industrial countries by 2020. These energy technology markets are projected to total \$4 to \$5 trillion over the next 20 years and \$15 to \$25 trillion over the next 50 years. Developing country energy use is expected to account for three-fourths of the increase in global energy use between now and 2050.

Advanced, low-polluting energy technologies, developed and manufactured in the United States, can provide these energy services efficiently, but existing markets often do not value environmental and efficiency benefits. In addition, environmentally superior options often carry higher up-front costs, may be unfamiliar, or are perceived as more risky by decision-makers in developing countries. The initiative builds on a recent set of recommendations by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and is directed at leveling the playing field between cleaner U.S. energy technologies and services and polluting alternatives.

Real Benefits At Home and Abroad. The initiative will help lay the technical and policy foundation that will allow developing and transition countries to build a clean energy future, leapfrogging past the polluting energy technologies used by the industrial countries, while building competitive markets open to U.S. firms. The goals of this initiative include:

- Doubling clean energy technology exports by 2005, creating as much as \$5 billion in new export revenues for U.S. companies and as many as 100,000 new U.S. jobs.
- Cutting energy use in targeted country buildings and appliances in half through advanced building design tools and building equipment codes and standards.
- Developing integrated renewable energy technologies that have the potential to power the full range of energy services for the 2 billion people in developing countries that do not now have electricity.
- Sharply reducing sulfur, particulate, and greenhouse gas emissions by developing advanced coal-fired power plants and low-cost hydrogen fuels.
- Maximizing use of combined heat & power systems through technical and policy assistance.

- Reducing methane emissions from pipelines and other fossil sources by an amount equal to as much as 100 million metric tons of carbon per year by 2005.
- Providing technical and policy support to encourage the development of natural gas grids.
- Reducing energy use in the industrial sector through the introduction of best practice methods, including advanced sensors and controls, and energy efficient motor drive systems.
- Conducting research in nuclear energy to address cost, waste, safety, and proliferation concerns.
- Providing technical and policy assistance in support of energy sector reform that creates open, competitive markets while protecting the public interest.

Initiative Structure. This initiative will strengthen efforts to streamline current bureaucratic procedures to better assist U.S. firms wishing to invest in clean energy projects in developing and transition countries. This initiative will also encourage public-private partnerships with foreign counterparts to demonstrate clean energy technologies, drive down their cost, and facilitate private sector financing for their large-scale deployment. The initiative will employ a range of proven policy tools, including U.S. technical and policy assistance to developing countries through personnel exchanges, conducting collaborative R&D with key foreign research groups, developing integrated renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced fossil energy technologies and pilot projects, and providing a range of trade supports to expand clean energy exports.

The initiative's requested \$100 million increase for these activities includes an additional \$46 million for the Department of Energy (DOE); \$30 million for the U.S. Agency for International Development; \$15 million for the Export-Import Bank; \$5 million for the Trade and Development Agency; and \$4 million for the Department of Commerce. A \$3 million increase in base programs is also requested at DOE, bringing the total increase to \$103 million.

Bioenergy & Bioproducts Initiative

President Clinton's FY 2001 Budget includes \$289 million to accelerate the development and use of bio-based technologies, which convert crops, trees, and other "biomass" into fuels, power, chemicals, and other products. This initiative supports the President's August 1999 Executive Order 13134 and Memorandum on Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy, aimed at tripling U.S. use of biobased products and bioenergy by 2010. The initiative provides an increase of more than \$93 million (47 percent) over the amounts available for FY 2000, with \$49 million directed towards the Department of Energy (DOE) and \$44 million for stepped-up efforts at the Department of Agriculture (USDA). (Funding in DOE is also considered part of the Climate Change Technology Initiative.) In addition to this increase in R&D, the Commodity Credit Corporation will provide \$100 million in FY 2000 and up to \$150 million in FY 2001 and 2002 in incentive payments to encourage production of biobased fuels. The initiative will increase the viability of alternative energy sources and help meet environmental challenges like global warming, while diversifying and strengthening the rural economy.

New Economic Opportunities for a New Century. Continuing advances in forest and farm technology, molecular biology, and other areas are fueling a revolution in the use of biomass to make low-polluting products, such as:

- **transportation fuels**, like cellulosic ethanol from agricultural waste;
- **electricity**, by burning wood chips and switchgrass along with coal in existing plants and by converting paper industry wastes into fuel gases for advanced gas turbines;
- **commercial products**, such as chemicals, glues, paints, packing materials, and textiles.

Already, creative companies such as **Cargill-Dow Polymers** are making this vision a reality, recently announcing plans to build a \$300 million production facility that will convert corn based sugars into plastic fibers that can be used to make products that are all natural and biodegradable.

Meeting the President's goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts will add billions in new income for farmers, producing 50,000 new, high-technology jobs in small processing plants in rural America and up to 130,000 such jobs in biopower, bioproducts, and biofuels industries.

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 up to 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking over 70 million cars off the road.

Making Biomass Competitive With Fossil Fuels. A major goal of this initiative is to make biomass a viable competitor to fossil fuels as an energy source and chemical feedstock while protecting the environment. This goal is achievable, but it will require an unprecedented effort to

support research in universities, companies, and our national laboratories. In the past few years, for example, federal research has developed techniques that greatly accelerate the production of sugars and other useful chemicals from materials like corn stover and wood. The research funded under this initiative will ensure a continuing flow of the basic innovations on which such investments can be made.

Many uses for biomass materials are possible in the near future and this initiative will support research concepts on a competitive basis. This will include support for integrated systems capable of processing feedstocks simultaneously into a variety of products such as fuels, chemicals, and electricity. Much like today's petroleum-based refineries, the mix of products from these facilities will depend on market conditions. The research aims to understand the basic chemistry of cellulose and other materials in biomass, and develop new thermal, chemical, and bio-chemical techniques for converting these materials into useful forms.

Initiative Structure. The President's August 1999 Executive Order instructs DOE, USDA, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies, to work closely together in supporting the broad range of needed research and development efforts. These efforts will support research partnerships linking industry, university, and government research facilities selected on a competitive basis. Key areas of new research activity will include:

- Development of inexpensive systems to break down cellulose into low-cost sugars, allowing woody and grassy crops and agricultural waste, such as corn stalks, to take the place of high-value grain and food crops as biofuel feedstocks.
- Renewable bioproducts, using multi-disciplinary and university/industry partnerships to develop and accelerate adoption of possible "leap-frog" technologies for converting crops, trees and residues into chemical feedstocks and consumer products.
- Biopower, promoting both the integration of biomass gasification systems with modern gas-turbine/steam-turbine generation systems, and the co-firing of biomass with coal.
- Expanded Forest Service research on faster-growing trees and the use of small-diameter trees for commercial, biobased products.
- Methane gas recovery pilots to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock operations and provide assistance to farmers that want to produce or market biobased products.
- Expanded Agricultural Research Service research to develop biobased materials from commodities and bioproducts, and convert biomass to energy.
- Competitive resources for research partnerships with universities, complementing the new Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems announced by USDA earlier this month.
- Rural development grants to rural electric cooperatives to develop pilot projects to demonstrate the commercial viability of small-scale biomass fuel generation, grants for technical assistance for processing and marketing biobased products, and loans for facilities and operating capital for organizations engaged in biobased production activities.

Clean Air Partnership Fund

To help protect public health and ease the threat of global warming, President Clinton is proposing \$85 million for the creation of a new Clean Air Partnership Fund. The Fund will provide grants to states, localities, and tribes to support efforts that achieve reductions in both greenhouse gas emissions and ground-level air pollutants. First proposed as part of last year's FY 2000 budget, the Fund will be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency under existing authority.

Integrated Pollution Control. The Fund will stimulate integrated, cost-effective pollution control strategies. It directs new resources to state, local, and tribal governments to finance projects and programs that achieve accelerated reductions in both air pollutants, such as soot, smog, and air toxics, and in greenhouse gases.

A Quicker Path to Cleaner Air. By providing new resources for projects that accelerate pollution reductions, the Fund will enable communities to achieve multi-pollutant clean air goals sooner and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time.

Technological Innovation. The Fund will help spur both public and private sector innovations in next-generation pollution control technology.

A Magnet for Local Investment & Innovation. The Fund will encourage public-private partnerships to demonstrate ways to create a cleaner environment at the local level. The Fund can be used to support local revolving funds, low-interest loan programs, matching grants, and other mechanisms that will leverage the original Federal investment, greatly increasing its impact.

"Win-Win" Clean Air Projects. The Fund will support a wide range of practical projects that will mean cleaner air, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and real savings for taxpayers and consumers. These could include projects such as building combined heat and power facilities that put waste heat to work, reducing emissions of both sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide; retrofitting municipal buildings to make them more energy efficient, reducing pollution resulting from electricity generation; and upgrading municipal vehicle fleets to make them more fuel efficient.

Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$4.0 Billion in Tax Incentives

The President is proposing a new \$4.0 billion package in tax incentives over five years to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by spurring the purchase of energy efficient products and the use of renewable energy (see Table 2). This year's CCTI tax package is \$400 million greater than last year's proposed five-year package.

Table 2. CCTI Tax Incentives (\$ in Millions)	Revenue Effect	
	FY 2001	Total FY01-05
Homes and Buildings		
Provide tax credit for energy efficient building equipment	-18	-201
Provide tax credit for new energy efficient homes	- 82	-633
Provide tax credit for solar energy systems	-9	-132
Vehicles		
Extend tax credit for electric and fuel cell vehicles and provide tax credits for qualified hybrid vehicles	0	-2078
Clean Energy		
Extend tax credit for electricity produced from wind and closed-loop biomass; provide credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring; and provide credits for methane from certain landfills	-91	-976
Industry		
Provide 15-year recovery period for distributed power property	-1	-10
TOTAL*	-201	-4030

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

HOMES AND BUILDINGS

- ***Tax credit to consumers who purchase new energy efficient homes.*** To encourage the purchase of new energy efficient homes, consumers would receive a tax credit of \$1,000 for homes purchased from 2001-2003 that use at least 30 percent less energy than the standard under the 1998 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and a credit of \$2,000 for homes purchased from 2001-2005 that use at least 50 percent less energy than the IECC standard.

- ***Tax credit for energy efficient equipment in new and existing homes or buildings.*** This credit will encourage the purchase of electric heat pump water heaters, natural gas heat pumps, and fuel cells. The credit would apply to both residential and commercial equipment. The credit would be 20 percent of the cost of the investment, subject to a cap, for equipment purchased from 2001-2004.
- ***Tax credit for solar energy systems.*** A 15 percent tax credit will encourage the purchase by consumers and businesses of solar energy systems. The maximum credit would be \$2,000 for rooftop photovoltaic systems placed in service from 2001-2007 and \$1,000 for solar water heating systems placed in service from 2001-2005.

VEHICLES

- ***Tax credits for electric, fuel cell, and qualified hybrid vehicles.*** Cars and light trucks (including minivans, sport utilities, and pickups) currently account for 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. Tax credits for electric, fuel cell, and hybrid vehicles will help to move advanced technologies from the laboratory to the highway. These technologies can significantly reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the most prevalent greenhouse gas.
 - **Extend the current tax credit for electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles.** Under current law, a 10 percent credit, up to \$4,000, is provided for the cost of qualified electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles. The credit begins to phase down in 2002 and phases out in 2005. The President's proposal would extend the tax credit at its \$4,000 maximum level through 2006.
 - **Tax credits for hybrid vehicles.** The credit – available for all qualifying vehicles, including cars, minivans, sport utility vehicles, and pickup trucks – would range from \$500 to \$3,000 for qualified hybrid vehicles purchased from 2003-2006, depending upon the vehicle's design performance.

CLEAN ENERGY

- ***Tax credit for electricity produced from wind.*** Current law encourages the production of electricity from wind, which emits no greenhouse gases, through a tax credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour (adjusted for inflation after 1992). The current tax credit covers facilities placed in service before January 1, 2002. The President proposes a 2.5-year extension of this tax credit.
- ***Tax credits for electricity produced from biomass.*** Biomass refers to trees, crops and agricultural wastes used to produce power, fuels or chemicals. This package of credits would:
 - **Extend current "closed-loop" biomass credit.** This proposal extends for 2.5 years the current 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit (adjusted for inflation after 1992), which covers facilities placed in service before January 1, 2002.

-- **Provide credits for “open loop” biomass facilities.** This proposal expands the definition of biomass eligible for the 1.5 cent tax credit to include certain forest-related resources and agricultural and other sources for facilities placed in service from 2001-2005, and provides a 1.0 cent credit for electricity produced from 2001-2003 from facilities placed in service prior to January 1, 2001.

-- **Provide a credit for cofiring biomass and coal.** This proposal adds a 0.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for electricity produced by cofiring biomass in coal plants from 2001-2005.

-- **Provide credit for methane from landfills.** This proposal adds a 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour credit for electricity produced from landfills not subject to EPA’s 1996 New Source Performance Standards/Emissions Guidelines (NSPS/EG) and 1.0 cent per kilowatt hour for landfills subject to NSPS/EG. Qualified facilities would be facilities placed in service after December 31, 2000 and before January 1, 2006.

INDUSTRY

- ***15-year recovery period for distributed power property.*** The development of distributed power technologies has made it possible to generate electricity locally at dispersed industrial, commercial, and residential locations. Such technologies can be more energy efficient and generate fewer greenhouse gases than conventional generation methods. This proposal would simplify and rationalize the current depreciation system by assigning a single 15-year recovery period to distributed power property.

Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$1.4 Billion for Efficient Energy and Clean Energy

The President's FY 2001 budget proposes over \$1.4 billion for the research, development, and deployment of renewable energy technologies, energy efficient products and buildings that will help reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. This represents a \$337 million increase (30 percent) over FY 2000 spending (see Table 3). The President's proposed investment package covers the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy -- buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity -- as well as carbon sequestration (see Table 4). The following sections highlight selected programs in each of these areas of effort. The full agency programs extend well beyond what is described here.

Table 3. CCTI Funding by Agency (\$ in Millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change from 2000
Energy	902	980	1,169	+189
EPA	109	103	227	+124
Housing & Urban Development	10	10	12	+2
Agriculture	0	0	24	+24
Commerce	0	2	0	-2
TOTAL*	1,021	1,095	1,432	+337

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 4. CCTI Funding by Area of Activity (\$ in Millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change from 2000
Buildings	176	194	275	+81
Transportation	285	309	382	+73
Industry	187	189	251	+62
Electricity	310	321	406	+85
Carbon Sequestration	14	30	52	+22
Management, Planning & Analysis	48	51	65	+14
TOTAL*	1,021	1,095	1,432	+337

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

BUILDINGS

- ***Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing.*** PATH is a partnership between the Federal government and building industry to develop and deploy housing technologies to make new homes 50 percent more energy efficient and to make at least 15 million existing homes 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. PATH has established five pilot communities in Denver, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Tuscon. The program coordinates work in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Energy (DOE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FEMA, the Department of Commerce and other agencies, ensuring, for example, that research conducted in DOE's enhanced residential buildings program is quickly transferred into practice. The FY 2001 budget request for building efficiency efforts, such as PATH, Energy Star, and Building America, totals \$275 million, a 42 percent increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- ***Energy Efficient Appliances and Products.*** Various DOE and EPA programs aim to promote the dissemination of energy efficient appliances and products:
 - DOE will accelerate its program to establish **energy efficiency standards** for commercial heating and cooling, water heaters, and electrical distribution transformers, and will begin efforts to harmonize international energy-efficiency standards and test methods to promote exports of efficient U.S. products.
 - EPA and DOE's **Energy Star Products** program saves consumers money and reduces greenhouse gas emissions at the same time by promoting the use of energy efficient products – everything from computers to refrigerators to central air-conditioning units. New funding will support the launch of new Energy Star product lines and will promote the Energy Star labeling program in 6-10 export markets.
- ***Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings.*** DOE and EPA work in partnership with industry to research, develop, and deploy new technologies and practices to improve the energy performance of commercial buildings. Participants include the Empire State Building, the World Trade Center, and Chicago's Sears Tower. Buildings in the top 25 percent in energy efficiency qualify for EPA's "**Energy Star Buildings**" label.
- ***Energy Smart Schools/Energy Star Label for Schools.*** DOE and EPA have two programs that are working in coordination to improve energy efficiency in U.S. primary and secondary schools, bringing together public and private sector resources to cut schools' energy bills so that the savings can be reinvested in students and their education.

TRANSPORTATION

- ***Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles.*** PNGV is a government-industry effort that aims to develop attractive, affordable cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards and get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. Since 1993, great strides have been made in producing lower-cost, light-weight materials, inexpensive fuel cells, and advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles. The program aims to produce a prototype mid-sized family car capable of 80 miles per gallon with a two-thirds reduction in carbon emissions by 2004. In January 2000, the auto-industry partners unveiled their PNGV "concept cars" at the Detroit Auto Show, which keeps the program on schedule for meeting its 2004 goal. The FY 2001 budget includes \$255 million for PNGV-related work, an increase of \$30 million over the amount appropriated for FY 2000.
- ***Light and Heavy Trucks.*** Similar government-industry efforts are aimed at developing cleaner, more efficient diesel engines for both light and heavy trucks.
 - By 2003, DOE aims to develop **advanced diesel cycle engine technologies** for pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles which achieve at least a 35 percent fuel efficiency improvement relative to current gasoline-fueled trucks while meeting strict emission standards.
 - By 2004, DOE, in coordination with EPA and the Department of Defense, aims to develop **engine and vehicle technologies for heavy trucks** that will increase the fuel economy to 10 mpg from the current average of 7 mpg.

INDUSTRY

- ***Industries of the Future.*** This DOE program works cooperatively with the nation's most energy-intensive industries – such as aluminum, glass, chemicals, forest products, mining, petroleum refining, and steel – developing technologies that increase energy and resource efficiency. Promising collaborative efforts include improvements in the process of making steel, pulp and paper, and other energy-intensive products that could dramatically increase efficiency, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and improve competitiveness.
- ***Industrial Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Systems.*** DOE is developing new industrial CHP systems to capture thermal heat would otherwise be wasted. These systems are expected to be 15 percent more energy efficient and 80 percent cleaner than conventional power systems and cut electricity costs by 10 percent. In addition, EPA and DOE are also working to eliminate barriers to the rapid dissemination of combined heat and power technology.
- ***Voluntary Industrial Partnerships.*** EPA will expand its industry partnership programs, such as **Climate Wise** and the **Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership**, to

encourage businesses to take advantage of cost-effective emissions reductions opportunities -- including emissions of the most potent greenhouse gases, such as methane, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6).

- ***Agriculture and Forestry.*** The Department of Agriculture (USDA) will undertake R&D and support demonstration projects aimed at both lowering greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and forestry and reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

--The **Natural Resources Conservation Service** will invest \$3 million in projects to demonstrate and test various means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture, such as compost-based waste-handling facilities, rotational grazing systems, and improved feed and forage systems.

--The **Agricultural Research Service** will devote \$8.5 million towards climate change related activities, including the development of new technology and expertise for reducing agriculture's vulnerability to a changing climate. Field experiments will seek to measure various potential effects of climate change, such as varying amounts and patterns of rainfall on forage production.

The FY 2001 budget also includes important USDA funding for developing advanced biomass energy technologies; R&D and demonstration projects for carbon sequestration; research to study the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing and storing carbon; and a comprehensive U.S. soil carbon inventory (see p.16 below).

ELECTRICITY

- ***Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Systems.*** Over the past 20 years, Federal R&D has resulted in a 90 percent cost reduction in solar photovoltaics. DOE will accelerate R&D of the next-generation photovoltaic cells; increase manufacturing R&D; increase research in buildings-integrated applications; and fund efforts to develop new, unconventional technologies.

-- **Million Solar Roofs.** In June, 1997, the President announced an initiative to encourage the installation of one million solar systems by 2010, which would reduce carbon emissions equivalent to the annual emissions from 850,000 cars. To date, DOE has received commitments for over 900,000 solar rooftop installations. In FY 2001, DOE expects 40,000 systems to be installed under this program, bringing the total to 90,000.

-- **Technology Advances.** By 2004, DOE aims to increase the efficiency of thin-film PV modules in multi-megawatt production from 7 percent to 12 percent and to reduce module manufacturing costs by 40 percent (from \$2.50/watt to \$1.50/watt). Specific performance measures for FY 2001 include achieving 14

percent stable efficiency in prototype thin-film modules and, in a new initiative begun in FY 2000, identifying at least three promising non-conventional PV technologies for further development.

- ***Biomass Power.*** DOE supports biopower systems R&D addressing three major technology areas: co-firing biomass with fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas, small modular biopower systems, and advanced biomass gasification. This work is also included in the Bioenergy and Bioproducts Initiative described in above (see pp.4-5 above).
- ***Wind Powering America.*** This initiative, announced in June 1999, will accelerate DOE's research, development, testing and field validation of next-generation wind technologies, with a goal of supplying 5 percent of U.S. electricity through wind technologies by 2020. This will be supported by an aggressive R&D program that will reduce the cost of electricity in favorable wind sites to 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour by 2002, and will move specialized cold-weather wind turbines from development to demonstration in 2000, leading to commercialization in 2001.
- ***Hydrogen.*** DOE will accelerate research on low-cost hydrogen production and storage, prerequisites to the widespread use of hydrogen as a fuel.
- ***High Temperature Superconductivity.*** DOE supports industry-led projects to capitalize on recent breakthroughs in superconducting wire technology, aimed at developing devices such as advanced motors, power cables, and transformers. These technologies would allow more electricity to reach the consumer without an increase in fossil fuel input.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

- ***R&D for Sequestration.*** Research initiatives are being funded to find ways to sequester (store) carbon. Examples include:
 - **Enhancing Forest and Farmland Sinks.** The **Forest Service**, in conjunction with other USDA agencies, will spend \$3 million for R&D and demonstration projects for optimizing forest, farmland, and rangeland carbon sinks. The focus of such projects will include storage of carbon in forest soils and increased durability and use of wood products to sequester carbon.
 - **Enhancing natural geological and oceanic processes.** DOE will support research into the feasibility of capturing and storing carbon dioxide in underground geological structures and in the deep ocean.

Other Climate-Related Investments

There are a number of additional programs for which funding is proposed in the FY 2000 budget that – while not part of the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI) per se – contribute to improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These programs include:

- ***Cleaner Coal and Natural Gas.*** The FY 2000 budget includes a total of \$232 million (of which \$56 million is part of CCTI) to support the Department of Energy's (DOE) aggressive R&D effort to develop next-generation technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas. For example, research and development of integrated gasification combined cycle technology could lead to ultra-high efficiency coal plants with significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- ***Low Income Weatherization and State Energy Grants.*** These DOE programs facilitate energy efficiency investments at the State and local level. The **Weatherization Assistance Program**, for example, delivers energy conservation services, such as insulation, to low-income Americans, reducing energy costs for consumers, improving health and safety, and reducing carbon emissions. The total FY 2001 budget request for these two programs is \$191 million – a \$22 million increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- ***Agricultural & Forestry Conservation Programs.*** The Administration's 2001 Farm Safety Net Initiative proposes an increase of \$1.3 billion in FY 2001 funding for Department of Agriculture conservation programs. Many of these same programs have the co-benefit of reducing carbon emissions resulting from agriculture and forestry and enhancing the ability of "sinks," such as forests and farmlands, to sequester or store carbon. This includes programs such as the **Conservation Reserve Program**, the **Environmental Quality Incentives Program**, and the **Farmland Protection Program**. In general, these programs assist farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in conserving and improving soil, water, and other natural resources associated with rural land.

U.S. Global Change Research Program

The United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) seeks to provide a sound scientific understanding of both the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system. USGCRP science results provide useful information for environmental decision-making on issues such as climate change, ozone depletion, changes in ecosystems, and land use. This multi-agency effort is coordinated through the National Science and Technology Council.

For FY 2001, the President is requesting \$1.74 billion for the USGCRP, an increase of \$39 million above the amount enacted for FY 2000. \$843 million is for scientific research and improvements to surface-based monitoring, (an increase of \$79 million, or about 10 percent). \$923 million is for NASA's development of Earth observing satellites to monitor climate change and other global changes (a decrease of \$34 million, reflecting the phasing of funding for large development projects). Important USGCRP budget highlights include:

- ***Improved Climate Observations.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$26 million to enhance NOAA surface-based observations, including creation of a climate reference network to provide, for the first time, automated, simultaneous, and ideally located measurements of changing temperatures, precipitation, and soil moisture. Measurements of atmospheric trace gases, aerosols, ocean temperatures, and ocean currents will also be expanded.
- ***The Global Water Cycle.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$308 million (an increase of \$35 million, or about 13 percent) for research on changes in the Earth's water cycle, which is one of the primary determinants of the Earth's climate. The water cycle is emerging as a top research priority because changes appear to be occurring already. The launch of NASA's EOS Aqua spacecraft in December 2000 will support this research by providing new global measurements of humidity, cloud properties, precipitation, snow, and sea ice.
- ***Ecosystem Changes.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$224 million for research on the potential impacts of climate change and other stresses on forests, coastal areas, croplands, and other ecosystems (an increase of \$19 million, or 9 percent). New studies will improve our understanding of the relationships among land cover, land use, climate, and weather, and help identify "thresholds" for significant changes in ecosystems.
- ***Carbon Cycle Initiative.*** The FY 2001 budget request continues strong support for the multi-agency carbon cycle science initiative begun in FY 2000, providing \$227 million (an increase of \$23 million or 11 percent). This request includes funds to study how carbon cycles between the atmosphere, the oceans, and land, and the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing carbon. Such carbon "sinks" may help the United States and other nations offset greenhouse gas emissions. Key agencies include the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Energy, Interior, NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Smithsonian Institution. Included in the request is \$13.5 million (an increase of over \$12 million) to significantly expand USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil carbon inventory and analysis efforts.



Jacqueline Krieger
05/05/2000 03:44:16 PM

Record Type: Record

To: David Gardiner/CEQ/EOP@EOP
cc: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
Subject: For New Orleans Mtg

David: I've put the background material that I've been able to find in your box - Not much, just EPA fact sheets on Louisiana, an ICLEI case study from their 'Cities at Risk' document, and materials from Linda on the CCP conference that they are going to host. (EPA doesn't have anything additional - Louisiana has not done an inventory or action plan under EPA's program). As I mentioned the other day, the only other thing I think you should bring up with her (in addition to their energy analysis and inventory work) is using Mayor Morial to get to the US Conference of Mayors - he is (or recently was) their Advisory Board Chair and their annual meeting was in NO last year. Also, talk about CAPF. In addition to funding for the CCP conference in September, she is going to ask you if we can get Secretary Richardson there (I already told that we would of course try).

Linda Calvert
Director , Mayors Office of Environmental Affairs
10:00 AM mtg on 5/8
1300 Perdido Avenue, City Hall, Room 8E06
phone: (504) 565-8115

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 2000

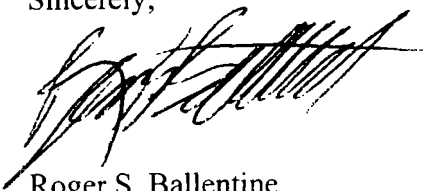
Dear Interested Party:

Attached please find a summary of President Clinton's FY 2001 budget proposal to fight global climate change. Against a backdrop of growing scientific consensus that the Earth is warming – and that human activities are at least partly to blame – the FY 2001 budget is proposing \$2.4 billion in funding to combat global climate change, a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to develop clean energy at home and abroad and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollution. Recognizing the crucial need for sound science, the President is also proposing more than \$1.7 billion for basic research into the science of climate change, bringing the total request for FY 2001 to over \$4 billion.

President Clinton is also proposing a five-year, \$4 billion tax incentive package to spur clean energy technologies and increase investment in energy efficient technology and renewable energy. The common thread in all these proposals is the conviction that new energy technologies can help us expand the economy and reduce greenhouse gas pollution at the same time.

As the President said in his State of the Union address just a few weeks ago, "The greatest environmental challenge of the new century is global warming." We believe that the President's FY 2001 budget represents an aggressive and innovative approach to this tremendous challenge.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger S. Ballentine", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Roger S. Ballentine
Deputy Assistant to the President
And White House Climate Change Coordinator

President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget

"The greatest environmental challenge of the new century is global warming . . . If we fail to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, deadly heat waves and droughts will become more frequent, coastal areas will flood, and economies will be disrupted. That is going to happen, unless we act. Many people . . . still believe you cannot cut greenhouse gas emissions without slowing economic growth. In the Industrial Age that may well have been true. But in this digital economy, it is not true anymore. New technologies make it possible to cut harmful emissions and provide even more growth."

-- President Bill Clinton, State of the Union Address, January 27, 2000

Meeting the Challenge of Global Warming. Against a backdrop of growing scientific consensus that the Earth is warming – and that human activities are at least partly to blame – President Clinton's FY 2001 budget is proposing \$2.4 billion (a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) in funding to combat global climate change. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to develop clean energy sources both at home and abroad and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollution, as well as a five-year package of tax incentives to spur clean energy technologies and increased investment for R&D in energy efficient technology and renewable energy. In addition, the President is proposing more than \$1.7 billion for global change research, for a total package for FY 2001 of over \$4 billion.

International Clean Energy Initiative. To help accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world, President Clinton is proposing \$201 million (a more than 100 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) for a multi-agency initiative to encourage open competitive markets; remove market barriers in developing countries to clean energy technologies; and to provide new incentives for clean energy technology innovation and export. The initiative will promote U.S. clean energy exports, create high-value jobs, and assist developing countries in fighting air pollution and climate change.

Bioenergy & Bio-based Products Initiative. The budget includes \$289 million to accelerate the development of bio-based technologies, which convert crops, trees and other "biomass" into a vast array of fuels and products – an increase of \$93 million over FY 2000 enacted levels. In addition to helping meet environmental challenges like global warming, this initiative will increase the viability of alternative energy sources, support farm incomes, and diversify and strengthen the rural economy.

Clean Air Partnership Fund. The President proposes \$85 million for a new fund to provide grants to state and local governments for projects that reduce both greenhouse gases and pollutants like soot, smog, and air toxics.

Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI). The CCTI is a package of targeted tax incentives and investments aimed at increasing energy efficiency and spurring the broader use of renewable energy. The package will save consumers money and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time. CCTI investments have risen substantially each of the past two years. The President's new budget proposes a still more accelerated effort.

\$4.0 billion in Tax Incentives over 5 years. The proposed package contains \$4.0 billion over five years in tax cuts (\$201 million for FY 2001) for consumers who purchase energy efficient products and for producers of energy from renewable sources. This year's CCTI tax package is \$400 million greater than last year's proposed five-year package. Highlights include:

- Tax credits for energy efficient homes. Consumers can receive a \$1000-2000 credit toward the purchase of a new energy efficient home; a 20 percent tax credit for the purchase of selected energy efficient products for homes and buildings; and a \$1000-2000 credit for installing a solar energy system.

- Tax credits for fuel-efficient cars. The package extends the current tax credit (of up to \$4000) through 2006 for qualified electric and fuel cell vehicles and also includes a tax credit of \$500-3000 for the purchase of a qualifying hybrid vehicle from 2003-2006.
- Tax credits for clean energy. The package extends the 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for the production of electricity from wind and closed-loop biomass; provides credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring; and provides credits for electricity produced from methane from certain landfills.

\$1.4 billion for Energy Efficiency & Clean Energy. The proposed package contains over \$1.4 billion in FY 2001 to research, develop, and deploy clean technologies for the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy -- buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity -- a 30 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. Highlights include:

- Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles. PNGV is a government-industry effort to develop comfortable, affordable cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards and get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. The combined proposal for PNGV in the FY 2001 budget is \$255 million, an increase of \$30 million over FY 2000 enacted levels.
- Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing. PATH is a government-industry partnership to improve the energy efficiency of new homes by more than 50 percent and to retrofit 15 million existing homes to make them 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. The FY 2001 budget request for building efficiency efforts, such as PATH, Energy Star, and Building America, totals \$275 million, a 42 percent increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- Renewable Energy. The President proposes \$410 million for the Department of Energy's solar and renewable energy programs, a 32 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 2000. The package includes expanded efforts in key renewable technologies, such as wind, bioenergy, photovoltaics, and geothermal energy.

Cleaner Fossil Fuels. The budget request contains \$233 million for R&D to develop next-generation technologies for coal combustion with much higher energy efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Weatherization & State Energy Grants. The budget request includes \$191 million -- a \$22 million increase over FY 2000 appropriations -- to deliver energy conservation services to low-income Americans and to assist state energy offices in addressing their energy priorities.

U.S. Global Change Research Program. The FY 2001 request includes over \$1.7 billion for scientific research to improve our understanding of human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system and to assess the likely consequences of global warming.

President Clinton's FY 2001 Climate Change Budget

The President's climate change package for FY 2001 totals over \$4.1 billion – an increase of \$760 million from the amount enacted for FY 2000. This includes \$2.4 billion for programs directly aimed at combating global warming – a 43 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels. This includes a series of new initiatives, such as accelerated efforts to promote the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world; a stepped-up program to develop bioenergy and bio-based products; and a new Clean Air Partnership Fund to boost state and local efforts to reduce both greenhouse gases and ground-level air pollutants. It also includes the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), which mixes tax incentives and direct spending to spur the research, development, and deployment of energy efficient technology and renewable energy and other climate-related investments, such as R&D of highly efficient technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas, weatherization, and state energy grants. The President is also proposing over \$1.7 billion for the United States Global Change Research Program, to enhance our understanding of the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system.

Table 1. Climate Change-Related Domestic Programs (\$ in Millions)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change
Climate Change Solutions			
International Clean Energy Initiative	98	201	+103
Biofuels & Bioproducts Initiative	196	289	+93
Clean Air Partnership Fund	0	85	+85
Climate Change Technology Initiative--tax incentives ¹	N/A	201	+201
Climate Change Technology Initiative--investments	1,095	1,432	+337
Other Climate-Related Investments (cleaner coal & Natural gas; weatherization; state energy grants)	413	424	+11
Subtotal, Climate Solutions ²	1,665	2,386	+721
Global Change Research Program	1,701	1,740	+39
TOTAL	3,366	4,126	+760

¹ First year of a proposed five year, \$4.0 billion package.

² Subtotal excludes double counts for funds included in new initiatives and cleaner coal which are also part of the CCTI.

International Clean Energy Initiative

To accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies around the world, President Clinton is proposing the International Clean Energy Initiative – a \$200 million multi-agency effort (a more than 100 percent increase over FY 2000 enacted levels) to encourage open competitive markets and remove market barriers to clean energy technologies in developing and transition countries and to provide new incentives for clean energy technology innovation and export. This initiative will promote U.S. exports and create high-value jobs, and will assist countries to power their economic development while fighting air pollution and climate change.

Window of Opportunity for America and the World. Developing country energy use will overtake that of industrial countries by 2020. These energy technology markets are projected to total \$4 to \$5 trillion over the next 20 years and \$15 to \$25 trillion over the next 50 years. Developing country energy use is expected to account for three-fourths of the increase in global energy use between now and 2050.

Advanced, low-polluting energy technologies, developed and manufactured in the United States, can provide these energy services efficiently, but existing markets often do not value environmental and efficiency benefits. In addition, environmentally superior options often carry higher up-front costs, may be unfamiliar, or are perceived as more risky by decision-makers in developing countries. The initiative builds on a recent set of recommendations by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and is directed at leveling the playing field between cleaner U.S. energy technologies and services and polluting alternatives.

Real Benefits At Home and Abroad. The initiative will help lay the technical and policy foundation that will allow developing and transition countries to build a clean energy future, leapfrogging past the polluting energy technologies used by the industrial countries, while building competitive markets open to U.S. firms. The goals of this initiative include:

- Doubling clean energy technology exports by 2005, creating as much as \$5 billion in new export revenues for U.S. companies and as many as 100,000 new U.S. jobs.
- Cutting energy use in targeted country buildings and appliances in half through advanced building design tools and building equipment codes and standards.
- Developing integrated renewable energy technologies that have the potential to power the full range of energy services for the 2 billion people in developing countries that do not now have electricity.
- Sharply reducing sulfur, particulate, and greenhouse gas emissions by developing advanced coal-fired power plants and low-cost hydrogen fuels.
- Maximizing use of combined heat & power systems through technical and policy assistance.

- Reducing methane emissions from pipelines and other fossil sources by an amount equal to as much as 100 million metric tons of carbon per year by 2005.
- Providing technical and policy support to encourage the development of natural gas grids.
- Reducing energy use in the industrial sector through the introduction of best practice methods, including advanced sensors and controls, and energy efficient motor drive systems.
- Conducting research in nuclear energy to address cost, waste, safety, and proliferation concerns.
- Providing technical and policy assistance in support of energy sector reform that creates open, competitive markets while protecting the public interest.

Initiative Structure. This initiative will strengthen efforts to streamline current bureaucratic procedures to better assist U.S. firms wishing to invest in clean energy projects in developing and transition countries. This initiative will also encourage public-private partnerships with foreign counterparts to demonstrate clean energy technologies, drive down their cost, and facilitate private sector financing for their large-scale deployment. The initiative will employ a range of proven policy tools, including U.S. technical and policy assistance to developing countries through personnel exchanges, conducting collaborative R&D with key foreign research groups, developing integrated renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced fossil energy technologies and pilot projects, and providing a range of trade supports to expand clean energy exports.

The initiative's requested \$100 million increase for these activities includes an additional \$46 million for the Department of Energy (DOE); \$30 million for the U.S. Agency for International Development; \$15 million for the Export-Import Bank; \$5 million for the Trade and Development Agency; and \$4 million for the Department of Commerce. A \$3 million increase in base programs is also requested at DOE, bringing the total increase to \$103 million.

Bioenergy & Bioproducts Initiative

President Clinton's FY 2001 Budget includes \$289 million to accelerate the development and use of bio-based technologies, which convert crops, trees, and other "biomass" into fuels, power, chemicals, and other products. This initiative supports the President's August 1999 Executive Order 13134 and Memorandum on Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy, aimed at tripling U.S. use of biobased products and bioenergy by 2010. The initiative provides an increase of more than \$93 million (47 percent) over the amounts available for FY 2000, with \$49 million directed towards the Department of Energy (DOE) and \$44 million for stepped-up efforts at the Department of Agriculture (USDA). (Funding in DOE is also considered part of the Climate Change Technology Initiative.) In addition to this increase in R&D, the Commodity Credit Corporation will provide \$100 million in FY 2000 and up to \$150 million in FY 2001 and 2002 in incentive payments to encourage production of biobased fuels. The initiative will increase the viability of alternative energy sources and help meet environmental challenges like global warming, while diversifying and strengthening the rural economy.

New Economic Opportunities for a New Century. Continuing advances in forest and farm technology, molecular biology, and other areas are fueling a revolution in the use of biomass to make low-polluting products, such as:

- **transportation fuels**, like cellulosic ethanol from agricultural waste;
- **electricity**, by burning wood chips and switchgrass along with coal in existing plants and by converting paper industry wastes into fuel gases for advanced gas turbines;
- **commercial products**, such as chemicals, glues, paints, packing materials, and textiles.

Already, creative companies such as **Cargill-Dow Polymers** are making this vision a reality, recently announcing plans to build a \$300 million production facility that will convert corn based sugars into plastic fibers that can be used to make products that are all natural and biodegradable.

Meeting the President's goal of tripling U.S. use of bioenergy and bioproducts will add billions in new income for farmers, producing 50,000 new, high-technology jobs in small processing plants in rural America and up to 130,000 such jobs in biopower, bioproducts, and biofuels industries.

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 up to 100 million tons – the equivalent of taking over 70 million cars off the road.

Making Biomass Competitive With Fossil Fuels. A major goal of this initiative is to make biomass a viable competitor to fossil fuels as an energy source and chemical feedstock while protecting the environment. This goal is achievable, but it will require an unprecedented effort to

support research in universities, companies, and our national laboratories. In the past few years, for example, federal research has developed techniques that greatly accelerate the production of sugars and other useful chemicals from materials like corn stover and wood. The research funded under this initiative will ensure a continuing flow of the basic innovations on which such investments can be made.

Many uses for biomass materials are possible in the near future and this initiative will support research concepts on a competitive basis. This will include support for integrated systems capable of processing feedstocks simultaneously into a variety of products such as fuels, chemicals, and electricity. Much like today's petroleum-based refineries, the mix of products from these facilities will depend on market conditions. The research aims to understand the basic chemistry of cellulose and other materials in biomass, and develop new thermal, chemical, and bio-chemical techniques for converting these materials into useful forms.

Initiative Structure. The President's August 1999 Executive Order instructs DOE, USDA, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies, to work closely together in supporting the broad range of needed research and development efforts. These efforts will support research partnerships linking industry, university, and government research facilities selected on a competitive basis. Key areas of new research activity will include:

- Development of inexpensive systems to break down cellulose into low-cost sugars, allowing woody and grassy crops and agricultural waste, such as corn stalks, to take the place of high-value grain and food crops as biofuel feedstocks.
- Renewable bioproducts, using multi-disciplinary and university/industry partnerships to develop and accelerate adoption of possible "leap-frog" technologies for converting crops, trees and residues into chemical feedstocks and consumer products.
- Biopower, promoting both the integration of biomass gasification systems with modern gas-turbine/steam-turbine generation systems, and the co-firing of biomass with coal.
- Expanded Forest Service research on faster-growing trees and the use of small-diameter trees for commercial, biobased products.
- Methane gas recovery pilots to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock operations and provide assistance to farmers that want to produce or market biobased products.
- Expanded Agricultural Research Service research to develop biobased materials from commodities and bioproducts, and convert biomass to energy.
- Competitive resources for research partnerships with universities, complementing the new Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems announced by USDA earlier this month.
- Rural development grants to rural electric cooperatives to develop pilot projects to demonstrate the commercial viability of small-scale biomass fuel generation, grants for technical assistance for processing and marketing biobased products, and loans for facilities and operating capital for organizations engaged in biobased production activities.

Clean Air Partnership Fund

To help protect public health and ease the threat of global warming, President Clinton is proposing \$85 million for the creation of a new Clean Air Partnership Fund. The Fund will provide grants to states, localities, and tribes to support efforts that achieve reductions in both greenhouse gas emissions and ground-level air pollutants. First proposed as part of last year's FY 2000 budget, the Fund will be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency under existing authority.

Integrated Pollution Control. The Fund will stimulate integrated, cost-effective pollution control strategies. It directs new resources to state, local, and tribal governments to finance projects and programs that achieve accelerated reductions in both air pollutants, such as soot, smog, and air toxics, and in greenhouse gases.

A Quicker Path to Cleaner Air. By providing new resources for projects that accelerate pollution reductions, the Fund will enable communities to achieve multi-pollutant clean air goals sooner and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time.

Technological Innovation. The Fund will help spur both public and private sector innovations in next-generation pollution control technology.

A Magnet for Local Investment & Innovation. The Fund will encourage public-private partnerships to demonstrate ways to create a cleaner environment at the local level. The Fund can be used to support local revolving funds, low-interest loan programs, matching grants, and other mechanisms that will leverage the original Federal investment, greatly increasing its impact.

"Win-Win" Clean Air Projects. The Fund will support a wide range of practical projects that will mean cleaner air, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and real savings for taxpayers and consumers. These could include projects such as building combined heat and power facilities that put waste heat to work, reducing emissions of both sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide; retrofitting municipal buildings to make them more energy efficient, reducing pollution resulting from electricity generation; and upgrading municipal vehicle fleets to make them more fuel efficient.

Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$4.0 Billion in Tax Incentives

The President is proposing a new \$4.0 billion package in tax incentives over five years to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by spurring the purchase of energy efficient products and the use of renewable energy (see Table 2). This year's CCTI tax package is \$400 million greater than last year's proposed five-year package.

Table 2. CCTI Tax Incentives (\$ in Millions)

		Revenue Effect	
		FY 2001	Total FY01-05
Homes and Buildings			
	Provide tax credit for energy efficient building equipment	-18	-201
	Provide tax credit for new energy efficient homes	- 82	-633
	Provide tax credit for solar energy systems	-9	-132
Vehicles			
	Extend tax credit for electric and fuel cell vehicles and provide tax credits for qualified hybrid vehicles	0	-2078
Clean Energy			
	Extend tax credit for electricity produced from wind and closed-loop biomass; provide credits for open-loop biomass facilities and coal-biomass cofiring; and provide credits for methane from certain landfills	-91	-976
Industry			
	Provide 15-year recovery period for distributed power property	-1	-10
TOTAL*		-201	-4030

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

HOMES AND BUILDINGS

- ***Tax credit to consumers who purchase new energy efficient homes.*** To encourage the purchase of new energy efficient homes, consumers would receive a tax credit of \$1,000 for homes purchased from 2001-2003 that use at least 30 percent less energy than the standard under the 1998 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and a credit of \$2,000 for homes purchased from 2001-2005 that use at least 50 percent less energy than the IECC standard.

- ***Tax credit for energy efficient equipment in new and existing homes or buildings.*** This credit will encourage the purchase of electric heat pump water heaters, natural gas heat pumps, and fuel cells. The credit would apply to both residential and commercial equipment. The credit would be 20 percent of the cost of the investment, subject to a cap, for equipment purchased from 2001-2004.
- ***Tax credit for solar energy systems.*** A 15 percent tax credit will encourage the purchase by consumers and businesses of solar energy systems. The maximum credit would be \$2,000 for rooftop photovoltaic systems placed in service from 2001-2007 and \$1,000 for solar water heating systems placed in service from 2001-2005.

VEHICLES

- ***Tax credits for electric, fuel cell, and qualified hybrid vehicles.*** Cars and light trucks (including minivans, sport utilities, and pickups) currently account for 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. Tax credits for electric, fuel cell, and hybrid vehicles will help to move advanced technologies from the laboratory to the highway. These technologies can significantly reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the most prevalent greenhouse gas.
 - **Extend the current tax credit for electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles.** Under current law, a 10 percent credit, up to \$4,000, is provided for the cost of qualified electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles. The credit begins to phase down in 2002 and phases out in 2005. The President's proposal would extend the tax credit at its \$4,000 maximum level through 2006.
 - **Tax credits for hybrid vehicles.** The credit – available for all qualifying vehicles, including cars, minivans, sport utility vehicles, and pickup trucks – would range from \$500 to \$3,000 for qualified hybrid vehicles purchased from 2003-2006, depending upon the vehicle's design performance.

CLEAN ENERGY

- ***Tax credit for electricity produced from wind.*** Current law encourages the production of electricity from wind, which emits no greenhouse gases, through a tax credit of 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour (adjusted for inflation after 1992). The current tax credit covers facilities placed in service before January 1, 2002. The President proposes a 2.5-year extension of this tax credit.
- ***Tax credits for electricity produced from biomass.*** Biomass refers to trees, crops and agricultural wastes used to produce power, fuels or chemicals. This package of credits would:
 - **Extend current "closed-loop" biomass credit.** This proposal extends for 2.5 years the current 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit (adjusted for inflation after 1992), which covers facilities placed in service before January 1, 2002.

-- **Provide credits for “open loop” biomass facilities.** This proposal expands the definition of biomass eligible for the 1.5 cent tax credit to include certain forest-related resources and agricultural and other sources for facilities placed in service from 2001-2005, and provides a 1.0 cent credit for electricity produced from 2001-2003 from facilities placed in service prior to January 1, 2001.

-- **Provide a credit for cofiring biomass and coal.** This proposal adds a 0.5 cent per kilowatt hour tax credit for electricity produced by cofiring biomass in coal plants from 2001-2005.

-- **Provide credit for methane from landfills.** This proposal adds a 1.5 cent per kilowatt hour credit for electricity produced from landfills not subject to EPA’s 1996 New Source Performance Standards/Emissions Guidelines (NSPS/EG) and 1.0 cent per kilowatt hour for landfills subject to NSPS/EG. Qualified facilities would be facilities placed in service after December 31, 2000 and before January 1, 2006.

INDUSTRY

- ***15-year recovery period for distributed power property.*** The development of distributed power technologies has made it possible to generate electricity locally at dispersed industrial, commercial, and residential locations. Such technologies can be more energy efficient and generate fewer greenhouse gases than conventional generation methods. This proposal would simplify and rationalize the current depreciation system by assigning a single 15-year recovery period to distributed power property.

Climate Change Technology Initiative: \$1.4 Billion for Efficient Energy and Clean Energy

The President's FY 2001 budget proposes over \$1.4 billion for the research, development, and deployment of renewable energy technologies, energy efficient products and buildings that will help reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. This represents a \$337 million increase (30 percent) over FY 2000 spending (see Table 3). The President's proposed investment package covers the four major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy -- buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity -- as well as carbon sequestration (see Table 4). The following sections highlight selected programs in each of these areas of effort. The full agency programs extend well beyond what is described here.

Table 3. CCTI Funding by Agency (\$ in Millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change from 2000
Energy	902	980	1,169	+189
EPA	109	103	227	+124
Housing & Urban Development	10	10	12	+2
Agriculture	0	0	24	+24
Commerce	0	2	0	-2
TOTAL*	1,021	1,095	1,432	+337

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 4. CCTI Funding by Area of Activity (\$ in Millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Change from 2000
Buildings	176	194	275	+81
Transportation	285	309	382	+73
Industry	187	189	251	+62
Electricity	310	321	406	+85
Carbon Sequestration	14	30	52	+22
Management, Planning & Analysis	48	51	65	+14
TOTAL*	1,021	1,095	1,432	+337

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

BUILDINGS

- ***Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing.*** PATH is a partnership between the Federal government and building industry to develop and deploy housing technologies to make new homes 50 percent more energy efficient and to make at least 15 million existing homes 30 percent more energy efficient within a decade. PATH has established five pilot communities in Denver, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Tuscon. The program coordinates work in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Energy (DOE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FEMA, the Department of Commerce and other agencies, ensuring, for example, that research conducted in DOE's enhanced residential buildings program is quickly transferred into practice. The FY 2001 budget request for building efficiency efforts, such as PATH, Energy Star, and Building America, totals \$275 million, a 42 percent increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- ***Energy Efficient Appliances and Products.*** Various DOE and EPA programs aim to promote the dissemination of energy efficient appliances and products:
 - DOE will accelerate its program to establish **energy efficiency standards** for commercial heating and cooling, water heaters, and electrical distribution transformers, and will begin efforts to harmonize international energy-efficiency standards and test methods to promote exports of efficient U.S. products.
 - EPA and DOE's **Energy Star Products** program saves consumers money and reduces greenhouse gas emissions at the same time by promoting the use of energy efficient products – everything from computers to refrigerators to central air-conditioning units. New funding will support the launch of new Energy Star product lines and will promote the Energy Star labeling program in 6-10 export markets.
- ***Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings.*** DOE and EPA work in partnership with industry to research, develop, and deploy new technologies and practices to improve the energy performance of commercial buildings. Participants include the Empire State Building, the World Trade Center, and Chicago's Sears Tower. Buildings in the top 25 percent in energy efficiency qualify for EPA's "**Energy Star Buildings**" label.
- ***Energy Smart Schools/Energy Star Label for Schools.*** DOE and EPA have two programs that are working in coordination to improve energy efficiency in U.S. primary and secondary schools, bringing together public and private sector resources to cut schools' energy bills so that the savings can be reinvested in students and their education.

TRANSPORTATION

- ***Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles.*** PNGV is a government-industry effort that aims to develop attractive, affordable cars that meet all applicable safety and environmental standards and get up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's cars. Since 1993, great strides have been made in producing lower-cost, light-weight materials, inexpensive fuel cells, and advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles. The program aims to produce a prototype mid-sized family car capable of 80 miles per gallon with a two-thirds reduction in carbon emissions by 2004. In January 2000, the auto-industry partners unveiled their PNGV "concept cars" at the Detroit Auto Show, which keeps the program on schedule for meeting its 2004 goal. The FY 2001 budget includes \$255 million for PNGV-related work, an increase of \$30 million over the amount appropriated for FY 2000.
- ***Light and Heavy Trucks.*** Similar government-industry efforts are aimed at developing cleaner, more efficient diesel engines for both light and heavy trucks.
 - By 2003, DOE aims to develop **advanced diesel cycle engine technologies** for pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles which achieve at least a 35 percent fuel efficiency improvement relative to current gasoline-fueled trucks while meeting strict emission standards.
 - By 2004, DOE, in coordination with EPA and the Department of Defense, aims to develop **engine and vehicle technologies for heavy trucks** that will increase the fuel economy to 10 mpg from the current average of 7 mpg.

INDUSTRY

- ***Industries of the Future.*** This DOE program works cooperatively with the nation's most energy-intensive industries – such as aluminum, glass, chemicals, forest products, mining, petroleum refining, and steel – developing technologies that increase energy and resource efficiency. Promising collaborative efforts include improvements in the process of making steel, pulp and paper, and other energy-intensive products that could dramatically increase efficiency, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and improve competitiveness.
- ***Industrial Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Systems.*** DOE is developing new industrial CHP systems to capture thermal heat would otherwise be wasted. These systems are expected to be 15 percent more energy efficient and 80 percent cleaner than conventional power systems and cut electricity costs by 10 percent. In addition, EPA and DOE are also working to eliminate barriers to the rapid dissemination of combined heat and power technology.
- ***Voluntary Industrial Partnerships.*** EPA will expand its industry partnership programs, such as **Climate Wise** and the **Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership**, to

encourage businesses to take advantage of cost-effective emissions reductions opportunities -- including emissions of the most potent greenhouse gases, such as methane, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6).

- ***Agriculture and Forestry.*** The Department of Agriculture (USDA) will undertake R&D and support demonstration projects aimed at both lowering greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and forestry and reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

--The **Natural Resources Conservation Service** will invest \$3 million in projects to demonstrate and test various means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture, such as compost-based waste-handling facilities, rotational grazing systems, and improved feed and forage systems.

--The **Agricultural Research Service** will devote \$8.5 million towards climate change related activities, including the development of new technology and expertise for reducing agriculture's vulnerability to a changing climate. Field experiments will seek to measure various potential effects of climate change, such as varying amounts and patterns of rainfall on forage production.

The FY 2001 budget also includes important USDA funding for developing advanced biomass energy technologies; R&D and demonstration projects for carbon sequestration; research to study the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing and storing carbon; and a comprehensive U.S. soil carbon inventory (see p.16 below).

ELECTRICITY

- ***Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Systems.*** Over the past 20 years, Federal R&D has resulted in a 90 percent cost reduction in solar photovoltaics. DOE will accelerate R&D of the next-generation photovoltaic cells; increase manufacturing R&D; increase research in buildings-integrated applications; and fund efforts to develop new, unconventional technologies.

-- **Million Solar Roofs.** In June, 1997, the President announced an initiative to encourage the installation of one million solar systems by 2010, which would reduce carbon emissions equivalent to the annual emissions from 850,000 cars. To date, DOE has received commitments for over 900,000 solar rooftop installations. In FY 2001, DOE expects 40,000 systems to be installed under this program, bringing the total to 90,000.

-- **Technology Advances.** By 2004, DOE aims to increase the efficiency of thin-film PV modules in multi-megawatt production from 7 percent to 12 percent and to reduce module manufacturing costs by 40 percent (from \$2.50/watt to \$1.50/watt). Specific performance measures for FY 2001 include achieving 14

percent stable efficiency in prototype thin-film modules and, in a new initiative begun in FY 2000, identifying at least three promising non-conventional PV technologies for further development.

- ***Biomass Power.*** DOE supports biopower systems R&D addressing three major technology areas: co-firing biomass with fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas, small modular biopower systems, and advanced biomass gasification. This work is also included in the Bioenergy and Bioproducts Initiative described in above (see pp.4-5 above).
- ***Wind Powering America.*** This initiative, announced in June 1999, will accelerate DOE's research, development, testing and field validation of next-generation wind technologies, with a goal of supplying 5 percent of U.S. electricity through wind technologies by 2020. This will be supported by an aggressive R&D program that will reduce the cost of electricity in favorable wind sites to 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour by 2002, and will move specialized cold-weather wind turbines from development to demonstration in 2000, leading to commercialization in 2001.
- ***Hydrogen.*** DOE will accelerate research on low-cost hydrogen production and storage, prerequisites to the widespread use of hydrogen as a fuel.
- ***High Temperature Superconductivity.*** DOE supports industry-led projects to capitalize on recent breakthroughs in superconducting wire technology, aimed at developing devices such as advanced motors, power cables, and transformers. These technologies would allow more electricity to reach the consumer without an increase in fossil fuel input.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

- ***R&D for Sequestration.*** Research initiatives are being funded to find ways to sequester (store) carbon. Examples include:
 - **Enhancing Forest and Farmland Sinks.** The Forest Service, in conjunction with other USDA agencies, will spend \$3 million for R&D and demonstration projects for optimizing forest, farmland, and rangeland carbon sinks. The focus of such projects will include storage of carbon in forest soils and increased durability and use of wood products to sequester carbon.
 - **Enhancing natural geological and oceanic processes.** DOE will support research into the feasibility of capturing and storing carbon dioxide in underground geological structures and in the deep ocean.

Other Climate-Related Investments

There are a number of additional programs for which funding is proposed in the FY 2000 budget that – while not part of the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI) per se – contribute to improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These programs include:

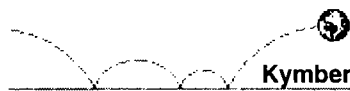
- ***Cleaner Coal and Natural Gas.*** The FY 2000 budget includes a total of \$232 million (of which \$56 million is part of CCTI) to support the Department of Energy's (DOE) aggressive R&D effort to develop next-generation technologies for the combustion and use of coal and natural gas. For example, research and development of integrated gasification combined cycle technology could lead to ultra-high efficiency coal plants with significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- ***Low Income Weatherization and State Energy Grants.*** These DOE programs facilitate energy efficiency investments at the State and local level. The **Weatherization Assistance Program**, for example, delivers energy conservation services, such as insulation, to low-income Americans, reducing energy costs for consumers, improving health and safety, and reducing carbon emissions. The total FY 2001 budget request for these two programs is \$191 million – a \$22 million increase over FY 2000 appropriations.
- ***Agricultural & Forestry Conservation Programs.*** The Administration's 2001 Farm Safety Net Initiative proposes an increase of \$1.3 billion in FY 2001 funding for Department of Agriculture conservation programs. Many of these same programs have the co-benefit of reducing carbon emissions resulting from agriculture and forestry and enhancing the ability of "sinks," such as forests and farmlands, to sequester or store carbon. This includes programs such as the **Conservation Reserve Program**, the **Environmental Quality Incentives Program**, and the **Farmland Protection Program**. In general, these programs assist farmers, ranchers, and other landowners in conserving and improving soil, water, and other natural resources associated with rural land.

U.S. Global Change Research Program

The United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) seeks to provide a sound scientific understanding of both the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system. USGCRP science results provide useful information for environmental decision-making on issues such as climate change, ozone depletion, changes in ecosystems, and land use. This multi-agency effort is coordinated through the National Science and Technology Council.

For FY 2001, the President is requesting \$1.74 billion for the USGCRP, an increase of \$39 million above the amount enacted for FY 2000. \$843 million is for scientific research and improvements to surface-based monitoring, (an increase of \$79 million, or about 10 percent). \$923 million is for NASA's development of Earth observing satellites to monitor climate change and other global changes (a decrease of \$34 million, reflecting the phasing of funding for large development projects). Important USGCRP budget highlights include:

- ***Improved Climate Observations.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$26 million to enhance NOAA surface-based observations, including creation of a climate reference network to provide, for the first time, automated, simultaneous, and ideally located measurements of changing temperatures, precipitation, and soil moisture. Measurements of atmospheric trace gases, aerosols, ocean temperatures, and ocean currents will also be expanded.
- ***The Global Water Cycle.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$308 million (an increase of \$35 million, or about 13 percent) for research on changes in the Earth's water cycle, which is one of the primary determinants of the Earth's climate. The water cycle is emerging as a top research priority because changes appear to be occurring already. The launch of NASA's EOS Aqua spacecraft in December 2000 will support this research by providing new global measurements of humidity, cloud properties, precipitation, snow, and sea ice.
- ***Ecosystem Changes.*** The FY 2001 budget provides \$224 million for research on the potential impacts of climate change and other stresses on forests, coastal areas, croplands, and other ecosystems (an increase of \$19 million, or 9 percent). New studies will improve our understanding of the relationships among land cover, land use, climate, and weather, and help identify "thresholds" for significant changes in ecosystems.
- ***Carbon Cycle Initiative.*** The FY 2001 budget request continues strong support for the multi-agency carbon cycle science initiative begun in FY 2000, providing \$227 million (an increase of \$23 million or 11 percent). This request includes funds to study how carbon cycles between the atmosphere, the oceans, and land, and the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing carbon. Such carbon "sinks" may help the United States and other nations offset greenhouse gas emissions. Key agencies include the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Energy, Interior, NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Smithsonian Institution. Included in the request is \$13.5 million (an increase of over \$12 million) to significantly expand USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil carbon inventory and analysis efforts.



Kymberly M. Escobar

05/04/2000 10:31:53 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: New Orleans Times Picayune 

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The Times-Picayune

April 22, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B06

LENGTH: 364 words

HEADLINE: DEVELOP AN EARTH-FRIENDLY STRATEGY

BODY:

One of the eternal verities of the progressive community is that, by and large, we let other people think about economic development, knowing only what we don't like. That should end on this Earth Day. So, here is the Alliance Earth Day economic development plan for Louisiana:

Step one: Louisiana positions itself nationally and internationally as the "early action on global warming" state.

Early action by the U.S. on global warming will imbue natural gas with increased economic value due to its superior environmental qualities over oil or coal. That is good news for Louisiana, which supplies about a quarter of domestic natural gas. Already environmental concerns and technical improvements have pushed the Department of Energy to predict that 80 percent of all new U.S. power plants will use natural gas. Meeting the Kyoto Protocol, the international treaty to limit carbon dioxide emissions, will increase U.S. natural gas demand by 21 percent, industry analysts predict. Obviously, thousands of new jobs will be created in Louisiana if this happens.

Step 2: Louisiana positions itself as a full-service energy state. This means that besides exploiting the advantages of natural gas in conventional ways, the state provides tax incentives and research money for fuel cell technology, renewable energy technology and energy efficiency industry.

Tomorrow's equivalent of an Internet hot stock issue may offer a very low-cost compact fluorescent light that uses a fraction of the electricity of an incandescent but emits more and better light quality. It's already happening. Why not here?

Step three: Louisiana positions itself to become a major exporter of reduced-pollution and pollution-free energy technology.

At this point, the only alternative to the now-abandoned smokestack-chasing efforts is to attract Internet businesses. While this may be a good thing, the alliance believes strongly that driving the "locomotive" on the new energy revolution -- that is, leading the call for early action to cool the climate -- is better than trying to catch the Internet caboose.

Gary L. Groesch

Executive director

Alliance for Affordable Energy

New Orleans

GRAPHIC: Earth Day is today, but there were celebrations earlier this week across the country. In Birmingham, Ala., 8-year-old Sarah Swatzell, right, and Daniel Murray checked out a giant 'Earth Ball.' AP PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 22, 2000



Mary A. Washington
05/02/2000 12:45:11 PM

* NEW ORLEANS *

Record Type: Record

To: Paul Bledsoe/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Travel Arrangements

David's schedule

LV: Wash/Reagan 5/7-- 7:55p.m. via USA 1519

AR: New Orleans - 9:39 p.m.

No flights available on 5/8

5/9 :LV: New Orleans -- 7:55 a.m. via USA 310

AR: Wash/Reagan -- 11:17 a.m. Lodging -- Hotel Inter-Continental 1/800-445-6563

EMA Speaker Information Form

As simple as 1, 2, 3!

Your Name: (please PRINT) _____

1. Audio Visual Needs

Each room will have a slide projector, overhead projector, laser pointer, podium and microphone. Do you have special needs beyond the basic AV equipment?

_____ No

_____ Yes

If yes, describe (please PRINT): _____

2. Biographical Sketch

We ask each presenter to provide a brief biographical sketch for purposes of introduction by the moderator. Please attach your bio to this form. **Deadline: April 26, 2000**

3. Handout Material

Advance submittal of your reproducible handout material, including a written summary of your presentation (with 1 inch margins), is requested for inclusion in the meeting syllabus. Please mail your handout material to the EMA office. Reproduction of materials at the hotel is frequently unreliable, of variable quality, and always expensive. **Deadline: April 26, 2000**

Please return this completed form, your biographical sketch, and your handout materials no later than April 26, 2000 to:

**Emissions Marketing Association
Attn: David Feldner
611 East Wells Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202**



EMISSIONS MARKETING ASSOCIATION

811 EAST WELLS STREET • MILWAUKEE, WI 53202

VOICE: 414-276-3819 • FAX: 414-276-3349

WWW.EMISSIONS.ORG

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: David Gardiner
US White House Climate Change Task Force

FAX: (202) 395-2311

FROM: David Feldner
Executive Director

DATE: April 20, 2000

RE: EMA 2000 Spring Meeting - Speaker Information

INFO @ EMISSIONS.
ORG

If you have any problems with this transmission, please call our office at 414/276-3819.
There is a total of 3 pages, including this cover page, to this transmission.

Message:

Following is your confirmation to participate as a speaker at the EMA 4th Annual Spring Meeting, May 7-9, 2000 at the Hotel Inter Continental, New Orleans, Louisiana. Complete your hotel reservation information ASAP, audio visual requirements, and along with your brief biography, send to EMA at fax 414-276-3349.

To ensure that the final meeting program is printed in a timely manner, we are requesting that all handouts, presentations, etc. be submitted to the EMA office no later than **Wednesday, April 26, 2000**. If your handout is not available by this date, EMA requests that you bring 150 copies to the registration desk at the meeting as we will not have the facilities to make copies on-site.

You can send a copy of your handout, presentation, bio, etc. electronically to dfeldner@emissions.org

Please give me a call if you have any questions at 414-276-3819.

Thank You!



EMISSIONS MARKETING ASSOCIATION

611 EAST WELLS STREET • MILWAUKEE, WI 53202

VOICE: 414-276-3819 • FAX: 414-276-3349

WWW.EMISSIONS.ORG

April 20, 2000

David Gardiner
White House Climate Change Task Force
734 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

I want to thank you for your willingness to speak at the upcoming Emissions Marketing Association's 4th Annual Spring Meeting, May 7-9, 2000, in New Orleans, Louisiana. The meeting registration fee is waived for all presenters.

Title of Your Presentation: What Are The US Expectations for COP-6?
Date of Presentation: Monday, May 8, 2000
Time of Presentation: 12:30 pm - 2:00 pm (Lunch)
Location: Hotel Inter Continental

While EMA is unable to pay expenses related to attending the meeting, we are happy to make your hotel reservation. We have made a tentative hotel reservation in your name for

Arrival Sunday, May 7, 2000

Departure Tuesday, May 9, 2000

Please confirm your arrival and departure date below.

I will arrive: Date _____ Time _____

I will depart: Date _____ Time _____

Room Type: _____ Single Occupancy (\$164/day) _____ Smoking
_____ Double Occupancy (\$180/day) _____ Non Smoking

A credit card is required to hold your room.

Type of Credit Card: _____

Credit Card Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Name on Credit Card: _____

We ask that you return this sheet, via fax, with the above information as soon as possible to the EMA (414) 276-3349.

We have enclosed a speaker information request form for your use. Please complete and return the form and any handouts for your presentation as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

David M. Feldner
Executive Director

Serving the International Emissions Trading Community

www.emissions.org
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Spring meeting
\$250.00

Wed April 19, 2000

Appears On Page A3

Circulation: 265,820

The Times-Picayune
NEW ORLEANS

Lake conference plans how to ease nature's wrath

By John Pope
Staff writer

As part of the Clinton administration's campaign to draw attention to Saturday's Earth Day observance, the leaders of two federal agencies Tuesday held a news conference on Lake Pontchartrain's south shore to discuss global warming, coastal erosion and the importance of doing everything possible to prepare for such calamities as hurricanes and tornadoes.

There is plenty to worry about, said D. James Baker, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, who discussed the loss of wetlands, the resultant threats to fisheries and the fact that the first three months of this year in the United States were the warmest in 106 years of record-keeping.

As seagulls shrieked and the lake lapped against the sea wall, Baker cited a byproduct of the global climate change, rising water levels, that could pose a threat to low-lying cities such as New Orleans.

"We can't stop disasters from happening, but we can keep people from being victims of those disasters," said James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. "Unless we start doing more to prevent, we're going to continue to pay the high price in disaster costs for our nation."

With that in mind, FEMA has launched Project Impact, designed to help communities and businesses prepare for disasters to minimize damages. Witt described it as "working together to ease Nature's wrath."

Baker and Witt, who spoke as they stood on shells in the Coast Guard station's parking lot, are in

New Orleans to address the National Hurricane Conference, which is meeting through Friday at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Also at the news conference was Len Bahr, the coastal activities director in the state Department of Natural Resources. He discussed such initiatives as Louisiana's coastal-restoration program, which, he estimated, will cost \$14 billion.

Bahr said there is no choice, not only because the coast protects Louisiana from storms but also because it is a major source of seafood: "If we lose what we have here, the country suffers enormously."



Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA

Office of Public Affairs Media Affairs

Voice: (202) 646-4600

Fax: (202) 646-4086

**PROJECT
IMPACT**

Date: _____

To: _____

Paul Bledsoe

Fax: _____

395 2342

From: _____

Michael W. Lonsky

Voice: _____

Number of pages, including this page: 15

Comments:

The Office of Public Affairs is available by phone 24 hours a day. Other 'round the clock information services include: FEMA's Internet site, at <http://www.fema.gov>; FAX-on-Demand, at (202) 646-FEMA; and FEMA Radio Network at (800) 323-5248.

Reuters

U.S. Has Warmest Jan-March Period on Record - NOAA

Updated 8:06 PM ET April 18, 2000

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States this year had its warmest-ever January-to-March period since authorities began keeping records 106 years ago, government scientists said on Tuesday.

The latest data also showed temperatures from June 1999 to March 2000 were the warmest on record, increasing the likelihood of more severe weather in the future, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

"Our climate is warming at a faster rate than ever before recorded," said NOAA administrator James Baker. "Small changes in global temperatures can lead to more extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and hurricanes," he warned.

NOAA's findings coincided with a draft report just released by the world's leading climate researchers, who concluded that greenhouse gases caused by human activity have resulted in global warming.

U.S. temperatures from January to March averaged 41.7 degrees Fahrenheit (5.38 degrees Celsius), 1 degree (half a degree Celsius) warmer than the previous record set in 1990, NOAA said. During the period, every state in the continental United States was warmer than its long-term average.

During the three-month period, drought hit the Midwest and Mississippi Valley in particular, the agency said.

NOAA's latest spring and summer forecast shows that most of the United States will have warmer-than-normal temperatures, with some Midwest and Great Plains states continuing to have drier-than-normal conditions.

FEMA director: prevent natural disasters by protecting environment
By BRETT MARTEL
Associated Press Writer

04/19/2000
Associated Press Newswires
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NEW ORLEANS (AP) - Environmental protection - from preserving forests and wetlands to fighting global warming - will be central to minimizing damage from hurricanes and other natural disasters, the nation's top emergency official said Wednesday.

"There is mounting evidence that growing damage to the environment has been a catalyst to the increasing toll of damage by natural disasters," James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said Wednesday at the National Hurricane Conference.

Witt made his comments a day after joining the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in announcing that the past winter was the warmest on record.

Many climatologists blame global warming for recent patterns of increasingly erratic and violent weather.

Witt pointed out that humans have wiped out an estimated half of the world's wetlands, which act as a sponge to prevent coastal flooding, and nearly half of the world's forests, which provide barriers against mudslides and absorb greenhouse gases.

"If we do not agree to defend the environment, we cannot hope to work together to defend ourselves against natural disasters," Witt said.

Citing figures compiled by the group World Watch, Witt blamed natural disasters for about 105,000 deaths and more than \$100 billion in damage in 1999, up from 50,000 deaths and about \$90 billion the year before.

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SCIENCE

First Three Months of 2000 Warmest in 106 Years

3:55 p.m. ET (1955 GMT) April 19, 2000

Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — The first three months of the year were the warmest in the nation in 106 years, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The latest data also shows that June 1999 through March 2000 was the warmest June through March period ever in the nation, NOAA Administrator D. James Baker said Tuesday.

The January through March average temperature in the nation was 47.1 degrees. That is 1 degree warmer than the previous record set in 1990.

One degree of difference is a "very robust" margin, said Baker, adding that global data is still being assembled.

A warmer Earth means sea level could rise 20 inches in the next 100 years, he said.

"Ignoring climate change and the most recent warming patterns could be costly to the nation," he said. "Small changes in global temperatures can lead to more extreme weather events including, droughts, floods and hurricanes."

That prediction of additional disasters concerns James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

"We are seeing extremes in weather that will impact us physically, mentally and emotionally," said Witt, who joined Baker for a news conference Tuesday on the New Orleans lakefront.

The two men were in town for the weeklong National Hurricane Conference.

CNN.com

First three months warmest in 106 years

April 19, 2000

Web posted at: 11:47 AM EDT (1547 GMT)

NEW ORLEANS (AP) -- The first three months of the year were the warmest in the United States in 106 years, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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The January through March average temperature in the nation was 47.1 degrees Fahrenheit. That is 1 degree warmer than the previous record set in 1990.

Map showing the projected increase of surface air temperature if the amount of CO2 were doubled

One degree of difference is a "very robust" margin, said Baker, adding that global data is still being assembled.

A warmer earth means sea level could rise 20 inches (51 centimeters) in the next 100 years, he said.

"Ignoring climate change and the most recent warming patterns could be costly to the nation," he said. "Small changes in global temperatures can lead to more extreme weather events including, droughts, floods and hurricanes."

Map showing US state temperature rankings for January-March 2000

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"We are seeing extremes in weather that will impact us physically, mentally and emotionally," said Witt, who joined Baker for a news conference Tuesday on the New Orleans lakefront.

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It's easy to understand why warmer temperatures can parch the soil and cause droughts. But how can heat cause more storms and floods?

It's because heat evaporates water and sucks it up into the air. So when it does rain, there's more to come back down. The rain is heavier so storms are more intense.

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Administration, said Tuesday that its statistics prove we're seeing more extremes.

"We've gone back and looked at events ten years ago in comparison to today and the events today are more intense, much more devastating and they're much more frequent," said FEMA chief James Lee Witt.

FEMA reported Tuesday that the number of major disasters declared because of weather in the 1990s is nearly double what it was just a decade earlier. It's creating new hazards like the high water that nearly took the lives of two young boys in California — and the threat of even more dangerous weather in the future.

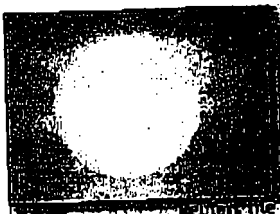


3 of 3

###

What drives climate change?

Small changes make big differences



- Solar input
- The atmosphere
- The oceans
- The water cycle
- Clouds
- Ice and snow
- Land surface
- Human influences

2 of 3

Solar input

The sun's energy, after traveling 93 million miles to get to Earth, hits the upper atmosphere at about the intensity of three 100-watt bulbs per square yard. A third is reflected back into space, two thirds warms the planet and drives its weather engine.

Source: National Geographic

WARMEST YEAR EVER RECORDED

The government reported Tuesday that the year 2000 is off to the warmest start of any year ever recorded in U.S. history. The months of January, February and March were the warmest in the 105 years that records have been kept.

The warmth has been coast-to-coast. Every single state in the continental U.S. has recorded warmer than average temperatures since the first of this year.

All those figures come from NOAA, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, and its director, James Baker, who warned the warmer temperatures cause more extreme weather, now and in the future.

"We're going to see more extreme events, we're going to see more droughts, we're going to see storms with more water in them, we'll see both rainfall and droughts," Baker said. "It's something we are going to have to learn to live with."

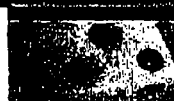


Worst weather disasters - United States

A rundown of the century's worst weather from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

1. Galveston Hurricane, 1900, a 20-foot storm surge swept over Galveston Island and killed an estimated 8,000 people, the deadliest natural disaster in U.S. history.
2. Dust Bowl of the 1930s, when drought swept the Great Plains and plunged thousands into poverty as farmers abandoned their land to seek better lives elsewhere.
3. Tornado outbreak in 1974, when 148 tornadoes swept through the country from the Great Lakes to Alabama and Mississippi and killed 315 people.
4. Hurricane Camille in 1969 claimed 256 lives.
5. Great Midwest Flood of 1993, the costliest flood in U.S. history, claimed 48 lives and caused \$18 billion in damage.

Continued



SPECLATE

TECHNOLOGY NEWS MSNBC.COM

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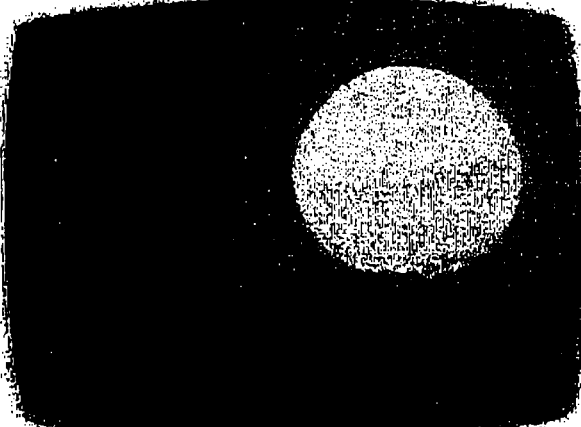
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Nightly News

Year 2000 has seen the warmest weather in recorded U.S. history. NBC's Robert Hager explains why that may translate into severe weather as well.

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Warm weather causing new hazards

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By Robert Hager
NBC NEWS CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, April 18 — This new century is already showing signs of a record-beater when it comes to the weather. There's been short-term damage to California and there are long-term prospects for more climate altering weather conditions.



Robert Hager
NBC CORRESPONDENT

TORNADO-LIKE WINDS and torrential rain Tuesday made southern California the latest to be ravaged by violent weather, tipping trailers and snapping power lines.

In Los Angeles, two teenagers were pulled from swirling waters and likely death by a helicopter and Sheriff's Deputy Jim Harrell, dangling from the end of a rescue line.

"If we would not have got them at that time, he would have been dead," Harrell said. "If we'd have been 30 seconds later responding to this call, both of these boys would have been dead."

But instead they were lifted to safety, shaken but alive.

Could this and other recent, increasingly intense storms, somehow be linked to a bigger picture, perhaps to climate change and rising temperatures?

Continued

CBS w/ Dan Rather

Global Warming's Impact Is Clear

Accounts For Record U.S. Temperatures Coastal Cities At Risk Of Stronger Hurricanes, Floods
FEMA Says Its Time To Prepare For Consequences

NEW ORLEANS

Federal officials say we're already seeing the impact, including more floods.

CBS

(CBS) For the first time, scientists are saying there is no other explanation but global warming for record-high temperatures across the country, says a top U.S. official.

January, February, and March temperatures in the United States were the warmest ever in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's 106 years of record keeping.

And 30 states - from just west of the Rockies to New England - were much warmer than normal, with many areas still in the grip of a long drought.

NOAA Director James Baker says, **"The scientists are now telling us they can't explain what we have seen without including a significant part of global warming. They have never said that before. This is a very significant fact - it's a wake up call really."**

Federal officials say we're already seeing the impact, a significant increase in severe weather damage over the past decade. There have been more floods and more droughts, and now scientists say get ready for hurricanes with more destructive power.

Baker says, **"Water is the engine of hurricanes so a warmer ocean leads to stronger winds, stronger hurricanes."**

And there is another threat for cities on or near the coast, particularly New Orleans, which is already below sea level. Global warming will raise sea levels as much as 5 feet over the next century.

The director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, James Lee Witt, says, **"If you had a Category 4 hurricane that hit New Orleans, which we have all tried to prepare for, with a 4-foot storm surge, you'd have 20-feet of water in New Orleans - that's frightening."**

While there may still be some debate about what is causing global warming, climate watchers have no doubt it's real. Federal officials say it's time now to prepare for the consequences: everything from extended drought, to rising sea levels, that will threaten major cities.

Wash Post

2/2

But climate scientists have seen no trend involving an increase in the number or severity of hurricanes, tornadoes, big floods or wind storms. Apparently, this is the case not only in the United States but worldwide as well. Many experts have warned for years that increased warming of the air at the Earth's surface could lead to a dramatic rise in the frequency and intensity of catastrophic weather events. So far, that has not occurred.

What the NOAA data show, Baker said, is that the amount of precipitation in the largest storm systems has been growing. That is the outcome one might expect if gradual global warming evaporated greater quantities of water into the atmosphere.

"What we're seeing is that, in stronger storms, the amount of rainfall per storm has been increasing, up about 10 percent" in recent decades, Baker said. "That's the only real measure we have at this point for increased intensity of extreme events. However, we are also seeing a slight increase in the number of heat waves and in the number of days in a row when nighttime temperatures set records."

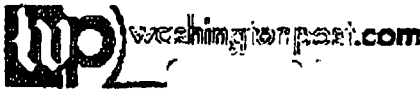
During the first three months of 2000, every state in the continental United States was warmer than average, with Oklahoma, Iowa and Wisconsin setting records for the January-to-March period.

This year's winter warmth is likely to exacerbate the drought conditions that persisted in many parts of the United States during 1998 and 1999, produced in large part by La Nina conditions.

La Nina, the opposite of El Nino, occurs when cooler-than-average sea water accumulates in the equatorial Pacific. Typically, it causes winter temperatures that are higher than average in the Southeast and lower than normal in the Northwest.

"We're witnessing very typical warm and dry conditions" in the middle of the country and in the southern-tier states, Baker said, "along with a wet Pacific Northwest. So there are really two things in the current pattern--the underlying warming trend plus the overlay of La Nina conditions."

That situation, Baker said, is likely to continue for another three to six months. During that period, southern-tier states from Arizona to Florida will be at increased risk of drought, along with parts of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.



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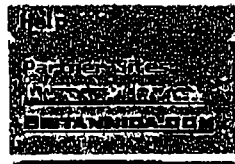
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1st Quarter Sets Warmth Record

By Curt Suplee

Washington Post Staff Writer

Wednesday, April 19, 2000; Page A02

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The first quarter of this year was the warmest such three-month period in the United States during the past 106 years of record keeping, federal officials announced yesterday.

The average temperature in January, February and March was 41.7 degrees Fahrenheit, one degree higher than the previous first-quarter record set in 1990, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced. In addition, NOAA data show, the nine-month period from June 1999 to March 2000 was the hottest similar interval on record.

"Our climate is warming at a faster rate than ever before recorded," NOAA Administrator D. James Baker told a news conference in New Orleans.

At the event, James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), noted that there were 460 major disasters declared by the federal government during the 1990s, compared with 237 during the 1980s.

"There is no doubt that the human and financial costs of weather-related disasters have been increasing in recent years," Witt said.

Nearly all of that increase, however, is due to changes in the way people live, and not to substantial alterations in the weather.

"We have a society that is more sensitive than it has ever been in the past to weather," Baker said in an interview prior to the New Orleans announcement. "We are expending more and more every year for damages to more expensive infrastructure," he said, owing to a "doubling of population living near the coast during the past 10 years. Every big storm costs us a lot more money."

Each year, more Americans flock to coastal regions and riverside areas that are historically prone to storm damage. Considerable construction now occurs in places that traditionally witnessed only sparse or sporadic development.

As a result, damages from floods, hurricanes and the like are apt to be more widespread and expensive every year.

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NEWS CLIPS
Joint Press Conference
Earth Week Activities

FEMA and NOAA
Tuesday, April 18, 2000
New Orleans, LA

FEMA Director, James Lee Witt
NOAA Administrator, D. James Baker

NOAA and FEMA discuss impacts of climate change to coastal communities

04/19/2000

M2 Presswire

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*** FEMA Reports Presidentially Declared Disasters have Nearly Doubled and Costs have Skyrocketed**

New Orleans -- The United States has just experienced the warmest January - March period ever according to 106 years of record-keeping compiled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Climatic Data Center. The latest data also show that June 1999 - March 2000 was the warmest June - March on record. NOAA Administrator D. James Baker and FEMA Director James Lee Witt released the latest figures at an Earth Week news conference in New Orleans, La., which focused on global climate change and links between a warming atmosphere and more severe weather.

"Our climate is warming at a faster rate than ever before recorded. Ignoring climate change and the most recent warming patterns could be costly to the nation. Small changes in global temperatures can lead to more extreme weather events including, droughts, floods and hurricanes," NOAA Administrator D. James Baker said. "We will continue to provide the best possible data and forecasts to the policy makers to help them as they deal with these difficult issues."

"There is no doubt that the human and financial costs of weather related disasters have been increasing in recent years. It is time to increase our efforts in applying prevention strategies to reduce the impacts of the changes in weather climates," said FEMA Director James Lee Witt.

At the news conference, FEMA reported that damage from more frequent and severe weather calamities and other natural phenomena during the past decade required 460 major disasters to be declared, nearly double the 237 declarations for the previous ten-year period and more than any other decade on record. Financially, comparing a three-year period of 1989 through 1991, and 1997 through 1999, the federal costs of severe weather disasters rose a dramatic 337 percent in the latter part of the decade.

With the increased knowledge that the weather continues to become more intense, NOAA and FEMA are working closely together to mitigate the impacts of these seasonal storms. NOAA will continue to coordinate the work of federal, international, and private scientists to bring to the table current data, outlooks and forecasts. FEMA will continue to place an emphasis on disaster prevention with the desire to cut the economic and emotional costs of disasters.

"As our coastal areas continue to grow, we will feel a greater likelihood of increased property damage and the need for widespread, and more costly, protection of that property," Sen. Mary L. Landrieu (D-La.) said. "Rising sea levels will allow storms to penetrate further inland, meaning more people, more buildings and more infrastructure will be at risk."

The record-breaking warmth for January - March 2000 averaged 41.7 degrees F, 1.0 degree F warmer than the previous record set in 1990. During this period, every state in the continental U.S. was warmer than its long-term average; 30 states from just west of the Rocky Mountains to New England ranked much above average. Oklahoma, Iowa, and Wisconsin each had the warmest January - March period on record with Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska experiencing their second warmest.

Warmer than normal conditions during the first half of March contributed to the overall warmth of the three month period. Many locations across the Upper Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, and Northeast set records for the earliest date with temperatures reaching 80 degrees; and a few sites set all time March warm temperature records during this period. Buffalo, NY reported their harbor water temperature at the end of March equaled the record warmest (39 degrees) set in 1998.

During January - March 2000 drought continued to have serious impacts in the Midwest and Mississippi Valley. This was the third driest such period for Louisiana and the fifth driest for Mississippi. The northern and central Rockies and central Plains had near record wet conditions.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC, which consists of the world's leading climate researchers, has just released a draft of the latest scientific report on the science of climate change, projected impacts and vulnerability, and options for mitigation. Their previous report, released in 1996, concluded that the balance of evidence suggests a discernable human influence on global climate.

"The IPCC previously ranked New Orleans as the North American city most vulnerable to the impact of climate change. At the University we are doing what we can to understand our local climate system, rising sea levels, and impacts to coastal communities for better mitigation," said Gregory O'Brien, Chancellor, University of New Orleans.

Scientists widely believe that long-term climate changes such as global greenhouse warming could have major impacts on human health, the environment, the economy, and society. It could affect everything from energy use and transportation to water resource management and agriculture to international trade and development.

According to the latest seasonal forecast for most of the U.S., the rest of the spring and summer will bring warmer than normal temperatures; and some Midwest and Great Plains states will continue to experience drier than normal conditions.

Weather and temperature statistics, compiled by NOAA's National Climatic Data Center, are available on the center's World Wide Web site at: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov>.

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STORIES

1. The Times-Picayune, April 28, 2000 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 721 words, AS CONSERVATIONIST, GORE COMES UP SHORT
2. The Times-Picayune, April 26, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 641 words, DICAPRIO LESS VAPID THAN REST OF ABC SHOW, GAIL COLLINS
3. The Times-Picayune, April 23, 2000 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A03, 769 words, CELEBRITIES, POLITICIANS CELEBRATE EARTH DAY; GLOBAL WARMING WAS THE EVENT'S HOTTEST TOPIC, By Lawrence L. Knutson Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
4. The Times-Picayune, April 22, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B06, 364 words, DEVELOP AN EARTH-FRIENDLY STRATEGY
5. The Times-Picayune, April 22, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A01, 749 words, HURRICANE GURU HAS BAD NEWS; GULF COAST LIKELY TO GET BELTED BY AT LEAST ONE SEVERE STORM, By John Pope Staff writer
6. The Times-Picayune, April 19, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 342 words, LAKE CONFERENCE PLANS HOW TO EASE NATURE'S WRATH, By John Pope Staff writer
7. The Times-Picayune, April 16, 2000 Sunday, ORLEANS, TRAVEL; Pg. D2, 951 words, GLOBETROTTING
8. The Times-Picayune, April 13, 2000 Thursday, SLIDELL, PICAYUNE; Pg. 22H2, 542 words, SIDEWALKS PAVE THE WAY FOR OUR CHILDREN
9. The Times-Picayune, April 9, 2000 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A26, 1611 words, RUCKUS SOCIETY'S CAMPS TEACH HOW TO TAKE ACTION; STUDENTS LEARN TO FIGHT AUTHORITY -- AND WIN, By Matt Crenson AP national writer, ARCADIA, FLA.
10. The Times-Picayune, April 7, 2000 Friday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E1, 609

words, NEWS 'TALENT'; WHO'S BEHIND THE ANCHOR DESK -- BROADCAST JOURNALIST OR ACTOR? ANYMORE, MAYBE BOTH

11. The Times-Picayune, April 6, 2000 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 322 words, HEALTH AND SCIENCE BRIEFS, From wire reports

12. The Times-Picayune, April 5, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 436 words, TEEN HEARTTHROB MAKES POOR JOURNALIST, Cal Thomas is a columnist for the Los Angeles Times.

13. The Times-Picayune, April 5, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. 15A, 821 words, SUPREMES TOUR IS NO REUNION FOR ROSS, 2 OTHERS, Compiled by J.E. Bourgoyne

14. The Times-Picayune, March 30, 2000 Thursday, EAST NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE; Pg. C1, 685 words, INTER-AMERICAN BANK MEETING A BIG SUCCESS, By Ana Ester Gershanik Contributing writer

15. The Times-Picayune, March 30, 2000 Thursday, UPTOWN, PICAYUNE; Pg. 1B1, 685 words, INTERNATIONAL BANK MEETING A BIG SUCCESS, By Ana Ester Gershanik Contributing writer

16. The Times-Picayune, March 28, 2000 Tuesday, ORLEANS, CLASSIFIED; Pg. D12, 606 words, SAVING CORAL REEFS ALONG U.S. COASTS IS A 10-YEAR PLAN, By John Files 2000, The New York Times, WASHINGTON

17. The Times-Picayune, March 26, 2000 Sunday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. F5, 162 words, CANADIANS TARGET COW GAS TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING, By The Associated Press, CALGARY, ALBERTA

18. The Times-Picayune, March 26, 2000 Sunday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B06, 486 words, OPPORTUNITY IN THE BANK

19. The Times-Picayune, March 24, 2000 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A08, 653 words, OCEANS ABSORB GLOBAL WARMING, STUDY SAYS; DATA SUGGESTS THAT HEAT'S FULL EFFECT IS STILL TO COME, By William K. Stevens 2000, The New York Times

20. The Times-Picayune, March 22, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, SPORTS; Pg. D5, 679 words, OUTDOOR NOTES, Compiled from staff reports

21. The Times-Picayune, March 15, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 782 words, SAINTS FACE LONG, STICKY SUMMER, James Gill is a staff writer.

22. The Times-Picayune, March 14, 2000 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A04, 457 words, NATION'S FARMERS FACING ANOTHER DROUGHT; IN THE DEEP SOUTH, FEBRUARY DRIEST IN OVER 100 YEARS, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder Newspapers,

WASHINGTON

23. The Times-Picayune, March 13, 2000 Monday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B1, 419 words, GLOBAL WARMING GETS GLITZ IN ROAD SHOW AT TULANE, Leslie Williams Staff writer
24. The Times-Picayune, March 11, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A9, 527 words, U.S. SETS WINTER WARMTH RECORD FOR THIRD YEAR; EL NINO, LA NINA ARE PRIME SUSPECTS, BUT JURY'S STILL OUT, By William K. Stevens 2000, The New York Times
25. The Times-Picayune, March 11, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A06, 1141 words, THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES
26. The Times-Picayune, March 2, 2000 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A03, 449 words, RISING SEA LEVELS WILL HURT LOUISIANA MOST, REPORT WARNS POLICYMAKERS
By Bill Walsh Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
27. The Times-Picayune, February 29, 2000 Tuesday, ORLEANS, CLASSIFIED; Pg. D12, 1936 words, SCIENTISTS HOT UNDER COLLAR IN GLOBAL WARMING DEBATE; YES, EARTH'S GETTING HOTTER, BUT WHY, AND HOW MUCH?, By William K. Stevens 2000, The New York Times
28. The Times-Picayune, February 25, 2000 Friday, ST. BERNARD, NATIONAL; Pg. A13, 579 words, SCIENTISTS LOG ANCIENT FOREST FOR KNOWLEDGE, By David Poulson Newhouse News Service
29. The Times-Picayune, February 21, 2000 Monday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A03, 275 words, EARTH'S DESTINY WILL BE TO FREEZE, PARCH OR BURN UP, SCIENTISTS SAY,
By Paul Recer AP science writer, WASHINGTON
30. The Times-Picayune, February 19, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A18 609 words, WORLD BRIEFS, From wire reports
31. The Times-Picayune, February 19, 2000 Saturday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. C01, 264 words, JANUARY JOBLESS RATE FALLS TO 4.6%; STRONG ECONOMY BEHIND >RECORD, LA. OFFICIAL SAYS, From staff reports
32. The Times-Picayune, February 17, 2000 Thursday, EAST NEW ORLEANS, PICAYUNE; Pg. C1, 567 words, HERE'S THE BUZZ: WARM WINTER IS BREWING A MOSQUITO PROBLEM, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
33. The Times-Picayune, February 17, 2000 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A14 621 words, EARTH SITTING FOR GLOBAL 3-D PORTRAIT; SPACE SHUTTLE BUSY COLLECTING IMAGES FOR HIGH-TECH MAP, By Usha Lee McFarling Los Angeles Times, PASADENA, CALIF.

34. The Times-Picayune, February 16, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. C1, 670 words, CITY SHORT ON CASH FOR FINANCE EVENT; ORGANIZERS SEARCHING FOR CORPORATE SPONSORS, Robert Travis Scott Money editor
35. The Times-Picayune, February 13, 2000 Sunday, SLIDELL, PICAYUNE; Pg. 1H3, 437 words, NATIONWIDE BIRD COUNT WILL LOOK FOR PATTERNS, By Amy Althans Contributing writer
36. The Times-Picayune, February 9, 2000 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A04 1118 words, ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, MCCAIN SHOWS LITTLE PATIENCE FOR DETAILS, By Alison Mitchell 2000, The New York Times, WASHINGTON
37. The Times-Picayune, February 4, 2000 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 1040 words, WORLD BRIEFS, From wire reports, JERUSALEM
38. The Times-Picayune, February 3, 2000 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A09, 276 words, CLINTON SEEKS BIG BUCKS TO COMBAT POLLUTION, By Anne Gearan Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
39. The Times-Picayune, February 3, 2000 Thursday, ORLEANS, SPORTS; Pg. D9, 356 words, OFF THE WALL; A LOOK AT THE WACKY WORLD OF SPORTS; QUOTATION OF THE DAY
40. The Times-Picayune, January 31, 2000 Monday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B1, 750 words, ON THE CUTTING EDGE; COAST GUARD SHIP BREAKS ICE ... AND MAJOR TECHNOLOGICAL GROUND, By Richard Sine West Bank bureau
41. The Times-Picayune, January 27, 2000 Thursday, SLIDELL, PICAYUNE; Pg. 8H2, 263 words, LECTURE SERIES ON BRITISH HISTORY SET AT DELGADO'S SLIDELL CAMPUS, St. Tammany bureau
42. The Times-Picayune, January 21, 2000 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 186 words, SPRINTER WONDERLAND
43. The Times-Picayune, January 20, 2000 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 358 words, ODD WEATHER MAY BE PART OF LONG-TERM CLIMATE SHIFT, By Matthew Fordahl AP science writer, LOS ANGELES
44. The Times-Picayune, January 17, 2000 Monday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A01, 1270 words, OIL SPRINGS A LEAK IN RACE; CANDIDATES TAKE STANDS AT ODDS WITH INDUSTRY, By Bruce Alpert Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
45. The Times-Picayune, January 9, 2000 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A24, 1541 words, CANDIDATES BEING BOUGHT BY BIG DONORS, REPORT SAYS; 'CAREER PATRONS' AID REPUBLICAN, DEMO PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS, By Peter Nicholas and Josh Goldstein Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON

46. The Times-Picayune, January 9, 2000 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 1413 words, PAYING LITTLE OR LOTS, MOST WERE FINE FOR Y2K; THOSE WHO SPENT MAY HAVE GOTTEN OTHERS' HELP, By Barnaby J. Feder 2000, The New York Times
47. The Times-Picayune, December 31, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, LAGNIAPPE; Pg. L28, 663 words, SOFA-SITTERS CINEMA; THE Y2K EDITION
48. The Times-Picayune, December 9, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. 14A, 1466 words, GORE TRIES TO CONNECT WITH VOTERS AS A REGULAR GUY; CAMPAIGN FEATURES 'OPRAH'-STYLE CHATS RATHER THAN SPEECHES, By Katharine Q. Seelye 1999, The New York Times, CONCORD, N.H.
49. The Times-Picayune, December 3, 1999 Friday, RIVER PARISHES, NATIONAL; Pg. 5A, 474 words, GLOBAL WARMING CITED IN ICE CAP MELTDOWN; LIKELY CULPRIT IS MAN, COMPUTER MODELS SAY, By Frank D. Roylance The Baltimore Sun
50. The Times-Picayune, December 3, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. 7B, 784 words, FEAR AND LOATHING OF THOSE SUVs, Geneva Overholser
51. The Times-Picayune, December 3, 1999 Friday, EDITION NOT FOUND, SECTION NOT FOUND; Pg. PAGE NOT FOUND, 474 words, GLOBAL WARMING CITED IN ICE CAP MELTDOWN; LIKELY CULPRIT IS MAN, COMPUTER MODELS SAY, By Frank D. Roylance The Baltimore Sun
52. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1999 Tuesday, RIVER PARISHES, NATIONAL; Pg. A05, 697 words, DESPITE FEDERAL SNUBS, HURRICANE EXPERT CHURNS ON, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
53. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. F01, 917 words, FOUL-WEATHER FANS; WHY DO THE WEATHER PEOPLE SEEM SO DISAPPOINTED IN A LACKLUSTER HURRICANE SEASON?, By David Cuthbert Staff writer
54. The Times-Picayune, November 28, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E5, 249 words, SCIENTISTS MAY HAVE UNCOVERED SAHARA SECRET, The Dallas Morning News
55. The Times-Picayune, November 28, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E5, 249 words, SCIENTISTS MAY HAVE UNCOVERED SAHARA SECRET, The Dallas Morning News
56. The Times-Picayune, November 28, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 1575 words, BRADLEY'S RECORD SHOWS MAN WILLING TO STAND ALONE; BUT CRITICS SAY POLITICS DEMANDS COMPROMISE, By Robert Cohen Newhouse News Service, WASHINGTON
57. The Times-Picayune, November 26, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. 7B, 817

words, GLOBALISM GOAL REQUIRES LEADERSHIP, By Geneva Overholser

58. The Times-Picayune, November 18, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 690 words, VICE PRESIDENT'S ECO-PESSIMISTIC VIEWS, George Will is a syndicated columnist for The Washington Post.

59. The Times-Picayune, November 15, 1999 Monday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B5, 836 words, TRIO OF SANCTIMONIOUS CANDIDATES, George Will is a syndicated columnist for The Washington Post.

60. The Times-Picayune, November 10, 1999 Wednesday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. 3E, 243 words, PSORIASIS IS NON-CONTAGIOUS BUT PERSISTENT, The Orlando Sentinel

61. The Times-Picayune, November 7, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 812 words, KANSANS DEVISE COOL IDEA: LET THE PRAIRIES FIGHT GLOBAL WARMING; NO-TILL PLANTING KEEPS CARBON LOCKED IN SOIL, By Jean Hays The Wichita Eagle, WICHITA, KAN.

62. The Times-Picayune, October 26, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. 9A, 506 words, POLITICAL PASTS OF GORE, BRADLEY ARE REMARKABLY SIMILAR; TWO EXPECTED TO TRY TO MAKE HAY OF CONTRASTS, By Adam Clymer 1999 The New York Times, WASHINGTON

63. The Times-Picayune, October 24, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. F8, 765 words, LOCAL LOBBYISTS LOOK FOR COMMON GROUND IN WASHINGTON, By Robert Travis Scott Money editor

64. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E8, 250 words, SCIENTISTS MAY HAVE UNCOVERED SECRET OF THE SAHARA DESERT, The Dallas Morning News

65. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 571 words, HOUSE OKS MONEY FOR LA. EVACUATION PLAN, By Bruce Alpert Washington bureau, WASHINGTON

66. The Times-Picayune, October 12, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 963 words, AS WORLD HITS 6 BILLION, GROWTH ACTUALLY SLOWING, By Maria Cone Los Angeles Times

67. The Times-Picayune, October 10, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A27, 1107 words, BABY NO. 6 BILLION ENTERS WORLD OF LIFE-AND-DEATH QUESTIONS; OPTIMISTS, DOOMSAYERS WATCH HUMAN TIDE SWELL, By Matt Crenson Associated Press writer, NEW YORK

68. The Times-Picayune, October 10, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A03, 1555 words, AFTER EARLY ALARM, TOWN COMES TO TERMS WITH MILLENNIUM; MOST HAVE DONE NOTHING AND THEY AREN'T WORRIED, By David Foster Associated Press writer, GRANTS PASS, ORE.

69. The Times-Picayune, October 7, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E4, 439
words, PERSONAL; BRIEFING; A YOUNGER SELF-IMAGE
70. The Times-Picayune, October 7, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B1, 610
words, JEFFERSON PARISH SETTLES ON LANDFILL GAS FIRM; METHANE, OTHER GASES WILL
BE EXTRACTED, SOLD, By Richard Sine West Bank bureau
71. The Times-Picayune, October 7, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E4, 454
words, PERSONAL BRIEFING
72. The Times-Picayune, October 4, 1999 Monday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 269
words, GLOBAL WARMING JUST HOT AIR
73. The Times-Picayune, October 3, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, TRAVEL; Pg. D1, 1529
words, CANYON DAZE; A RIM-TO-RIM CROSSING OF THE GRAND CANYON TESTS THE MUSCLES
AND METTLE OF THOSE TO WHOM THE PASSING OF YEARS TRANSLATES TO HALF A HIKE IN
TWICE THE TIME, By Dan Leeth Contributing writer, GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.
74. The Times-Picayune, September 19, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, SPORTS; Pg. C16, 651
words, LOSS OF SEA DUCK POPULATION IS AN ALARMING TREND, By Bob Marshall
75. The Times-Picayune, September 15, 1999 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 713 words, WASHINGTON BRIEFS;, From wire reports
76. The Times-Picayune, September 9, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 822 words, BRADLEY'S PITCH FOR NOMINATION, George Will is a syndicated columnist
for The Washington Post.
77. The Times-Picayune, September 4, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 416 words, LET'S DEBATE GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE HONESTLY
78. The Times-Picayune, August 26, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 236 words, NASA SELECTS MARS' SUNNY SOUTH POLE FOR PROBE LANDING, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON
79. The Times-Picayune, August 23, 1999 Monday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B4, 366 words, BEWARE GLOBAL WARMING STUDY AND KYOTO TREATY
80. The Times-Picayune, August 11, 1999 Wednesday, ORLEANS, SPORTS; Pg. D6, 627 words, ASPENS ARE COLORFUL STARS IN ROCKIES' BEAUTIFUL SHOW, By Bob Outdoors editor
81. The Times-Picayune, August 7, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS HOME, REAL ESTATE; Pg. R7, 786 words, WATER HEATER SETTING DEBATE GOES ON; TOO HOT RAISES COSTS; TOO COLD BREEDS BACTERIA, ENERGY WATCH

82. The Times-Picayune, August 7, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS HOME, REAL ESTATE; Pg. R7, 786 words, WATER HEATER SETTING DEBATE GOES ON; TOO HOT RAISES COSTS; TOO COLD BREEDS BACTERIA, ENERGY WATCH
83. The Times-Picayune, August 6, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E-1, 898 words, NO SPOOLIN'; LOCAL FILMS YOU WON'T SEE -- UNFORTUNATELY, ANGUS LIND
84. The Times-Picayune, August 5, 1999 Thursday, LAKEFRONT, PICAYUNE; Pg. 4A1, 712 words, ENERGY MINISTERS MEET AT NEW ORLEANS HOTEL, By Ana Gershanik
85. The Times-Picayune, July 31, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, REAL ESTATE; Pg. R7, 532 words, CONSUMER ELECTRONICS ALSO CONSUME POWER, By Kevin Hunt The Hartford Courant
86. The Times-Picayune, July 30, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. C1, 1034 words, ENERGY SUMMIT STRESSES UNITY IN AMERICAS; LATIN NATIONS SEEK U.S. INVESTMENT, By John M. Biers and James Varney Staff writers
87. The Times-Picayune, July 27, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 617 words, HOUSE GOP PLAN WOULD CUT 10 PERCENT OF NASA'S BUDGET, By Alan Fram Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
88. The Times-Picayune, July 27, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 871 words, 'NO REGRETS' CLIMATE POLICY URGED FOR LA., By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
89. The Times-Picayune, July 24, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 1481 words, BUSINESS STANDS TO REAP BENEFITS OF BIG SURPLUS; LEGISLATION LADEN WITH TAX RELIEF FINDS SUPPORT IN CONGRESS, By Dan Morgan The Washington Post, WASHINGTON
90. The Times-Picayune, July 16, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E5, 368 words, SEVERAL KINDS OF TREATMENTS; SOOTHE PSORIASIS SYMPTOMS, By Barbara J. Chuck; Los Angeles Times
91. The Times-Picayune, July 15, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E5, 248 words, SHARING PLANE FACTS ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING, The Dallas Morning News
92. The Times-Picayune, July 12, 1999 Monday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B5, 767 words, GRANDFATHERHOOD A PLUS FOR GORE, By David Broder syndicated columnist for The Washington Post, WASHINGTON
93. The Times-Picayune, July 11, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E5, 501 words, TRAVELERS NEGLECT THEMSELVES WHEN PREPARING FOR A TRIP, By Dru Wilson The Gazette
94. The Times-Picayune, July 6, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 311 words, RECORD HEAT WAVE SCORCHES THE EAST; TRIPLE DIGITS, HUMIDITY PUSH

UTILITIES TO LIMIT, By The Associated Press

95. The Times-Picayune, June 29, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B4, 564 words, SANITATION CHIEF ON THE NECESSITY OF RECYCLING
96. The Times-Picayune, June 20, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E2, 840 words, U.S. NEEDS A STARK-NAKED WEATHER REPORT, DAVE BARRY
97. The Times-Picayune, June 10, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 799 words, CLOUD OF POLLUTION COVERS INDIAN OCEAN; DIRTY AIR COULD HAVE BROAD EFFECTS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA, By William K. Stevens 1999, The New York Times
98. The Times-Picayune, June 10, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A17, 684 words, BRAIN DAMAGE LINKED TO IMMUNE ATTACK
99. THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, June 6, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, TRAVEL; Pg. D1, 392 words, TRIP TIPS
100. The Times-Picayune, May 30, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A28, 582 words, THE WORLD GETTING HOTTER, STORMIER, STUDY FINDS; BUT THERE ARE STILL RAYS OF SUNSHINE, WORLDWATCH SAYS, By David Briscoe Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
101. The Times-Picayune, May 14, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 363 words, LET'S NOT IGNORE GLOBAL WARMING
102. The Times-Picayune, May 9, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 459 words, U.S. WEATHER IS GETTING COLDER, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
103. The Times-Picayune, May 7, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 276 words GLOBAL WARMING AND LOUISIANA
104. The Times-Picayune, May 4, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. 4B, 478 words, ARTICLE OVERSTATES CLIMATE CHANGES FOR OUR STATE
105. The Times-Picayune, May 2, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 266 words, NEW STUDY TO FOCUS ON FUEL EMISSIONS, By STEPHEN BARR The Washington Post WASHINGTON
106. The Times-Picayune, May 1, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 708 words, LA. MAY GET AS MUCH AS \$347 MILLION IN ANNUAL OIL ROYALTIES; MONEY WOULD HELP RESTORE COASTLINE, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer, BATON ROUGE
107. The Times-Picayune, April 22, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. 18A, 207 words, EL NINO MIGHT JUST SETTLE IN, By Malcolm Ritter Ap science writer

108. The Times-Picayune, April 22, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A18,
207 words, EL NINO MIGHT JUST SETTLE IN, By Malcolm Ritter Ap science writer
109. The Times-Picayune, April 21, 1999 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. F11,
1096 words, TENACIOUS DROUGHT SPREADING IN SOUTH, MIDWEST, By Joseph B. Verrengia Associated Press writer
110. The Times-Picayune, April 16, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 121 words, ANTICIPATING GORE AS PRESIDENT
111. The Times-Picayune, April 10, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 418 words, ZHU URGES EXPORTS IN U.S. TECHNOLOGY SAYS POLLUTION, DEFICIT CAN BE CUT, By GEORGE GEDDA Associated Press writer
112. The Times-Picayune, April 9, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 791 words, 100-YEAR WEATHER FORECAST WORSENS FOR N.O.; OCEANS RISE, TAKE LAND, SHRIMPING, By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff writer
113. The Times-Picayune, March 28, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A29, 1834 words, THREE MILE ISLAND LEGACY IS SAFETY, EFFICIENCY; BUT CRITICS SAY NRC IS SLACKING OFF, By BRETT LIEBERMAN 1999 Newhouse News Service
114. The Times-Picayune, March 28, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A33, 1831 words, THREE MILE ISLAND LEGACY IS SAFETY, EFFICIENCY; BUT CRITICS SAY NRC IS SLACKING OFF, By Brett Lieberman 1999 Newhouse News Service, WASHINGTON
115. The Times-Picayune, March 21, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1542 words, SAHARA DUST INVADES FLORIDA; IT MAY BE HELPING TO KILL CORAL REEFS, By ROBERT McCLURE Sun-Sentinel, South Florida
116. The Times-Picayune, March 21, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 1801 words, ALASKA SOUND STILL HEALING FROM OIL SPILL; WOUNDS AND LEGAL BATTLES STILL FESTER, By MAUREEN CLARK Associated Press writer
117. The Times-Picayune, March 20, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 777 words, REINVENTING THE VICE PRESIDENT, CAL THOMAS
118. The Times-Picayune, March 18, 1999 Thursday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E2, 218 words, GET IN-DEPTH LOOK AT SEA LIFE, By KAREN TESTA; Associated Press Writer
119. The Times-Picayune, March 14, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. F2, 1026 words, FORD TO UNVEIL LARGEST SPORT-UTILITY VEHICLE, By DONALD W. NAUSS; (c) 1999, Los Angeles Times, DEARBORN, MICH.

120. The Times-Picayune, March 5, 1999 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A9, 435 words, GREENLAND ICE IS LOSING THICKNESS; SCIENTISTS DISCOUNT GLOBAL WARMING, By CURT SUPLEE The Washington Post
121. The Times-Picayune, March 2, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, CLASSIFIED; Pg. 12D, 235 words, IRON PUT IN OCEAN TO STEM POLLUTION, By The Associated Press, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
122. The Times-Picayune, February 28, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E1, 740 words, HE VENTS; SICK AND TIRED OF SO MANY LITTLE THINGS, By ANGUS LIND
123. The Times-Picayune, February 28, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 493 words, BACK TO THE FUTURE: 307* DAYS TO THE MILLENNIUM - GREAT SNOWSTORM EDITION; *673 FOR PURISTS WHO BELIEVE THE MILLENNIUM BEGINS IN 2001
124. The Times-Picayune, February 28, 1999 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1910 words, LOUISIANA COASTLINE IN DIRE STRAITS; REPORT URGES THE STATE TO GET FEDERAL HELP NOW, By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff writer
125. The Times-Picayune, February 23, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. 2E, 245 words, FASHION
126. The Times-Picayune, February 23, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. E1, 982 words, FALL FORWARD: N.Y. SHOWS DEFINE CHIC AS UTILITARIAN, TOUGH AND FUTURISTIC, Stories by CHRIS BYNUM Fashion writer
127. The Times-Picayune, February 14, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 484 words, WHERE TO BUILD NEW PORT
128. The Times-Picayune, February 6, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A19 858 words, SUBURBAN SPRAWL CREEPING INTO U.S. POLITICAL DEBATES; CONGESTION, NOT POLLUTION, IS BAD GUY NOW, By TODD S. PURDUM 1999, The New York Times, LOS ANGELES
129. The Times-Picayune, February 2, 1999 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 4531 words, PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSED BUDGET BY AGENCY AND ISSUE
130. The Times-Picayune, January 30, 1999 Saturday, NEW ORLEANS, REAL ESTATE; Pg. R5, 351 words, EFFICIENT WINDOWS NOT HARD TO INSTALL, By Nick Harder The Orange County Register
131. The Times-Picayune, January 20, 1999 Wednesday, ORLEANS, SPORTS; Pg. D6, 650 words, LADY SHOOTERS

132. The Times-Picayune, January 12, 1999 Tuesday, ST. TAMMANY, NATIONAL;
Pg.
6A, 442 words, CAN'T STAND HEAT? THEN GET OFF EARTH; LAST YEAR, THIS DECADE
HOTTEST EVER, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
133. The Times-Picayune, January 12, 1999 Tuesday, ST. TAMMANY, NATIONAL;
Pg.
6A, 442 words, CAN'T STAND HEAT? THEN GET OFF EARTH; LAST YEAR, THIS DECADE
HOTTEST EVER, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
134. The Times-Picayune, January 9, 1999 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg.
15A,
844 words, CLINTON RIDES WAVE OF ECONOMIC GOOD NEWS; PRESIDENT QUICK TO CLAIM
CREDIT FOR NEW JOBS, BOOMING MARKET, LOW JOBLESS RATE.; BYLINE] BY JOHN M.
BRODER 1999, THE NEW YORK TIMES, DETROIT
135. The Times-Picayune, January 3, 1999 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A15,
1127 words, COMPANIES PUSHING EMISSIONS CONTROL CREDITS; PRE-TREATY ACTIVITY
COULD BE WORTH BILLIONS, By JOHN H. CUSHMAN JR.; 1999 N.Y. Times News Service
136. The Times-Picayune, December 18, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg.
A35,
475 words, '99 PROVING TO BE WARMEST YEAR ON RECORD; AVERAGE EXPECTED TO BE 58
DEGREES, By William K. Stevens 1998, The New York Times
137. The Times-Picayune, December 16, 1998 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg.
A15, 291 words, DUST BOWL MAY FOLLOW DROUGHT, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder
Newspapers, WASHINGTON
138. The Times-Picayune, December 15, 1998 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL;
Pg. A3,
893 words, DAMAGE BY FISHING TRAWLERS DEBATED; GROUP OF RESEARCHERS SAYS
SCRAPING DESTROYS OCEAN BOTTOMS, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder Newspapers,
WASHINGTON
139. The Times-Picayune, December 10, 1998 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg.
A29, 852 words, KILLER HEAT GROWS MORE FREQUENT, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT, By
William
K. Stevens 1998, The New York Times
140. The Times-Picayune, December 10, 1998 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg.
A27, 781 words, EARTH'S INVASION OF MARS ENTERS ITS SECOND WAVE; CLIMATE
SATELLITE, LANDER SEEK RED PLANET'S POLAR SECRETS;, By Frank D. Roylance The
Baltimore Sun
141. The Times-Picayune, December 8, 1998 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg.
D11,
371 words, CLINTON PLAN TO VISIT GAZA UPSETS ISRAELIS; CLIMATE CHANGES AS
TALKS
FOUNDER, By Lee Hockstader The Washington Post, JERUSALEM
142. The Times-Picayune, December 6, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. F4,
249
words, GAS GUZZLERS MAY CLEAN UP THEIR ACT, By The Associated Press, NEW YORK

143. The Times-Picayune, December 5, 1998 Saturday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B1, 914 words, TOASTY TEMPS MAKE '98 ONE OF WARMEST EVER; SANTA MAY SHUCK HIS FUR SUIT, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
144. The Times-Picayune, December 4, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1464 words, TO LIVE IN SPACE; HISTORIC MISSION FRAUGHT WITH DANGER, By David Perlman San Francisco Chronicle
145. The Times-Picayune, December 4, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A26, 548 words, CAMERA CAPTURES MARTIAN SNOW, By Denis O'Brien The Baltimore Sun
146. The Times-Picayune, December 4, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1525 words, TO LIVE IN SPACE; HISTORIC MISSION FRAUGHT WITH DANGER, DERRING-DO,, By David Perlman San Francisco Chronicle
147. The Times-Picayune, December 3, 1998 Thursday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. C3, 661 words, AT EXXON MOBIL, ONLY ONE WILL RULE, By Sharon Walsh and Martha M. Hamilton The Washington Post, NEW YORK
148. The Times-Picayune, December 2, 1998 Wednesday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. C1, 1450 words, OIL TITAN IN THE WORKS; BUT IT FACES ANTITRUST OBSTACLES
149. The Times-Picayune, November 15, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. F7, 675 words, INDEX FUNDS CAN BE MISLEADING FOR WOULD-BE INVESTORS; PAST PERFORMANCE CAN'T BE USED TO PREDICT, By Chet Currier Ap business writer, NEW YORK
150. The Times-Picayune, November 15, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, MONEY; Pg. F7, 627 words, INDEX FUNDS CAN BE MISLEADING FOR WOULD-BE INVESTORS; PAST PERFORMANCE CAN'T BE USED TO PREDICT, By CHET CURRIER AP business writer, NEW YORK AMID ALL THE TUMULT AND SHOUTING OVER STOCK-INDEX MUTUAL FUNDS, AN IMPORTANT PRACTICAL POINT OFTEN GETS LOST. ONCE YOU BUY THE ARGUMENT THAT INDEX FUNDS ENJOY A CONSISTENT ADVANTAGE OVER ACTIVELY MANAGED STOCK FUNDS, YOU STILL MUST DECIDE WHAT TYPE OF INDEX FUND TO INVEST IN.
151. The Times-Picayune, November 14, 1998 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A20, 619 words, GLOBAL WARMING TALKS NEAR DEAL; WORK SCHEDULE IS STICKING POINT, By William K. Stevens 1998, The New York Times
152. The Times-Picayune, November 13, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 795 words, U.S. SIGNS GLOBAL WARMING ACCORD, BUT WANTS PROVISOS; SENATE'S APPROVAL REMAINS IN DOUBT, By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr. 1998, N.Y. Times News Service, WASHINGTON

153. The Times-Picayune, November 12, 1998 Thursday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 625 words, ARGENTINA JOINS EFFORT TO REDUCE POLLUTION;
154. The Times-Picayune, November 5, 1998 Thursday, SLIDELL, PICAYUNE; Pg. 15H2, 79 words, OZONE AIR WAS DRAW FOR NORTH SHORE, By Scott E. Simmons
155. The Times-Picayune, November 5, 1998 Thursday, MANDEVILLE, PICAYUNE; Pg. 21H3, 79 words, OZONE AIR WAS A DRAW FOR THE NORTH SHORE, Scott E. Simmons
156. The Times-Picayune, November 4, 1998 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A5
331 words, NEW DISEASES THREATEN OCEANS; WORLD'S CORAL REEFS ARE TURNING WHITE,
By Richard Saltus The Boston Globe, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
157. The Times-Picayune, November 1, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, LIVING; Pg. 4E, 912
words, SPEAKING IN PARABLES: OCTAVIA BUTLER'S "PARABLE OF THE TALENTS" IS A WARNING FOR THE FUTURE., By SUSAN LARSON, Book editor
158. The Times-Picayune, October 23, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A14,
176 words, WEATHER FORECAST MONTHS AHEAD, By Randolph E. Schmid Associated Press
writer, WASHINGTON
159. The Times-Picayune, October 18, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A6,
561 words, BUDGET HAS SURPRISES FOR ENVIRONMENT, By SETH BORENSTEIN Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
160. The Times-Picayune, October 18, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A12,
971 words, LIBERAL CHALLENGES ITALY'S NONCHALANCE ABOUT NUDITY, By JEFFREY FLEISHMAN Knight Ridder Newspapers, ROME
161. The Times-Picayune, October 16, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A4,
611 words, U.S. SOAKING UP GREENHOUSE GASES, By Randolph E. Schmid Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
162. The Times-Picayune, October 16, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A1,
827 words, CLINTON, CONGRESS SETTLE ON BUDGET, By Katharine Q. Seelye 1998, The
New York Times, WASHINGTON
163. The Times-Picayune, October 11, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6,
425
words, GLOBAL WARMING TREATY BAD SCIENCE, BAD DEAL
164. The Times-Picayune, October 6, 1998 Tuesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A1,
597 words, WHEW! COOLER TEMPS ON HORIZON, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
165. The Times-Picayune, October 2, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A12,
707 words, CONGRESS RUSHES TO OK HOUSING, CLIMATE BILLS CM+NT 2 LINE>, By Alan Fram Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON

166. The Times-Picayune, September 30, 1998 Wednesday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 661 words, DEMOS BLAST ANTI-ENVIRONMENT MEASURES; PRESIDENTIAL VETO, GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN THREATENED TO END ADD-ONS TO BILLS, By Seth Borenstein Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
167. The Times-Picayune, September 28, 1998 Monday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. E19 607 words, SCANDAL HITS LAST WORLD'S FAIR OF CENTURY, By Barry Hatton Associated Press writer, LISBON, PORTUGAL
168. The Times-Picayune, September 17, 1998 Thursday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B6, 550 words, IT'S TIME FOR THE PRESIDENT TO LEAVE OFFICE
169. The Times-Picayune, September 11, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 756 words, NOW IS NOT THE TIME FOR RESIGNATION, WASHINGTON
170. The Times-Picayune, September 4, 1998 Friday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. B7, 712 words, CONTRASTING CLINTON WITH REAGAN, By Cal Thomas
171. The Times-Picayune, August 29, 1998 Saturday, ORLEANS, NATIONAL; Pg. F26, 434 words, EARTH WAS ONCE COVERED IN ICE; SCIENTISTS THEORY IS CONTROVERSIAL, By Robert Cooke Newsday
172. The Times-Picayune, August 26, 1998 Wednesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. 8B, 875 words, PROJECT TO SAVE WETLANDS COULD COST LA. BILLIONS, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
173. The Times-Picayune, August 26, 1998 Wednesday, ORLEANS, METRO; Pg. 8B, 875 words, PROJECT TO SAVE WETLANDS COULD COST LA. BILLIONS, By Mark Schleifstein Staff writer
174. The Times-Picayune, August 17, 1998 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B07, 881 words, SCANDAL SCENT WILL LINGER WITH GORE, WASHINGTON
175. The Times-Picayune, August 10, 1998 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 1069 words, SCIENTISTS LINK CLIMATE TO DISEASES; GLOBAL WARMING TREND EXPECTED TO BRING SURGE IN WATERBORNE ILLNESSES, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1998, The New York Times
176. The Times-Picayune, August 9, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 821 words, DO-GOODERS GO OVERBOARD ON CRITICISMS OF BREAUX; SENATOR'S TIES TO ENERGY CITED, BY JACK WARDLAW, BATON ROUGE
177. The Times-Picayune, August 9, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A33, 628

words, WEEKEND RAINIEST PART OF THE WEEK, By USHA LEE McFARLING Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON

178. The Times-Picayune, August 3, 1998 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1327

words, TAKE DROUGHT, ADD WATER, AND MOSQUITOES WILL SWARM, By NATALIE POMPILIO East Jefferson bureau

179. The Times-Picayune, July 23, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 573

words, GULF HURRICANES DECLINED; MORE RESIDENTS ARE AT RISK, By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON

180. The Times-Picayune, July 17, 1998 Friday, KENNER, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 823

words, RECORD HEAT RENEWS DEBATE; GORE SAYS IT'S GLOBAL WARMING, By MICHAEL MANSUR Kansas City Star

181. The Times-Picayune, July 16, 1998 Thursday, ST. BERNARD, PICAYUNE; Pg. 3G

430 words, DROUGHT REVIVES CISTERN MEMORIES, By Jerry Estopinal

182. The Times-Picayune, July 10, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 556

words, CLINTON INSPECTS SCORCHED FLORIDA, COMFORTS VICTIMS; WORLD MUST CUT EMISSIONS, HE SAYS, By PETER BAKER The Washington Post, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

183. The Times-Picayune, July 10, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A13, 629

words, WARM SEAS BLAMED FOR WILDLIFE DECLINE, WASHINGTON

184. The Times-Picayune, July 10, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A15, 586

words, PRINCE MEETS HIS MOM'S NEMESIS, Compiled by J.E. BOURGOYNE

185. The Times-Picayune, July 5, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E3, 878

words

FEDS SAVE WORLD FROM WINDOWS, By Dave Barry

186. The Times-Picayune, July 5, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A22, 1298

words, RESORT THREATENS TURTLES' BEACH, By SUSAN FERRISS Cox News Service, XCACEL, MEXICO

187. The Times-Picayune, July 1, 1998 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A20,

1015 words, CLINTON URGES CHINA TO OPEN MARKET; HE ASKS U.S. TO HELP BATTLE POLLUTION, By TERENCE HUNT AP White House correspondent, SHANGHAI, CHINA

188. The Times-Picayune, June 14, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 860

words

COUNTING THE PEOPLE NEXT TIME AROUND, By George Will

189. The Times-Picayune, June 10, 1998 Wednesday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C1, 622

words, WARMING PACT CALLED JOB BUSTER; STUDY IS WRONG WHITE HOUSE SAYS, By BRUCE

ALPERT Washington bureau, WASHINGTON

190. The Times-Picayune, June 8, 1998 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 417

words, GLOBAL WARM STREAK AIDED BY EL NINO, From wire reports, WASHINGTON

191. The Times-Picayune, June 7, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 1449 words, ON THE HILL; NEWS FROM AROUND THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION AND NATION'S CAPITAL, COMPILED BY BRUCE ALPERT AND BILL WALSH
192. The Times-Picayune, May 31, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A26, 1238 words, VIRUS ATTACKS PEARL INDUSTRY, By DANA CANEDY c 1998, The New York Times
193. The Times-Picayune, May 29, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A13, 516 words, SO LONG SMOG, HELLO GLOBAL WARMING; CONVERTERS CUT EXHAUST, HARM EARTH, By MATTHEW L. WALD 1998, The New York Times, WASHINGTON
194. The Times-Picayune, May 17, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B07, 797 words
POSING SOME TOUGH QUESTIONS FOR GORE, By George Will, WASHINGTON
195. The Times-Picayune, May 4, 1998 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1890 words, BALLOT VOTE CHALLENGES AFFIRMATIVE ACTION LAW, By STEVEN A. HOLMES 1998,
The New York Times, SEATTLE
196. The Times-Picayune, May 4, 1998 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 154 words, CLINTON TO UNVEIL ENERGY PLAN, By JAMES GERSTENZANG Los Angeles Times, WASHINGTON
197. The Times-Picayune, April 26, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1170 words, GOP LEARNS LESSON FROM '96, By BRUCE ALPERT Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
198. The Times-Picayune, April 21, 1998 Tuesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A9, 665 words, MOYNIHAN: NATO MAY LEAD TO WAR, DALLAS
199. The Times-Picayune, April 21, 1998 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A9, 633 words, JONES AND CLINTON TO ATTEND DINNER, WASHINGTON
200. The Times-Picayune, April 21, 1998 Tuesday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C4, 212 words, BUILDINGS STAND TALL FOR EARTH, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON
201. The Times-Picayune, April 17, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A14, 558 words, CHILE AND AMERICA LINKED, CLINTON SAYS, SANTIAGO, CHILE
202. The Times-Picayune, April 17, 1998 Friday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A14, 546 words, CHILE AND AMERICA LINKED, CLINTON SAYS, SANTIAGO, CHILE
203. The Times-Picayune, April 11, 1998 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 833 words, STOCK MARKET BOOM CREATING A NATION OF INVESTORS, By JAMES K. GLASSMAN, WASHINGTON
204. The Times-Picayune, April 5, 1998 Sunday, EAST NEW ORLEANS,

PICAYUNE; Pg.
4C, 329 words, SCHOOLS

205. The Times-Picayune, March 29, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, SPORTS; Pg. C16, 585 words, OUTDOORS PEOPLE DEFY NEGATIVE STEREOTYPING, By BOB MARSHALL

206. The Times-Picayune, March 26, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C2, 594 words, ELECTRIC INDUSTRY COMPETITION URGED BY CLINTON; DEREGULATION COULD SAVE CONSUMERS \$20 BILLION, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON

207. The Times-Picayune, March 21, 1998 Saturday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C2, 726 words, CLEANER CARS OR CLEANER GAS NEEDED; INDUSTRIES FAR APART ON SULFUR RULES,
By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON

208. The Times-Picayune, March 19, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A19, 675 words, RAGING AMAZON FOREST FIRES WORRY INDIANS, ECOLOGISTS, By MICHAEL ASTOR Associated Press writer, ON THE YANOMAMI RESERVATION, BRAZIL

209. The Times-Picayune, March 12, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A9, 610 words, FARMERS WARILY SURVEY DAMAGE; PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES, TEMPERATURE RECORDS
FALL TO EL NINO, By BRUCE SMITH Associated Press writer, CHARLESTON, S.C.

210. The Times-Picayune, March 7, 1998 Saturday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C3, 695 words, WARM WINTER AFFECTS CROPS, ENERGY DEMAND, Bloomberg News, NEW YORK

211. The Times-Picayune, February 27, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 807 words, STORMS DUMPING ON STATE, EXPERTS CLAIM; GLOBAL WARMING A NO-SHOW IN LA., By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer, BATON ROUGE

212. The Times-Picayune, February 26, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 597 words, WARM WATER FLOW MIGHT INDICATE EL NINO'S CYCLE, By CURT SUPLEE The Washington Post

213. The Times-Picayune, February 23, 1998 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 798 words, PONDERING HISTORY'S 'MIGHT HAVE BEENS', By George Will, WASHINGTON

214. The Times-Picayune, February 9, 1998 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B07, 520 words, SURPLUS IS THE CHANCE TO AGAIN DO PUBLIC, By Tom Teeppen

215. The Times-Picayune, February 8, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E2, 854 words, TAKING LICENSE WITH ROAD RAGE, By DAVE BARRY

216. The Times-Picayune, February 1, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 852 words, LAWYER'S REMARKS HEARTEN WHITE HOUSE; DNC SETTING UP SCANDAL PANEL, By JOHN M. BRODER c.1998 N.Y. Times News Service, WASHINGTON

217. The Times-Picayune, February 1, 1998 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 852 words, LAWYER'S REMARKS HEARTEN WHITE HOUSE; DNC SETTING UP SCANDAL PANEL, By

JOHN M. BRODER c.1998 N.Y. Times News Service, WASHINGTON

218. The Times-Picayune, January 31, 1998 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 276 words, GORE STICKS TO HIGH-TECH MESSAGE, By DAVID S. BRODER The Washington Post, FAIRFIELD, CALIF.

219. The Times-Picayune, January 29, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 687 words, REPUBLICANS LINE UP TO BLAST CLINTON PLANS; NEW IDEAS TOO COSTLY, GOP INSISTS, By DAVID HESS Knight Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON

220. The Times-Picayune, January 27, 1998 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 288 words, WET? YOU BET, AND IT'S NOT OVER YET, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer

221. The Times-Picayune, January 22, 1998 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 249 words, TAKING CARE OF OUR HABITAT IS TOP PRIORITY

222. The Times-Picayune, January 18, 1998 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A28, 1362 words, GLOBAL DEAL TURNS ANTARCTICA INTO GIANT PRESERVE, By PAUL ROGERS Knight-Ridder Newspapers

223. The Times-Picayune, January 17, 1998 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B06, 505 words, NUCLEAR POWER REMEDY FOR WARMING CONCERNS

224. The Times-Picayune, January 13, 1998 Tuesday, THIRD, SPORTS; Pg. E5, 480 words, COLLEGES ASKED TO TACKLE ALCOHOL ABUSE, By MARTY MULE' Staff writer

225. The Times-Picayune, January 9, 1998 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 387 words, NOT NINO? OH, NO-NO

226. The Times-Picayune, January 9, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 655 words, TVS, VCRS SOON WILL USE LESS ENERGY; EMISSIONS FROM ELECTRONIC DEVICES LINKED TO GLOBAL WARMING, By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr. 1998, The New York Times, WASHINGTON

227. The Times-Picayune, January 9, 1998 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 611 words, SURFACE OF EARTH GETTING WARMER; RECORD SET IN '97, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1998, The New York Times

228. The Times-Picayune, January 7, 1998 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 569 words, SCIENCE PLEADS FOR LIFE OF OCEANS, By JOHN McQUAID Washington WASHINGTON

229. The Times-Picayune, January 6, 1998 Tuesday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C1, 897 words, FORD SPORT-UTILITY, VANS TO RUN CLEANER, By The Los Angeles Times, DETROIT

230. The Times-Picayune, January 2, 1998 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B1, 550

words, BORING CARDS TAKE A HOLIDAY, By Lolis Eric Elie

231. The Times-Picayune, January 2, 1998 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B07, 942 words, HERE'S EVEN MORE HATE SPEECH FROM THE LEFT, By JEFF JACOBY

232. The Times-Picayune, December 29, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 448 words, 2-YEAR-OLD DIES IN SLEDDING ACCIDENT, MILWAUKEE

233. The Times-Picayune, December 28, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. F2, 302 words, SMALL CAR SALES LOSING THEIR LUSTER, By The Associated Press, DETROIT

234. The Times-Picayune, December 26, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 630 words, PUSH IS ON TO RECAST BUDGET DEAL, By ERIC PIANIN The Washington Post, WASHINGTON

235. The Times-Picayune, December 25, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 701 words, N-PLANT USE DEBATED TO REACH U.S. CLEAN AIR GOALS, By BRETT DAVIS 1997, Newhouse News Service, WASHINGTON

236. The Times-Picayune, December 23, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B04, 310 words, GLOBAL WARMING COMPLEXITIES

237. The Times-Picayune, December 21, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 807 words, CLINTON REJECTS TAX CUTS IN '98; GINGRICH PUSHING TO MOVE UP BALANCED BUDGET, By PETER BAKER and ERIC PIANIN The Washington Post, WASHINGTON

238. The Times-Picayune, December 21, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B1, 1440 words, GREENHOUSE GAS ACCORD PUTS LOUISIANA IN HOT SEAT; PELICAN STATE HAS MORE TO GAIN, LOSE THAN MOST OTHERS, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer

239. The Times-Picayune, December 18, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A22, 821 words, SMOG-BUSTERS, EL NINO HELP L.A. BREATHE EASIER, By WILLIAM BOOTH The Washington Post, LOS ANGELES

240. The Times-Picayune, December 18, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 714 words, SHAPING THE STATE OF THE UNION, WILLIAM SAFIRE, WASHINGTON

241. The Times-Picayune, December 16, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 417 words, MISFIRE ON GLOBAL WARMING

242. The Times-Picayune, December 16, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B5, 701 words, THE GLOBAL WARMING STAMPEDE, By Cal Thomas

243. The Times-Picayune, December 16, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C1, 411 words, FED MEETS TODAY, From staff and wire reports, WASHINGTON
244. The Times-Picayune, December 15, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B04, 259 words, EARTH WARMING STILL A THEORY
245. The Times-Picayune, December 14, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, TRAVEL; Pg. D5, 1136 words, WHAT AWAITS THOSE WHO JUMP SHIP IN ALASKA, By MILLIE BALL Travel editor, SKAGWAY, ALASKA
246. The Times-Picayune, December 14, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 1128 words, LOTT BOOSTS MISS. AIRPORT; NEWS FROM THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION AND THE NATION'S CAPITAL
247. The Times-Picayune, December 13, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A19, 625 words, PLAN WOULD EASE NATION TOWARD ENERGY GOALS; TAXES WOULD WEAN OFF FOSSIL FUELS, By ROBERT A. RANKIN Knight-Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
248. The Times-Picayune, December 12, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 806 words, U.S. WON'T ACCEPT POLLUTION ACCORD; DEVELOPING NATIONS' BREAK DOESN'T SIT WELL ON THE HILL, By JOHN M. BRODER 1997, The New York Times, WASHINGTON
249. The Times-Picayune, December 11, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 938 words, GLOBAL WARMING TREATY APPROVED; U.S. AGREES TO 7 PCT., By CHARLES J. HANLEY AP special correspondent, KYOTO, JAPAN
250. The Times-Picayune, December 11, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 847 words, EXTENDING THE GOVERNMENT VIA CONJECTURE, By George Will, WASHINGTON
251. The Times-Picayune, December 10, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 537 words, ALBRIGHT VOWS 'NEW CHAPTER' FOR AFRICA, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
252. The Times-Picayune, December 9, 1997 Tuesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 886 words, GORE TRIES TO WALK TIGHTROPE ON ECOLOGY, By RICHARD L. BERKE 1997, The New York Times, KYOTO, JAPAN
253. The Times-Picayune, December 9, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 546 words, GLOBAL WARMING TALKS STANDOFF MAY EASE, From wire reports, KYOTO, JAPAN
254. The Times-Picayune, December 8, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 535 words, GORE ADDRESSES CLIMATE MEETING, OFFERS 'FLEXIBILITY', By CHARLES J. HANLEY AP special correspondent, KYOTO, JAPAN

255. The Times-Picayune, December 7, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E5, 864 words, EL NINO IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL, By Dave Barry
256. The Times-Picayune, December 7, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A14, 384 words, GLOBAL-WARMING TALKS START SLOWLY, By MARK JAFFE Knight-Ridder Newspapers
257. The Times-Picayune, December 6, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A31, 595 words, NATIONS LOCATE COMMON GROUND AT WARMING TALKS, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
1997, The New York Times, KYOTO, JAPAN
258. The Times-Picayune, December 5, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 712 words, INSIDE THE MIND OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, By Maureen Dowd, WASHINGTON
259. The Times-Picayune, December 4, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A26, 489 words, RAIN FOREST ON VERGE OF FIERY DEATH, STUDY SAYS, By TODD LEWAN Associated Press writer
260. The Times-Picayune, December 4, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A24, 396 words, SMALL-ISLAND RESIDENTS FEAR OCEANS ALREADY ARE RISING, By CHARLES J. HANLEY AP special correspondent, KYOTO, JAPAN
261. The Times-Picayune, December 4, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A24, 642 words, DELEGATES ZERO IN ON GASES TO BE CONTROLLED; DEVELOPING WORLD MAY CUT BACK, By CHARLES J. HANLEY AP special correspondent, KYOTO, JAPAN
262. The Times-Picayune, December 2, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 324 words, GLOBAL CLIMATE AND 'EXPERTS'
263. The Times-Picayune, December 2, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 523 words, WARMING SUMMIT WANTS WORLD TO AGREE IN 10 DAYS, By MAGGIE FARLEY
The
Los Angeles Times, KYOTO, JAPAN
264. The Times-Picayune, December 1, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 577 words, UNUSUAL HURRICANE SEASON ENDS, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer
265. The Times-Picayune, December 1, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 635 words, GLOBAL WARMING MEETING TURNS UP THE HEAT ON LOUISIANA, By The Press, BATON ROUGE
266. The Times-Picayune, December 1, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1483 words, SUMMIT ON GLOBAL WARMING KICKS OFF; 150 COUNTRIES GATHER IN JAPAN, By MICHAEL A. LEV Chicago Tribune, TOKYO

267. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A20, 1364 words, LIGHT TRUCKS RIDE HEAVY ON THE ENVIRONMENT; PICKUPS, VANS JUDGED BY LOWER STANDARDS, By KEITH BRADSHAW 1997, The New York Times, DETROIT
268. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A23, 1004 words, GREENHOUSE GAS ISSUE HARD ON THIRD WORLD; TALKS PIT POOR NATIONS AGAINST RICH, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1997, The New York Times, KYOTO, JAPAN
269. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 687 words, WHEN TEMPERATURE RISES, TEMPERS FLARE, STUDY SAYS, By LOUISE D. PALMER Newhouse News Service
270. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 753 words, MILLENNIUM BRINGING ALL MANNER OF WORRY; CAN HUMANITY SURVIVE THE NEXT THOUSAND YEARS?, By MATT CRENSON AP science editor
271. The Times-Picayune, November 28, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 1033 words, EVOLUTIONARY IDEA CHALLENGED; ABRUPT CLIMATE SHIFT IS QUESTIONED AS IMPETUS TO CHANGE, By CURT SUPLEE The Washington Post, WASHINGTON
272. The Times-Picayune, November 28, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A17, 654 words, STUDY: WARMING MAY FREEZE OUT EUROPE, By PAUL RECER AP science writer
WASHINGTON
273. The Times-Picayune, November 26, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. D10
862 words, OWNER OBJECTS BUT FEDS ORDER DAM DESTROYED, By JAMES GERSTENZANG
The
Los Angeles Times, WASHINGTON
274. The Times-Picayune, November 25, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 833 words, ALLIES DESIGN ASIAN BAILOUT; AT \$68 BILLION, A COSTLY RECORD, By TERENCE HUNT AP White House correspondent, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
275. The Times-Picayune, November 24, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 976 words, CLINTON ASSURES PACIFIC SUMMIT; FINANCIAL CRISIS SOLVABLE, HE SAYS, By JOHN M. BRODER 1997, The New York Times, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
276. The Times-Picayune, November 23, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A9, 332 words, CLINTON FIXATES ON 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANNOUNCEMENT, By GLENN Newsday, WASHINGTON
277. The Times-Picayune, November 23, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A40, 750 words, PAXON TRYING TO REGAIN LEADERSHIP ROLE IN HOUSE, By LAURIE KELLMAN Associated Press writer, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
278. The Times-Picayune, November 23, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 938 words, HEAT ON GORE TO JOIN TALKS, By MARK HELM Hearst Newspapers, WASHINGTON

279. The Times-Picayune, November 23, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 938 words, GORE FEELS HEAT TO ATTEND TALK ON GLOBAL WARMING, By MARK HELM Hearst Newspapers, WASHINGTON
280. The Times-Picayune, November 20, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 338 words, IN DEFENSE OF DEMONSTRATORS
281. The Times-Picayune, November 20, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A13, 554 words, TURNER PICKS \$1 BILLION MAN; UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE TO ALLOCATE MONEY DONATED; TO U.N., By BARBARA CROSSETTE 1997, The New York Times, UNITED NATIONS
282. The Times-Picayune, November 16, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A42, 762 words, BLEND OF JAZZ, CLASSICAL MUSIC S'WONDERFUL, By THEODORE P. MAHNE Classical music critic
283. The Times-Picayune, November 13, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 574 words, LINDY BOGGS IS SWORN IN AS AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN; SHE'LL HAVE POPE SAYING 'Y'ALL' SOON, SHE SAYS, By JOHN McQUAID Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
284. The Times-Picayune, November 13, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 746 words, PHILHARMONIC JAZZ FEST; THE LOUISIANA SYMPHONY'S 'A SOUND OF ITS OWN' IS A; DISTINCTLY AMERICAN BLEND OF MUSIC, By THEODORE P. MAHNE Classical music writer
285. The Times-Picayune, November 9, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E12, 676 words, LPO TAKING A JAZZY LOOK AT AMERICAN COMPOSERS
286. The Times-Picayune, November 7, 1997 Friday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 760 words, DEEP THOUGHTS FOR THE MILLENNIUM; DON'T HAVE ANY? TIME IS RUNNING OUT, By ANGUS LIND
287. The Times-Picayune, November 6, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B8, 172 words, GLOBAL WARMING AUTHOR TO SPEAK
288. The Times-Picayune, November 3, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1281 words, LIKELY SURPLUS SPARKS DEBATE; CAMPS ARGUING HOW TO SPEND IT, By RICHARD W. STEVENSON 1997, The New York Times, WASHINGTON
289. The Times-Picayune, November 3, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 394 words, GLOBAL WARMING UNAVOIDABLE, EXPERTS SAY, From wire sports, BONN, GERMANY
290. The Times-Picayune, November 1, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A18,

474 words, WARMING TALKS END ON PESSIMISTIC NOTE, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1997, The New York Times, BONN, GERMANY

291. The Times-Picayune, October 27, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 429 words, GLOBAL WARMING, SUBSIDENCE AND CHICKEN LITTLE

292. The Times-Picayune, October 27, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 121 words, CHECK OUT WARMING REPORT

293. The Times-Picayune, October 26, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 367 words, FROM 'ICE AGE' TO 'GREENHOUSE'

294. The Times-Picayune, October 25, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 273 words, JETTING TO A WARMER GLOBE

295. The Times-Picayune, October 25, 1997 Saturday, KENNER, METRO; Pg. B1, 526 words, FALLEN LEADER SALUTED AT RUMMEL; FOUNDING PRINCIPAL EULOGIZED, By ANAND VAISHNAV East Jefferson bureau

296. The Times-Picayune, October 25, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 823 words, GET STATE OUT OF GREENHOUSE GAS

297. The Times-Picayune, October 24, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 635 words, EXXON'S LOBBYING ABROAD IRKS WHITE HOUSE, By STEWART M. POWELL Hearst Newspapers, WASHINGTON

298. The Times-Picayune, October 24, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 401 words, A SCIENTIFIC DISSENT ON GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE

299. The Times-Picayune, October 23, 1997 Thursday, UPTOWN, PICAYUNE; Pg. 1B1, 845 words, AWARD WINNERS HONORED, By PATRICIA LIVINGSTON

300. The Times-Picayune, October 23, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A14, 566 words, GLOBAL WARMING TALKS TO BEGIN; NATIONS GATHER TO HASH OUT PACT, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1997, The New York Times, BONN, GERMANY

301. The Times-Picayune, October 23, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 728 words, LA. SEES GOOD, BAD IN CLINTON GAS CURBS, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer

302. The Times-Picayune, October 22, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 221 words, NEED MORE DATA ON WARMING

303. The Times-Picayune, October 22, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 483 words, CLINTON PLANS INCENTIVES TO CUT EMISSIONS, By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr. 1997, The New York Times, WASHINGTON

304. The Times-Picayune, October 21, 1997 Tuesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 496 words, COMET CHANGED WORLD HISTORY, SCIENTISTS SAY, By MATTHEW BROWN Associated Press writer, SALT LAKE CITY
305. The Times-Picayune, October 21, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 221 words, NEED MORE DATA ON WARMING
306. The Times-Picayune, October 21, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 728 words, COOL TO GLOBAL WARMING FEAR, By James Lileks
307. The Times-Picayune, October 20, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 347 words, GREENHOUSE HEAT IS ON, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post, WASHINGTON
308. The Times-Picayune, October 19, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 717 words, GLOBAL WARMING PACT REACHED U.S., ARGENTINA OK COMMITMENT, By TERENCE HUNT AP White House correspondent, BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA
309. The Times-Picayune, October 19, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, SPORTS; Pg. C1, 586 words, PRESTIGE OF HEISMAN TROPHY WANING, From wire services, DALLAS
310. The Times-Picayune, October 19, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1540 words, TIES THAT BIND; DIVORCE ENDS MARRIAGES, BUT IT BEGINS A LIFELONG STRUGGLE OVER HOW - AND WHERE - TO RAISE CHILDREN, By PAMELA COYLE Staff writer
311. The Times-Picayune, October 18, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A17, 466 words, BACKING EXPECTED ON GLOBAL WARMING POLICY; U.S. COUNTING ON ARGENTINA
By JOHN F. HARRIS The Washington Post, BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA
312. The Times-Picayune, October 17, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 764 words, CLINTON'S PLACE IN HISTORY A VOID?, By Ellen Goodman, BOSTON
313. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 452 words, U.S. RESPECTS BRAZIL, CLINTON SAYS IN PITCH, By JAMES BENNET 1997, The New York Times, BRASILIA, BRAZIL
314. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 456 words, HEED EARLY WARNINGS OF GLOBAL WARMING
315. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A5, 353 words, CALIFORNIA FEARS THE WORST AS EL NINO SUMMIT IS HELD, By NITA LELYVELD Knight-Ridder Newspapers, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
316. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 452 words, U.S. RESPECTS BRAZIL, CLINTON SAYS IN PITCH, By JAMES BENNET 1997, The New York Times, BRASILIA, BRAZIL

317. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 456 words, HEED EARLY WARNINGS OF GLOBAL WARMING
318. The Times-Picayune, October 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A5, 353 words, CALIFORNIA FEARS THE WORST AS EL NINO SUMMIT IS HELD, By NITA LELYVELD Knight-Ridder Newspapers, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
319. The Times-Picayune, October 14, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 153 words, GORE RIGHT
320. The Times-Picayune, October 14, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 65 words, NONSENSE!
321. The Times-Picayune, October 12, 1997 Sunday, SLIDELL, PICAYUNE; Pg. 22H2, 294 words, LOYOLA TO SCREEN FOUR WILDLIFE FILMS
322. The Times-Picayune, October 10, 1997 Friday, ST. TAMMANY, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 358 words, CLINTON WEIGHS OPTIONS IN GLOBAL-WARMING WAR, By JAMES GERSTENZANG The Los Angeles Times, WASHINGTON
323. The Times-Picayune, October 9, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 750 words, WARMING TO CLIMATE ISSUE, By Ellen Goodman, BOSTON
324. The Times-Picayune, October 8, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 156 words, GORE AND GLOBAL WARMING
325. The Times-Picayune, October 7, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A5, 465 words, CLINTON URGES ACTION TO CUT GLOBAL WARMING, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post, WASHINGTON
326. The Times-Picayune, October 5, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 915 words, CLINTON TACKLES GLOBAL WARMING; SESSION WORKS TOWARD GREENHOUSE-GASES LIMIT, By STEWART M. POWELL and MARK HELM Hearst Newspapers, WASHINGTON
327. The Times-Picayune, October 4, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 610 words, WARMING SCENARIO SWAMPS LOUISIANA, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer
328. The Times-Picayune, October 3, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 465 words, REPORT: INVOLVED DAD HELPS KIDS IN SCHOOL
329. The Times-Picayune, October 3, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B3, 460 words, GLOBAL WARMING MIGHT HIT LA. HARD, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer
330. The Times-Picayune, October 2, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 937 words, HOW TO SPEND A SPARE \$1 BILLION, By Joan Beck

331. The Times-Picayune, October 2, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 410 words, WHITE HOUSE OPENS LAWN TO TV WEATHER FORECASTERS, By CALVIN WOODWARD
Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
332. The Times-Picayune, October 2, 1997 Thursday, UPTOWN Correction Appended, PICAYUNE; Pg. 1B1, 910 words, HUMMINGBIRD VISIT A DELIGHT, By PATRICIA LIVINGSTON
333. The Times-Picayune, October 1, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, SPORTS; Pg. D6, 643 words, OUTDOORS NOTES, By Bob Marshall
334. The Times-Picayune, September 28, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 637 words, STUDY: TECHNOLOGY CAN CUT COST OF POLLUTION CONTROL, By MARTHA M. HAMILTON The Washington Post, WASHINGTON
335. The Times-Picayune, September 28, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1316 words, ORIGINS OF UNIVERSE IN NASA SIGHTS, By KITTA MacPHERSON Newhouse News Service
336. The Times-Picayune, September 28, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1316 words, NASA PUTS THE BIRTH OF THE UNIVERSE IN ITS SIGHTS; AGENCY AIMING FOR STARS, By KITTA MacPHERSON Newhouse News Service
337. The Times-Picayune, September 28, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, SPORTS; Pg. C20, 654 words, OUTDOORS NOTES, By Bob Marshall
338. The Times-Picayune, September 25, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A14
1123 words, TOXIC ALGAE THREATEN WORLD'S OCEANS, COASTLINES, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post
339. The Times-Picayune, September 25, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A17
104 words, CLINTON TO HOST LOOK AT GLOBAL WARMING, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON
340. The Times-Picayune, September 25, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A14
1219 words, TOXIC ALGAE THREATEN WORLD'S OCEANS, COASTLINES; ECOSYSTEMS, ECONOMIES UNDER SIEGE, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post
341. The Times-Picayune, September 25, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12
2153 words, SURPRISE WITNESS SAYS ALBERT BIT HER IN '94; SPORTSCASTER ACCUSED OF HOTEL ATTACK, By ANNE GEARAN Associated Press writerBy JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post, ARLINGTON, VA.

342. The Times-Picayune, September 23, 1997 Tuesday, ST. TAMMANY, METRO; Pg. B1, 711 words, SOLAR HOME ALWAYS FULL OF ENERGY, By SHALMALI PAL St. Tammany bureau
343. The Times-Picayune, September 23, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1231 words, CLIMATE CONTROLLED, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer
344. The Times-Picayune, September 21, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A38, 1464 words, WORLD'S ICY POLES STUDIED FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CLUES, By ROBERT LEE HOTZ Los Angeles Times, SUMMIT, GREENLAND
345. The Times-Picayune, September 9, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B5, 755 words, PRESSURING RENO, By William Safire, WASHINGTON
346. The Times-Picayune, August 29, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 721 words, PAROLE BOARD MUST CURTAIL PRISONER RELEASES
347. The Times-Picayune, August 28, 1997 Thursday, FIRST, MONEY; Pg. C1, 347 words, BIG MAC BASHED, From staff and wire reports, MOSCOW
348. The Times-Picayune, August 28, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 198 words, GREENPEACE ACTIVISTS ARRESTED IN OIL PROTEST, By The Associated Press WASHINGTON
349. The Times-Picayune, August 26, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B5, 906 words, AS EARTH'S ECOSYSTEM GOES DOWN, By Georgie Anne Geyer, WASHINGTON
350. The Times-Picayune, August 18, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 388 words, FACTS IN ON GREENHOUSE GASES
351. The Times-Picayune, August 15, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 750 words, HOT ON WARMING, By CAL THOMAS
352. The Times-Picayune, August 12, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 453 words, FIXING GLOBAL WARMING GOOD FOR STATE'S ECONOMY
353. The Times-Picayune, August 8, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 429 words, OFFICIALS FAIL TO REACH KOREAN AGREEMENT
354. The Times-Picayune, August 8, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 413 words, RISE IN ATMOSPHERIC CARBON DIOXIDE IS PROVEN, By Krishna Achute
355. The Times-Picayune, July 27, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 700 words, CLINTON COMMITS MILLIONS TO LAKE TAHOE; MONEY TO GO TO CLEANUP, PROTECTION, By SANDRA SOBIERAJ Associated Press writer, INCLINE VILLAGE, NEV.
356. The Times-Picayune, July 27, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 255 words RENEWABLE SOURCE OPTION

357. The Times-Picayune, July 27, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 439 words
POLITICIANS USE FALSE SCIENCE ABOUT ENVIRONMENT
358. The Times-Picayune, July 26, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 688 words, FOSSIL FUEL USE IS CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL WARMING
359. The Times-Picayune, July 11, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B06, 631 words, THE GLOBAL WARMING DEBATE IS NOT OVER
360. The Times-Picayune, July 7, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B5, 600 words,
FROWNING ON BILL OF RIGHTS, By Cynthia Tucker
361. The Times-Picayune, July 6, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1710 words, WARMING THREATENS STATE, BUT SOLUTIONS EXPENSIVE, By JOHN McQUAID Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
362. The Times-Picayune, June 29, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1220 words, MARS PROBE TO LOOK FOR LIFE; JULY 4 LANDING HAS NASA EDGY, By K.C. COLE Los Angeles Times, PASADENA, CALIF.
363. The Times-Picayune, June 28, 1997 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A14, 783 words, U.N. EARTH SUMMIT ENDS WITH WHIMPER, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post, UNITED NATIONS
364. The Times-Picayune, June 28, 1997 Saturday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A15, 425 words, EARTH SUMMIT DECOMPOSES; SOME OBSERVERS CALL IT A FAILURE, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post, UNITED NATIONS
365. The Times-Picayune, June 27, 1997 Friday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 736 words, FIVE-ALARM SUMMER; PEDDLERS OF HOT-WEATHER STATISTICS REALLY KNOW HOW TO; SCARE UP A GOOD TIME, By ANGUS LIND
366. The Times-Picayune, June 27, 1997 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 465 words, CLINTON TELLS DANGERS OF GLOBAL WARMING; BUT PRESIDENT REFUSES TO COMMIT TO CHANGES, By ROBERT A. RANKIN Knight-Ridder Newspapers, NEW YORK
367. The Times-Picayune, June 26, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 556 words, WORLD FOREST PLAN SPLITS SUMMIT; U.S. OPPOSES SEPARATE TREATY ON LOGGING, BURNING OF TREES, By STEVENSON SWANSON Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK
368. The Times-Picayune, June 25, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 359 words, ISLAND STATES SEEK U.N.'S HELP; U.S. PARKS ALSO FACE HEAT THREAT, From wire reports, UNITED NATIONS

369. The Times-Picayune, June 24, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. D12, 567 words, EUROPEAN LEADERS RAP U.S. POLLUTION POLICY, By JOBY WARRICK The Washington Post, NEW YORK
370. The Times-Picayune, June 23, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 962 words, NATO EXPANSION DISPUTE LINGERS, By STEVEN ERLANGER 1997, The New York Times, DENVER
371. The Times-Picayune, June 22, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 990 words, SUMMIT TO REVIEW ECOLOGY, By STEVENSON SWANSON Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK
372. The Times-Picayune, June 22, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A19, 751 words, PLANET'S PROGRESS DISAPPOINTING; RIO PROMISES WATERED DOWN, By CHARLES J. HANLEY AP special correspondent, UNITED NATIONS
373. The Times-Picayune, June 22, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 1046 words, SUMMIT TACKLES ECONOMIC ROLES; U.S. SEEKS MAJOR EUROPEAN REFORM, By DAVID E. SANGER 1997 N.Y. Times News Service, DENVER
374. The Times-Picayune, June 12, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A30, 506 words, QATAR LEADER ASKS CLINTON TO EASE IRAN POLICY, By LAURA MYERS Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
375. The Times-Picayune, May 26, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 241 words, CLIMATIC QUESTIONS
376. The Times-Picayune, May 4, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 218 words, MARK RUSSELL, By MARK RUSSELL
377. The Times-Picayune, May 2, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 566 words, MARK RUSSELL, Mark Russell
378. The Times-Picayune, April 30, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 842 words, MARK RUSSELL, By Mark Russell
379. The Times-Picayune, April 23, 1997 Wednesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 513 words, AWESTRUCK CLINTON SEES FLOOD'S TOLL, By RON FOURNIER Associated Press writer, GRAND FORKS, N.D.
380. The Times-Picayune, April 18, 1997 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 701 words, MARK RUSSELL, By MARK RUSSELL
381. The Times-Picayune, March 18, 1997 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 656 words, POLLUTION TAX BAD IDEA TO REMEDY GLOBAL WARMING

382. The Times-Picayune, March 12, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 455 words, HOUSE CIVILITY RETREAT PRAISED BY GINGRICH, WASHINGTON
383. The Times-Picayune, February 2, 1997 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A15, 839 words, STUDY ZEROS IN ON CLIMATE CHANGES; TOP EQUIPMENT, MINDS ENLISTED, By
PHYLIS JACOBS GRIEKSPoor Knight-Ridder Newspapers, WICHITA, KAN.
384. The Times-Picayune, January 20, 1997 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 501 words, HILLARY CLINTON ISN'T DODGING SPOTLIGHT, WASHINGTON
385. The Times-Picayune, January 19, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 742 words, INTENSITY OF STORMS SNOWBALLING; EXPERTS DEBATE WEATHER DATA, By RICHARD COLE Associated Press writer, SAN FRANCISCO
386. The Times-Picayune, January 15, 1997 Wednesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 551 words, SOLAR ERUPTIONS EXPECTED TO WANE, By PAUL RECER AP science writer, TORONTO
387. The Times-Picayune, January 15, 1997 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 551 words, SUN WILL BE COOLING ITS HEELS FOR A WHILE, By PAUL RECER AP science writer, TORONTO
388. The Times-Picayune, January 12, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E8, 762 words, HOME BRIEFING
389. The Times-Picayune, January 12, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A-29, 1454 words, WORLD'S BIGGEST DAM ALSO MOST CONTROVERSIAL; CHINA TO FORCE MILLION OFFLAND, By LIZ SLY Chicago Tribune, SANDOUPING, CHINA
390. The Times-Picayune, January 6, 1997 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B1, 500 words, HEAT ALWAYS IN SEASON, By LOLIS ERIC ELIE Staff writer
391. The Times-Picayune, January 5, 1997 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 2952 words, CAPITOL COULD BECOME PLACE OF PEACE, By JOHN McQUAID Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
392. The Times-Picayune, January 2, 1997 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 727 words, 'GREEN' PRICING PAYS FOR WINDMILL, By JOHN FLESHER Associated Press writer, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.
393. The Times-Picayune, December 26, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 308 words, STIRRING UP GLOBAL WARMING FEARS
394. The Times-Picayune, December 8, 1996 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B06, 260 words, WE MUST CUT FOSSIL FUEL USE

395. The Times-Picayune, December 6, 1996 Friday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C2, 656 words, \$34,000 ELECTRIC CARS BUZZ INTO CALIFORNIA DEALERSHIPS; RECHARGER COSTS THOUSANDS MORE, By E. SCOTT RECKARD Associated Press writer, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CALIF.
396. The Times-Picayune, December 1, 1996 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1037 words, STORM SEASON ENDS; WORK DOESN'T; HURRICANES TAKE ALL YEAR TO TRACK, By TOM WELLS Associated Press Writer, MIAMI (AP)
397. The Times-Picayune, November 30, 1996 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. F17, 693 words, SPHERE HAS NEW ROLE FOR TOURISTS, By DAVID L. CHANDLER The Boston Globe, ORACLE, ARIZ.
398. The Times-Picayune, October 20, 1996 Sunday, ALGIERS, PICAYUNE; Pg. 1F1, 363 words, TEAM PLANS GREENING OF ALGIERS, By JOHANNA SCHINDLER West Bank bureau
399. The Times-Picayune, October 6, 1996 Sunday, THIRD, SPORTS; Pg. C16, 696 words, BLUE CRAB WOES CREATING HOSTILITIES, By Bob Marshall
400. The Times-Picayune, September 24, 1996 Tuesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 137 words, WARMING THREATENS MIGRATING BIRDS, GROUP SAYS, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON
401. The Times-Picayune, August 24, 1996 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 281 words, CLIMATE WATCHERS BLAST LA. SENATORS, By CHRIS GRAY Staff writer
402. The Times-Picayune, August 19, 1996 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B06, 502 words, MASS TRANSIT OVER THE BRIDGE IS A NECESSITY
403. The Times-Picayune, August 15, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 218 words, DEPLETION OF OZONE CAUSING ATMOSPHERIC COOLING, By The Associated Press
404. The Times-Picayune, July 27, 1996 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 218 words, OCEAN RISE EXAGGERATED, NASA SAYS, By The Associated Press, LOS ANGELES
405. The Times-Picayune, July 18, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 260 words, LA. SENATORS QUESTION EMISSION STANDARDS, By JOHN McQUAID Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
406. The Times-Picayune, July 11, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A5, 634 words, PLANTS INDICATE WARMING TREND; EARTH'S VEGETATION IS INCREASING, By ROBERT LEE HOTZ The Los Angeles Times
407. The Times-Picayune, July 4, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 553 words, PENALTIES STRONGER FOR CHURCH BURNINGS

408. The Times-Picayune, July 1, 1996 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B05, 864 words
GLOBAL CITIES' POPULATION CRISIS: WHY SHOULD WE CARE?, By Neal Peirce, ISTANBUL, TURKEY
409. The Times-Picayune, June 26, 1996 Wednesday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 860 words, HOW DOES YOUR COLUMN GROW, By Angus Lind
410. The Times-Picayune, June 17, 1996 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. E16, 870 words, WACKY WEATHER CLOUDS SCIENCE'S VIEW OF FUTURE, By KIRK SAVILLE Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.
411. The Times-Picayune, June 2, 1996 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 660 words, ABOVE-AVERAGE YEAR FORECAST FOR STORMS, By IKE FLORES Associated Press writer, ORLANDO, FLA.
412. The Times-Picayune, May 21, 1996 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B5, 774 words
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOOSTER, By Georgie Anne Geyer, WASHINGTON
413. The Times-Picayune, May 18, 1996 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B1, 908 words, GLOBAL CLIMATE WARMING MAY BRING RISE IN DISEASES, By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff writer
414. The Times-Picayune, May 16, 1996 Thursday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A22, 530 words, ANCIENT LIFE SUSPECTED IN LAKE SEALED UNDER GLACIER, By PETER JAMES SPIELMANN Associated Press writer, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
415. The Times-Picayune, May 2, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 107 words, GLOBAL CHANGE CALLED MAIN THREAT TO WHALES, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA (AP)
416. The Times-Picayune, April 10, 1996 Wednesday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 749 words, THE SKY IS NOT FALLING; ANXIETY CENTER GIVES CHICKEN LITTLE AWARD TO SIERRA CLUB FOR ECOREGION SCHEME, BY ANGUS LIND
417. The Times-Picayune, April 6, 1996 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 345 words, HURRICANE SEASON TO BE 'AVERAGE', By The Associated Press, ORLANDO, FLA.
418. The Times-Picayune, March 3, 1996 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 586 words, RESERVOIRS' WEIGHT ALTERS EARTH SPIN, By MALCOLM W. BROWNE 1996, The New York Times
419. The Times-Picayune, February 24, 1996 Saturday, ST. TAMMANY, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 694 words, STRATEGY TO CONTROL GROWTH DETAILED; TAMMANY LEADS IN CONSERVATION, By SARA SHIPLEY St. Tammany bureau
420. The Times-Picayune, February 24, 1996 Saturday, ST. TAMMANY, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 694 words, STRATEGY TO CONTROL GROWTH DETAILED; TAMMANY LEADS IN

CONSERVATION, By SARA SHIPLEY St. Tammany bureau

421. The Times-Picayune, February 5, 1996 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1100 words, HARD WINTER; COLD BURSTS RECORDS; JEFF WOMAN DIES, By JOHN POPE Staff writer

422. The Times-Picayune, February 4, 1996 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 499 words, PUNXSUTAWNEY PHIL'S ACCURACY CHECKED, By JENNIFER LaFLEUR Knight-Ridder Newspapers, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

423. The Times-Picayune, February 3, 1996 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 423 words, FROZEN: MIDWEST STUCK IN FROST WORLD, By KARREN MILLS Associated Press writer, MINNEAPOLIS

424. The Times-Picayune, January 26, 1996 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. F10, 492 words, STUDY: GLACIAL BULGE MAKING COAST SINK, By JON MARCUS Associated Press writer, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

425. The Times-Picayune, January 11, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 526 words, WE'RE RACING TOWARD AIR POLLUTION, By Tom Teeppen

426. The Times-Picayune, January 4, 1996 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A04, 487 words, GLOBAL TEMPERATURE RISE BOOSTS WARMING THEORY; 1995 AVERAGE MAY BE RECORD HIGH, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1996, The New York Times

427. The Times-Picayune, December 7, 1995 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 344 words, SPACE DUST MAY BE CAUSE OF EARTH'S CLIMATE CHANGES, By MALCOLM RITTER AP science writer, NEW YORK

428. The Times-Picayune, December 1, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A13, 216 words, CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSED BY HUMANS, U.N. SAYS, 1995, The New York Times, NEW YORK

429. The Times-Picayune, November 29, 1995 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B06, 237 words, SOLVING THE QUARTER'S ILLS

430. The Times-Picayune, November 26, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A8, 1208 words, ANTARCTICA RESEARCH LURES OCEANOGRAPHERS NEAR POLE; PLANKTON HOLDS BIOLOGICAL SECRET, By RICHARD STRADLING Newport News Daily Press, GLOUCESTER POINT, VA.

431. The Times-Picayune, November 14, 1995 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. D12, 418 words, WORLD ECOSYSTEMS IN DANGER, BIODIVERSITY GROUP REPORT SAYS, By TIM HILCHEY 1995, The New York Times

432. The Times-Picayune, November 3, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 421

words, RAINFORESTS GOBBLE CARBON DIOXIDE, From wire reports, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

433. The Times-Picayune, October 29, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. D3, 973 words, GRAVITY IS MAKING US HEAVIER, By DAVE BARRY

434. The Times-Picayune, October 26, 1995 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A17, 479 words, DRIER, COOLER U.S. WINTER PREDICTED, By JEFF NESMITH Cox News Service
WASHINGTON

435. The Times-Picayune, October 25, 1995 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A6, 401 words, REPORT: FLOODED DELTAS BIG RISK AS GLOBE WARMS, By BRUCE ALPERT Washington bureau, WASHINGTON

436. The Times-Picayune, October 7, 1995 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 795 words, CLINTON: U.S. THRIVES ON GLOBAL LEADERSHIP; MONEY SPENT PRESERVES AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE, By ROBERT A. RANKIN Knight-Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON

437. The Times-Picayune, September 23, 1995 Saturday, THIRD, SPORTS; Pg. D2, 602 words, PATIENTS IN SOUTH WING SHOW SUDDEN PROGRESS, By BILL CAMPBELL

438. The Times-Picayune, September 21, 1995 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A16 713 words, FBI: SHOOT-ON-SITE ORDER OK'D AT SCENE, WASHINGTON

439. The Times-Picayune, August 25, 1995 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 509 words, PARADE OF STORMS

440. The Times-Picayune, July 30, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 705 words
RELUCTANT RIDERS OF THE WAVES, By DREW BROACH East Jefferson bureau chief

441. The Times-Picayune, July 26, 1995 Wednesday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. D1, 508 words, CHANGE IS SWEEPING THE WORKPLACE OF THE '90S, By CHARLEY BLAINE Business/financial editor

442. The Times-Picayune, July 15, 1995 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B1, 632 words, HOUSE'S CUTS SPELL TROUBLE FOR EPA; BILL THREATENS GULF CLEANUP JOB, By BRUCE ALPERT Washington bureau, WASHINGTON

443. The Times-Picayune, July 7, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 781 words, EPA CHIEF STAYS HOPEFUL AS SHE TAKES ON GOP, By GARY LEE The Washington Post, WASHINGTON

444. The Times-Picayune, July 2, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B1, 563 words,
DISHING WITH MS. HILLARY, BY SHEILA STROUP

445. The Times-Picayune, June 11, 1995 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 255 words, CHANGE IN WEATHER, NOT WEATHER ITSELF, MAY TRIGGER ACHES, By JANE E. BRODY 1995, The New York Times

446. The Times-Picayune, May 19, 1995 Friday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 852
words,
THE 1995 FLOOD: A PROBABLE LINK TO GLOBAL WARMING, By J. TIMMONS ROBERTS
447. The Times-Picayune, May 11, 1995 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A16,
445
words, STORM TRAIN STILL ROLLING THROUGH LA., By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff
IT HAS BEEN
448. The Times-Picayune, May 9, 1995 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. D11, 647
words, HELMS SEEKS CUT IN U.N. SERVICES, By THOMAS W. LIPPMAN The Washington
Post, WASHINGTON
449. The Times-Picayune, May 7, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 252
words, HELMS BILL SLASHES MONEY FOR U.N., WASHINGTON (AP)
450. The Times-Picayune, May 5, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 330
words, SEA-LEVEL RISE HAS SCIENTISTS PUZZLED, WARY, By PAUL RECER AP science
writer, WASHINGTON
451. The Times-Picayune, May 5, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 330
words, SEA-LEVEL RISE HAS SCIENTISTS PUZZLED, WARY, By PAUL RECER AP science
writer, WASHINGTON
452. The Times-Picayune, May 4, 1995 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 201
words, 'STROKE BELT' IS GONE, STUDY SAYS, By The Associated Press, DALLAS
453. The Times-Picayune, May 3, 1995 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 289
words, ALARMISTS CRYING WOLF
454. The Times-Picayune, April 12, 1995 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B06,
319
words, UNFAIR TO WATERFORD PLANT
455. The Times-Picayune, April 8, 1995 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A15, 596
words, CLIMATE DEBATE ENDS ON COOL NOTE; GREENHOUSE GAS CUTBACKS STALLED 2
YEARS
By RICK ATKINSON The Washington Post, BERLIN
456. The Times-Picayune, April 7, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 775
words, WORLD BRIEF, From wire reports
457. The Times-Picayune, April 6, 1995 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A24, 791
words, GADHAFI: LIBYA TO DEFY U.N. BAN ON FLIGHTS, TRIPOLI, LIBYA
458. The Times-Picayune, March 31, 1995 Friday, THIRD, LAGNIAPPE; Pg.
L33, 788
words, FUTURE LOOKS BLIGHT IN HOLLYWOOD'S LATEST VIEWS OF TOMORROW, By LISA
LEFF
1995, The Washington Post, LOS ANGELES

459. The Times-Picayune, March 31, 1995 Friday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 917 words, THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT MOST OF THE BAD NEWS, By Angus Lind
460. The Times-Picayune, March 23, 1995 Thursday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 755 words, GLOBAL WARMING SUMMIT IN BERLIN CALLS IN MARKERS, By PAUL RAEBURN AP science editor, NEW YORK
461. The Times-Picayune, March 19, 1995 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A37, 757 words, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER FIRE OVER COSTS, By RITA BEAMISH Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
462. The Times-Picayune, March 3, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 466 words, SAN DIEGO DEAD ZONE GROWING, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON
463. The Times-Picayune, February 21, 1995 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 397 words, SEA MAY HOLD UNTAPPED FUEL, By JON VAN Chicago Tribune, ATLANTA
464. The Times-Picayune, February 19, 1995 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A28, 1499 words, CLUES TO FATE OF ANTARCTIC ICE SHEET MAY LIE BELOW; N.Y.'S ALL WET IF ICE MOUNTAIN MELTS, By MATT CRENSON Dallas Morning News, CENTRAL WEST ANTARCTICA
465. The Times-Picayune, February 3, 1995 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 527 words, SEA MAY HOLD KEY TO GLOBAL WARMING; MONTEREY COVE SHOWS CHANGES, By PAUL RECER AP science writer, WASHINGTON
466. The Times-Picayune, January 29, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 420 words, GLOBAL WARMING CONTINUED IN 1994, CLIMATE DATA SH, By WILLIAM K. STEVENS 1994, The New York Times
467. The Times-Picayune, January 15, 1995 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4, 3887 words, WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS ON PROMISES, By ANGIE CANNON and ROBERT A. RANKIN Knight-Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON
468. The Times-Picayune, January 13, 1995 Friday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C2, 543 words, GENETIC ENGINEERS SIMPLIFY ETHANOL PRODUCTION, By HARRY ROSENTHAL Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
469. The Times-Picayune, December 31, 1994 Saturday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B8, 675 words, SULFUR FUMES ENDED DINOSAUR AGE, SCIENTISTS SAY, By ROBERT LEE HOTZ Los Angeles Times
470. The Times-Picayune, December 13, 1994 Tuesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B3, 472 words, NATIVES MAY SHOW WAY TO SAVING RAIN FORESTS, By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff writer
471. The Times-Picayune, December 8, 1994 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.

- A12,
344 words, OCEANS SHOW GLOBAL WARMING UP, By KEAY DAVIDSON San Francisco Examiner, SAN FRANCISCO
472. The Times-Picayune, November 24, 1994 Thursday, LAKEFRONT, PICAYUNE;
Pg.
6A1, 503 words, COLLEGES
473. The Times-Picayune, November 10, 1994 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A2,
265 words, ASTRONAUTS CHECK SUN FOR OZONE CLUES, By The Associated Press, CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.
474. The Times-Picayune, November 3, 1994 Thursday, ST. TAMMANY,
NATIONAL; Pg.
A6, 331 words, SHUTTLE TO TAKE OFF TODAY ON ENVIRONMENTAL MISSION, By The Associated Press, CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.
475. The Times-Picayune, October 29, 1994 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A16,
465 words, DROUGHT CRIPPLES RANCH FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA, By GEOFF SPENCER Associated Press writer, KOOTINGAL, AUSTRALIA
476. The Times-Picayune, October 28, 1994 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A2, 319
words, CROCS CAST DOUBT ON DEEP FREEZE, SCIENTIST SAYS, By JANE E. ALLEN AP science writer, SEATTLE
477. The Times-Picayune, October 3, 1994 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2,
525
words, HONDA '95 MODELS CORNER THE MARKET ON FUEL EFFICIENCY, By H. JOSEF HEBERT
Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
478. The Times-Picayune, October 3, 1994 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2,
525
words, HONDA '95 MODELS CORNER THE MARKET ON FUEL EFFICIENCY, By H. JOSEF HEBERT
Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
479. The Times-Picayune, September 14, 1994 Wednesday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg.
E1,
799 words, EVERYONE'S AN EXPERT AND WANT TO TALK ABOUT IT, By Angus Lind
480. The Times-Picayune, August 9, 1994 Tuesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A3,
441
words, THIRST THREATENS FLORIDA CORAL REEFS, By PAUL RAEBURN AP science editor,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
481. The Times-Picayune, July 24, 1994 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A24, 285
words, HONDURAS CALLS ON RAINMAKERS TO EASE POWER SHORTAGE, By KLAUS BLUME Deutsche Presse Agentur, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

482. The Times-Picayune, July 13, 1994 Wednesday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 786 words, CROSS-CULTURAL DRESSING, By CHRIS BYNUM Fashion writer
483. The Times-Picayune, June 19, 1994 Sunday, KENNER, PICAYUNE; Pg. 7D1, 371 words, MEDICAL UNIT SERVES THE NEEDY, By Ana Gershanik
484. The Times-Picayune, June 19, 1994 Sunday, LAKEFRONT, PICAYUNE; Pg. 5A1, 493 words, MEDICAL UNIT SERVES THOSE IN NEED, By Ana Gershanik
485. The Times-Picayune, June 5, 1994 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A21, 1732 words, RICH RUSSIAN WILDERNESS ENDANGERED; ONCE OFF-LIMITS, RESERVES ARE NOW EXPOSED, By FRED HIATT ITThe Washington Post, POKOINNY BAY, RUSSIA
486. The Times-Picayune, June 5, 1994 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A21, 1732 words, RICH RUSSIAN WILDERNESS ENDANGERED; ONCE OFF-LIMITS, RESERVES ARE NOW EXPOSED, By FRED HIATT ITThe Washington Post, POKOINNY BAY, RUSSIA
487. The Times-Picayune, May 16, 1994 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 303 words, SOUND BLAST EXPERIMENT POSTPONED, Knight-Ridder Newspapers, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
488. The Times-Picayune, May 13, 1994 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A12, 466 words, GORE TAKES AFRICAN TOUR TO PROMOTE ENVIRONMENT; 2 NATIONS PRAISED FOR COMMITTED INVESTMENT, By JOHN KING Associated Press writer, COTONOU, BENIN
489. The Times-Picayune, May 11, 1994 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 681 words, OFFICIAL COOL TO ENERGY PLAN CUTS, By H. JOSEF HEBERT Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
490. The Times-Picayune, May 7, 1994 Saturday, RIVER PARISHES, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 594 words, RESEARCHERS DISCOVER WORLD'S OLDEST PAVED ROAD, By THOMAS H. MAUGH II The Los Angeles Times
491. The Times-Picayune, May 7, 1994 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 558 words, OLD ROAD MAY BE WORLD'S 1ST, By THOMAS H. MAUGH II The Los Angeles Times
492. The Times-Picayune, May 5, 1994 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A7, 150 words, WARMING TREND FOUND IN OCEAN, NEW YORK (AP)
493. The Times-Picayune, May 1, 1994 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A20, 950 words, SOUND-WAVE EXPERIMENT SPARKS WHALE OF A FIGHT, By TRACIE CONE Knight-Ridder Newspapers, HANAIEI, HAWAII
494. The Times-Picayune, April 25, 1994 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 513 words, IMAGING EARTH
495. The Times-Picayune, April 15, 1994 Friday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A17, 260 words, OFFICIAL WILL DRINK TO N-SAFETY, By The Associated Press, HIROSHIMA, JAPAN
496. The Times-Picayune, April 12, 1994 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A4,

565

words, SHUTTLE RADAR EXPLORES SAHARA, By MARK CARREAU Houston Chronicle, HOUSTON

497. The Times-Picayune, April 9, 1994 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 176

words, BAD WEATHER MOVES ENDEAVOUR'S LIFTOFF TO THIS MORNING, By The Associated Press, CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.

498. The Times-Picayune, April 6, 1994 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. F12, 520 words, INACCURACIES CLOUD NATION'S RAINFALL REPORTS, By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON

499. The Times-Picayune, April 6, 1994 Wednesday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1, 878 words, ANXIOUS TO WORRY? JUST THINK OF CARROTS, By ANGUS LIND

500. The Times-Picayune, March 31, 1994 Thursday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 632 words, ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH IS ON; BUILDING DEDICATED BY XAVIER, TULANE, By JOHN POPE Staff writer

501. The Times-Picayune, March 31, 1994 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 651 words, ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH IS ON; BUILDING DEDICATED BY XAVIER, TULANE, By JOHN POPE Staff writer

502. The Times-Picayune, March 31, 1994 Thursday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B7, 642 words, CLINTON'S REFUGE, By CAL THOMAS

503. The Times-Picayune, March 13, 1994 Sunday, SLIDELL, PICAYUNE; Pg. 25H2, 610 words, NASA PROJECT WILL BENEFIT COLLEGES ACROSS LOUISIANA, By Evelyn Gilmore

504. The Times-Picayune, February 19, 1994 Saturday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 897 words, RESEARCH RELAYS REPLACE LONG STAY IN BIOSPHERE 2, By DAVID L. CHANDLER Boston Globe, ORACLE, ARIZ.

505. The Times-Picayune, February 15, 1994 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 318 words, NASA MAPS PLANS FOR MARS MISSIONS; PROGRAM WOULD EXPLORE SURFACE, By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD 1994, The New York Times

506. The Times-Picayune, February 12, 1994 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 431 words, RECORD WINTER TORTURES NORTH, By ARLENE LEVINSON Associated Press writer

507. The Times-Picayune, February 10, 1994 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A24, 408 words, YUKON GOLD MINERS FIND FREEZE-DRIED HORSE FROM ICE AGE, By The Associated Press, OTTAWA

508. The Times-Picayune, January 25, 1994 Tuesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A2,

711 words, COLD WAR TOOL NOW WILL MAP MOON'S SURFACE, By DAVID L. CHANDLER
Boston Globe

509. The Times-Picayune, January 21, 1994 Friday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. E1,
1381
words, TREES ARE NATURE'S AIR CONDITIONERS, By DAN GILL Garden columnist

510. The Times-Picayune, December 12, 1993 Sunday, FIRST, METRO; Pg. B5, 397
words, ICE REFLECTS ANCIENT CHANGES AS SCIENTISTS SIFT POLAR DATA, By KEAY
DAVIDSON San Francisco Examiner, SAN FRANCISCO

511. The Times-Picayune, December 5, 1993 Sunday, FIRST, METRO; Pg. B2, 529
words, REPORT OUTLINES DANGERS OF WARMING, By FRANK CLIFFORD Los Angeles Times

512. The Times-Picayune, November 4, 1993 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A11,
316 words, EPA MAY GET CABINET RANK WITH NEW BILL, By GARY LEE The Washington
Post, WASHINGTON

513. The Times-Picayune, October 20, 1993 Wednesday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg.
C2, 262
words, SIERRA CLUB BLASTS CLINTON ENERGY PLAN, By MARY JUDICE Energy editor

514. The Times-Picayune, October 20, 1993 Wednesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A12,
705 words, MIDDLE-OF-ROAD PLAN TO TACKLE GLOBAL WARMING, By ROBERT S. BOYD
Knight-Ridder Newspapers, WASHINGTON

515. The Times-Picayune, September 26, 1993 Sunday, THIRD, TV FOCUS; Pg. T6,
286 words, UNCARING CAREY, By BENJAMIN MORRISON Staff Writer

516. The Times-Picayune, September 17, 1993 Friday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A2,
565 words, EL NINO MAY HAVE TRIGGERED FLOODS IN THE MIDWEST, By RANDY SCHMID
Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON

517. The Times-Picayune, September 7, 1993 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1,
709 words, COOL HISTORY: SCIENTISTS FIND THE PAST ON ICE, By NIKI KAPSAMBELIS
Associated Press writer, DURHAM, N.H.

518. The Times-Picayune, August 26, 1993 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A5,
506 words, 'LITTLE BITTY PIECES' MAY BE FATE OF MARS PROBE, By LEE SIEGEL AP
science writer, PASADENA, CALIF.

519. The Times-Picayune, August 26, 1993 Thursday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A5,
581 words, 'LITTLE BITTY PIECES' MAY BE FATE OF MARS PROBE, By LEE SIEGEL AP
science writer, PASADENA, CALIF.

520. The Times-Picayune, August 25, 1993 Wednesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A3,
567 words, NASA HASN'T GIVEN UP HOPE ON MARS OBSERVER, By LEE SIEGEL AP
science
writer, PASADENA, CALIF.

521. The Times-Picayune, August 24, 1993 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg.
A2, 493

words, NASA AWAITS WORD FROM MARS; OBSERVER SIGNALS ARE SILENT, By LEE SIEGEL AP
science writer, PASADENA, CALIF.

522. The Times-Picayune, August 20, 1993 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A17, 509
words, 300-YEAR DROUGHT KILLED EARLY EMPIRE MESOPOTAMIA TURNED TO SAND, By PAUL
RECER AP science writer, WASHINGTON

523. The Times-Picayune, August 16, 1993 Monday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 446
words, CLINTON POSTPONES PLAN TO CURB GREENHOUSE GAS, By The Associated Press, WASHINGTON

524. The Times-Picayune, August 4, 1993 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B6, 485
words, TROUBLED WORLD FISHERIES

525. The Times-Picayune, July 29, 1993 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 1179
words, ENVIRONMENTALISTS BURNED BY GAS TAX, By JOHN McQUAID Washington bureau, WASHINGTON

526. The Times-Picayune, July 22, 1993 Thursday, LAKEFRONT, PICAYUNE; Pg. 5A1, 546 words, COLLEGES

527. The Times-Picayune, July 18, 1993 Sunday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B07, 845
words, UNTAMED RIVER AND POLITICAL LEVEES, By George Will, WASHINGTON

528. The Times-Picayune, July 4, 1993 Sunday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 920
words, LAB FOCUSES ON RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH, By STEVEN K. PAULSON Associated
Press writer, GOLDEN, COLO.

529. The Times-Picayune, June 15, 1993 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 510
words, GORE REVEALS PLANS FOR NEW EMISSION CUTS, By PETER JAMES SPIELMANN Associated Press writer, UNITED NATIONS

530. The Times-Picayune, June 5, 1993 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A16, 258
words, U.S. REVERSES POSITION, SIGNS BIODIVERSITY PACT, By The Associated Press, UNITED NATIONS

531. The Times-Picayune, June 5, 1993 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A2, 527
words, MORE HURRICANES FORECAST FOR '93, By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff writer

532. The Times-Picayune, April 22, 1993 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A3, 627
words, CLINTON BACKS PLAN TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES; BIODIVERSITY TREATY NEXT,
By RITA BEAMISH Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON

533. The Times-Picayune, April 20, 1993 Tuesday, THIRD, LIVING; Pg. D1, 596 words, WRITER WARMED UP TO ECO-FILM, BY MARK LORANDO, Television writer
534. The Times-Picayune, April 2, 1993 Friday, THIRD, MONEY; Pg. C2, 556 words
CLINTON'S ENERGY TAX PLAN READY FOR CRITICS' APPRAISAL, By JOHN McQUAID
Washington bureau, WASHINGTON
535. The Times-Picayune, March 31, 1993 Wednesday, FIRST, NATIONAL; Pg. A11, 341 words, LINGERING EL NINO CONFOUNDS FORECASTERS, By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID
Associated Press writer, WASHINGTON
536. The Times-Picayune, March 25, 1993 Thursday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 466 words, VENUS' SEAS ONCE COULD HAVE HELD LIFE, NASA SAYS, By JOHN ENDERS
Associated Press writer, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.
537. The Times-Picayune, March 7, 1993 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A20, 428 words, SCIENCE TRIES TO SAVE DEFENSE ROBOT PLANE, By WARREN E. LEARY 1993 New York Times, WASHINGTON
538. The Times-Picayune, March 7, 1993 Sunday, FIRST, METRO; Pg. B1, 482 words
ALABAMA SCIENTIST DISPUTES WARNING; SATELLITE DATA SHOWS COOLER AIR, By JUSTIN FOX The Birmingham News, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (AP)
539. The Times-Picayune, March 4, 1993 Thursday, ALGIERS, PICAYUNE; Pg. 10F1, 446 words, WINTER HERALDS FLEA-BITTEN SUMMER, By Berth Smith
540. The Times-Picayune, March 3, 1993 Wednesday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B4, 337 words, FOREST BILL GAINS SUPPORT: GROUPS: LANDS NEED PROTECTION, By MARK SCHLEIFSTEIN Staff writer
541. The Times-Picayune, February 22, 1993 Monday, THIRD, METRO; Pg. B5, 556 words, OVERPOPULATION: PROFOUND CONCERN, By Anthony Lewis, MEXICO CITY
542. The Times-Picayune, February 14, 1993 Sunday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A18, 522 words, SECRET GRANTS TARGETED; LAWMAKERS SOW ACADEMIC PORK, By PAUL RAEBURN
AP science editor, BOSTON
543. The Times-Picayune, February 6, 1993 Saturday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A23, 318 words, NUCLEAR-WARNING SYSTEM THREATENED, By The Associated Press, GENEVA
544. The Times-Picayune, January 29, 1993 Friday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A10, 353 words, PACKWOOD ACCUSED OF BULLYING TACTICS, SALEM, ORE.
545. The Times-Picayune, January 5, 1993 Tuesday, THIRD, NATIONAL; Pg. A1, 627 words, HURRICANES: MORE, MEANER FEARED FOR '93, By JOHN McQUAID Washington bureau

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