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LRM ID: EHF581

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Friday, September 11, 1998

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: E. Holly Fitter (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

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SUBJECT: STATE Qs and As on Global Climate Change - Second Set of Rep. Sensenbrenner Questions

DEADLINE: 3:0 PM Tuesday, September 15, 1998

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**Response of the Department of State to
Questions Posed on August 7, 1998 with regard to the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**

by

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.

Chairman

Committee on Science

House of Representatives

- 1. Should the IPCC consider proposed changes in its rules before it considers the Chairman's proposals regarding the Synthesis Report?**

At its 14th Plenary (in Vienna, September 28 - October 3, 1998) the IPCC will embark in earnest on its Third Assessment Report on Climate Change, which the IPCC expects to complete in 2001. In this effort, the IPCC and its U.S. Chairman are seeking to produce the best, most objective scientific assessment possible. They are also seeking to ensure that the IPCC's scientific assessment is relevant to the questions and concerns being raised by policy-makers around the world. If not objective, the IPCC's scientific assessment will quickly be repudiated; if not relevant to policymakers, it will not provide an informed and authoritative scientific basis for policy decisions.

To carry out its Second Assessment Report, the IPCC adopted rules of procedure to help organize and structure the assessment process and to avoid ad hoc decisions. The rules of procedure were intended to facilitate and improve the scientific assessment effort.

As the IPCC embarks on its Third Assessment Report, it is reasonable and desirable for the IPCC to revisit its rules to decide whether the approach adopted to serve a previous assessment effort remains valid and should continue in the new one.

It is also reasonable and desirable for the IPCC to adopt an approach that best achieves its objectives of scientific objectivity and policy relevance. Past practice and precedent will certainly be instructive, but neither should preclude the IPCC from adopting new approaches or procedures which may better serve to meet the IPCC's objectives.

For these reasons, it would seem appropriate for the IPCC first to decide on the approach it will take -- for example, on whether it will produce a synthesis report along the lines of that proposed by the IPCC Chairman -- and thereafter to adopt rules or guidelines for how that document should be prepared.

2. Should the United States insist on line-by-line approval of the Synthesis Report?

In his proposal for a new approach to the Synthesis Report, the IPCC Chairman has urged that it consist of two parts -- a short summary for policymakers and a longer underlying report. He has suggested that the summary for policymakers be approved line-by-line by governments. He has also suggested that the longer underlying report be submitted for acceptance by governments but not approved line-by-line.

The Chairman's proposal, much of which has already been agreed by the IPCC at its 13th Session (Maldives, September 1997) is an outgrowth of current practice in the IPCC. Under it, each of the IPCC's three working groups (i.e., Working Group I on Science, Working Group II on Impacts and Adaptation, and Working Group III on Mitigation) prepares a short summary for policymakers and an longer underlying report. The summaries for policymakers are approved line-by-line by governments. The longer underlying reports are submitted for acceptance by governments, but not line-by-line approval. The different status of these summaries for policy makers and the underlying reports is clearly indicated in the IPCC publications themselves.

The reason for this bifurcated approach -- line-by-line government approval of the summaries for policymakers, but government acceptance of the underlying reports -- is two-fold. First, the sheer volume of information (hundreds of pages) contained in the underlying reports makes it impossible for governments to approve that material line-by-line at a plenary meeting. Second, the individual chapters of the underlying reports are prepared by small drafting teams that consist of scientists and other experts. While the drafting team must take into account a vast number and range of written comments submitted first in an expert peer review process and later in a combined expert/government review process, the drafting teams are ultimately responsible for the content of their chapters. If dissatisfied, governments can express their views at working group meetings, differing views can be noted in the chapters themselves, and ultimately governments can refuse to accept the working group's underlying report. However, governments cannot compel the scientists and experts on the drafting team to alter their conclusions.

This approach reflects the dual nature of the IPCC itself, and the need to accommodate two kinds of concerns -- the IPCC is a scientific and expert body, but it is also an intergovernmental body. On the one hand, the IPCC must strive for high standards of scientific integrity and objectivity; on the other hand, the IPCC must ensure that it has and maintains the confidence and support of governments in its work.

In proposing a new approach to the Synthesis Report, the IPCC Chairman noted that the previous Synthesis Report was largely a summary of the three summaries for policymakers of the working group reports. As such, it added little to the information already contained in those summaries for policymakers, and was not as useful as it might have been in addressing the questions and concerns most relevant to policymakers.



Thus, the IPCC Chairman has urged (and governments have agreed) that the IPCC seek to identify a series of key policy questions early in the effort to prepare the Third Assessment Report. Those questions will be considered by governments at the IPCC's 14th Plenary and will be provided to the IPCC Working Groups to bear in mind as they begin their assessment work. The Working Groups will be asked to include in their reports scientific and technical information that may bear on these key policy questions. To be clear, the working groups will address the full range of scientific and technical issues surrounding global climate change, but in addition they will bear in mind the key questions relevant to policymakers as they undertake their assessment work.

Once the working groups have completed their draft reports, a separate drafting team would begin work on the Synthesis Report. Under the Chairman's proposal, that drafting team would be selected by the IPCC Bureau and consist of the working group co-chairs, other members of the IPCC Bureau, and additional experts. The Synthesis Report would seek to address the scientific and technical aspects of the key policy questions previously identified by the IPCC. It would synthesize and integrate information already contained in the IPCC working group reports.

In considering the Chairman's proposal at the IPCC's 13th Plenary (September 1997 in the Maldives), the IPCC supported his effort to make the Synthesis Report more relevant to policy-makers. At the same time, a number of governments expressed concern about how to ensure that the Synthesis Report would remain policy-neutral and avoid policy prescription, and some insisted that the only way to ensure this result would be to require line-by-line government approval.

Like others, the United States supported the efforts of the IPCC Chairman to make the Synthesis Report more relevant to policy-makers, and we also agreed that it should remain policy-neutral and avoid policy prescription. Consequently, the United States tabled an amendment to the Chairman's proposal. Under the U.S. proposal, the IPCC Plenary would consider and agree on the list of key policy-relevant questions prior to embarking on the Third Assessment Report, and this list of questions could only be modified thereafter with the approval of the IPCC Bureau. The IPCC largely agreed with this portion of the U.S. amendment, except that it decided that any changes in the list of key policy-relevant questions should be made only with the agreement of the full IPCC.

In addition, the United States proposed that the full IPCC Bureau (with representatives of some 28 countries, including the United States) serve as an editorial board with respect to the underlying portion of the Synthesis Report. In that capacity, the full IPCC Bureau would review all written comments on the draft submitted by experts and governments, consider how the drafting team proposed to deal with those comments, and determine whether the approach proposed by the drafting team responded adequately to the issues raised. If not, the Bureau would be authorized to attach a dissenting view.

In this way, the United States sought to support the objectives of IPCC Chairman while providing greater assurance that the underlying portion of the Synthesis Report

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would be produced in a process that ensured its objectivity and integrity. Unfortunately, this portion of the amendment proposed by the United States did not win the acceptance of all participants at the IPCC's 13th Plenary. Thus, the issue of how the Synthesis Report will be approved (as well as the amendment proposed by the United States) remains on the IPCC's agenda for further consideration this year in Vienna.

Because line-by-line government approval of the underlying portion of the Synthesis Report envisioned by the IPCC Chairman at a plenary session is not realistic, we continue to believe that other approaches can be found that will make the Synthesis Report more policy-relevant but provide governments sufficient assurance of its objectivity and integrity. As suggested in your letter, one alternative may be to shorten the length of the Synthesis Report so that governments could approve it line-by-line at an IPCC plenary session, but there may be other alternatives as well. For example, the IPCC Bureau might undertake line-by-line approval of the underlying report, which would subsequently be submitted to the full IPCC Plenary for its acceptance.

As we approach the IPCC's 14th Plenary, we are cognizant of the concerns that have been expressed. At the same time, we remain open to approaches and alternatives that will resolve those concerns while still enabling the IPCC to make its Synthesis Report more relevant to policymakers.

3. Does the United States support the Chairman's proposals for changes in the IPCC's approach to the Synthesis Report which would have it address a broad range of policy-relevant questions, and why?

Yes, as stated above, we support the Chairman's proposals for changes that would have the Synthesis Report address a broad range of policy-relevant questions. We agree that there is little value in having the IPCC prepare a summary of the summaries -- a summary of the three summaries for policymakers of the working group reports. We see a clear need for the IPCC, as part of its full scientific and technical assessment of climate change, to prepare a report that is as relevant to the questions and concerns of policymakers as possible, consistent with the critical need for the IPCC to maintain its scientific integrity and objectivity.

Moreover, we consider the use of policy relevant questions defined by governments prior to initiating the Third Assessment Report to be a useful organizing tool for presenting the material and information contained in the working group reports in a way likely to be more useful to policymakers. We agree, however, that the IPCC must remain policy-neutral, that the Synthesis Report should be based on information contained in the working group reports, and that the Synthesis Report should not introduce policy recommendations. In other words, we agree that the Synthesis Report should remain a scientific and technical document, and not a policy report.

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4. What are those policy-relevant questions? Has the U.S. reviewed all of those questions and concurred in them? How? When?

The IPCC asked the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), through its Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), to identify questions relevant to policymakers that should be considered by the IPCC in preparing its Third Assessment Report. The SBSTA held an informal meeting with the IPCC during its session in November 1997. Annex II of the Report of that session contains an appendix (Appendix II, copy attached) that lists key policy issues identified by Parties during that informal meeting. The SBSTA thereafter invited Parties to submit to the UNFCCC secretariat before January 20, 1998, additional information on key policy issues to be addressed in the Third Assessment Report. Submissions received from Parties (the United States made no written submission) were compiled and circulated prior the SBSTA session in June 1998 (copy attached). The list included in the SBSTA report of November 1997 together with the compilation of additional submissions from Parties have been provided to the IPCC and will be considered by the IPCC at its 14th Plenary, where it will adopt a final list of key policy-relevant questions.

5. When will the Synthesis Report be prepared, be subject to review, and be released?

The IPCC has not yet reached firm decisions on all of these matters, and the issue of how the Synthesis Report will be approved will be considered again at the IPCC's 14th Plenary. We understand that the IPCC intends to begin preparation of the Synthesis Report as soon as initial drafts of the working groups reports are completed, that the draft Synthesis Report (both the summary for policymakers and the underlying report) should be submitted for simultaneous expert and government review as soon as possible after the working group reports have been adopted, and that the Synthesis Report should be released as closely as possible to release of the working group reports, probably in mid-to late 2001. Because the Synthesis Report will synthesize and integrate information contained in the reports of the IPCC's three working groups, it is inevitable that there will be some delay between finalizing those working group reports and finalizing the Synthesis Report.

6. Will the Synthesis Report be prepared as part of the Third Assessment Report, and if not, what will be its purpose?

Yes, the Synthesis Report will be prepared as part of the IPCC's Third Assessment Report.

7. Is the IPCC creating a new report that is separate from the assessment?

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No, because the Synthesis Report will synthesize and integrate information contained in the reports of the IPCC's three working groups it will necessarily be part of the IPCC's Third Assessment.

8. Why are the IPCC Rules of Procedure proposed to be designated as "Guidelines", and does this change mean or imply that such "Guidelines" are not binding on the IPCC, its Chairman or the lead authors?

As noted in the response to the first question above, the IPCC adopted rules of procedure to help organize and structure its scientific and technical assessment effort and to avoid ad hoc decisions. Once adopted, the IPCC (including its Chairman and the lead authors) seeks to follow its rules or guidelines so as to conduct its work in an orderly manner, to provide experts and governments sufficient time in which to review and comment on IPCC drafts, and to promote transparency.

First and foremost, however, the IPCC is a scientific assessment effort undertaken by over 2,000 of the world's pre-eminent scientists and experts, nearly all of whom contribute their time and expertise without compensation. The IPCC's rules or guidelines are designed to facilitate their work, not complicate it.

As we understand it, the proposed re-designation from IPCC Procedures to IPCC Guidelines is intended to indicate that, while such procedures are expected to be observed, insistence on meticulous compliance would be inappropriate given the massive scale and complexity of the IPCC assessment effort. Still, as noted, the IPCC has a strong interest in ensuring that its procedures are carefully observed because any material lapse inevitably invites criticism of the IPCC and can call its work into question. This interest is the same, whether the title is procedures or guidelines.

9. If the IPCC's Guidelines are binding, what does this proposed change in title mean or imply, and does the United States support this change?

The United States supports the change because, as noted above, it has no practical significance with respect to the rights of parties or the integrity of the IPCC process. Further, the United States believes that technical or minor procedural irregularities that do not materially affect the integrity of the process should not be used to call into question the work produce of the IPCC.

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Questions Submitted by Science Committee Chairman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. to the
Honorable Stuart E. Eizenstat on August 7, 1998

Q1. Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol lists the 39 Parties subject to Protocol's Article 3 commitments, and this list includes Croatia, Lithuania, Slovenia and the Ukraine. However, a table of calculations ("Total carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties in 1990, for the purposes of Article 25 of the Kyoto Protocol"), which was not adopted in Kyoto as part of the Protocol was prepared by the FCCC Secretariat and included as page 60 of document Fccc/CP.1/1998/ILAdd. 1. That table lists only 34 of the Annex B Parties, and does not include Croatia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Ukraine and the European Union.

Q1.1 Please explain why these four Parties (Croatia, Lithuania, Slovenia and the Ukraine) are not included in the Secretariat's table of calculations.

A1.1 These countries were not included because they had not submitted any data with regard to their 1990 emissions; thus, the Secretariat could not provide data as it did for the other listed countries. Note that both Ukraine and Lithuania have subsequently submitted their communications: Ukraine in February 1998, and Lithuania in March 1998.

Q1.2 I understand from Dr. Janet Yellen's testimony and her recent report ("The Kyoto Protocol and the President's Policies to Address Climate Change: Administration Economic Analysis?") that in order for the United States to meet its Kyoto target at "a relatively modest" it will need to rely heavily on emissions trading under the Protocol with such countries as the Ukraine. Please indicate what effect of the emissions of these four Parties, particularly in the case of the Ukraine, will have on the ability of the U.S. to meet its obligations.

A1.2 The CEA analysis does not provide any specific, disaggregated information about these countries. However, estimates regarding the advantage of including the former Soviet Union (FSU; including Ukraine) as well as countries in Eastern Europe in an emissions trading regime are significant. CEA's analysis suggests that their inclusion reduces the cost of permit prices by approximately 72% below costs should the US be required to undertake all emission reductions domestically. Projections of the IEA suggest that the carbon emissions of the FSU and Eastern Europe will be at or below 1990 levels at least through 2020. No specific country projections for Ukraine have been prepared.

Q2. During the June 1998 Bonn meeting of the FCCC Subsidiary Bodies, there were discussions on the issue of Turkey joining the FCCC as a non-Annex I Party. The United States and others seemed to suggest that developing countries that are also OECD members have an obligation to become Annex B members to the Kyoto Protocol and be subject to all of the commitments of the Protocol.

Q2.1 Please identify all developing countries that are OECD members.

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A2.1 The following countries are members of the OECD: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Q2.2 What are their obligations as OECD members to become Annex B Parties and accept the commitments of Annex B Parties if they want to continue to be OECD members?

A2.2 The participation of a country in the OECD does not obligate that country to assume commitments under the UNFCCC nor under Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol, nor is acceptance of such commitments a prerequisite for retaining OECD status.

Q2.3 What, if any, sanctions or enforcement mechanisms can be imposed by the OECD in this regard?

A2.3 OECD does have the ability to adopt decisions that are binding on its member states. However, we are not aware of any existing sanctions or enforcement mechanisms that have been imposed to date within the context of the OECD, and would expect it to be even more unlikely that sanctions might be imposed on member states for obligations incurred (or not incurred) under a non-OECD agreement. Thus, while technically feasible, we believe the imposition of sanctions to be extremely unlikely. (consult with L/EUR - Keith Lokan; ext 76915)

Q3. Senator Hagel and I have asked you to define the term "meaningful participation from key developing countries" which has often been used by the Administration before and after Kyoto. It is a phrase that is not found in Senate Resolution 98. Your April 1998 replies to the Senator on this issue were as follows:

Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution. Current projections show that developing country emission will surpass those from Industrialized countries by 2030 or sooner. The problem of climate change cannot be solved unless developing countries take measures themselves to limit greenhouse gas emission.

In determining what developing countries ought to do, we should be aware that the circumstances of developing countries vary widely, along a kind of continuum. Some today are very poor: their greenhouse gas emissions are negligible and are likely to remain so in the foreseeable future. Others, whose greenhouse gas emissions are fairly substantial, are relatively well off. Some are poor on a per capita basis, but their greenhouse gas emissions today rival or surpass those of the advanced industrialized nations. Still others have already joined ranks with the industrialized world in the OECD but have not yet fully accepted the added responsibility for protection of the global environment that comes with their new status.



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"We found In Kyoto that even among the industrialized countries it was necessary to recognize the individual national circumstances faced by those differently situated in order to reach agreement, notwithstanding our common purpose. Similarly any uniform, inflexible approach to the "meaningful participation of developing countries" is unlikely to prevail.

"The term 'developing country' encompasses a wide range of nations which are at various stages of industrialization and contribute differently to global emissions. Accordingly, there is no one-size-fits-all approach to measuring developing country participation. Clearly a country with per capita high GNP or one that emits a proportionally large share of global emissions should be expected to do more than one that is poor or whose emissions are negligible. China and India in terms of their contributions to global emissions, the size of their populations and their rates of economic growth, are clearly key countries in the effort to control global greenhouse gas emissions."

"The Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism will also promote cooperative projects between industrialized and developing countries designed to limit emission in developing countries. And developing countries may take a quantified emission limitations commitments under the Protocol's amendment procedure that will enable them to participate in emissions trading with industrialized countries. But these elements alone do not amount to the meaningful participation that the President has called for as a prerequisite for submission of the Protocol to the Senate for approval. More must be done to bring key developing countries more fully into the global response to climate change."

These replies are both vague and rather non-responsive. On July 16, 1998, the Dow Jones International News Service reported that "South Korea tells Japan it is ready to voluntarily reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 2018, despite not being obliged to do so under an agreement adopted at last December's U.N. Climate Change Conference."

Q3.1.1 Has South Korea informed the State Department that it will adopt new commitments as a developing country and comply fully with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol?

A3.1.1 No, the Republic of Korea has not so informed the State Department.

Q3.1.2 Is any such commitment including the reported 2018 "base year" which has not been with your definition of the phrase "meaningful participation"?

A3.1.2 No. In our view newly industrialized nations, such as Korea and Mexico, should adopt emissions growth targets for the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, i.e., 2008-12.

Q3.1.3 How would South Korea adopt such a commitment?

A3.1.3 It depends upon what is meant by adopting "such a commitment". A State could decide to take certain domestic steps related to climate change, irrespective of any international obligation to do so (for example, by enacting relevant legislation).

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Alternatively, it could seek to reflect its intended actions in the form of an international obligation. If such an obligation were to be reflected as part of the Kyoto Protocol in particular (as opposed to another international agreement), it could potentially be incorporated in a number of different ways (see answer to 3.1.4 below).

Q3.1.4 Please explain the process by which the Conference of the Parties (COP) and COP serving as a meeting to the Protocol would incorporate this commitment into the Protocol.

A3.1.4 If the Kyoto Protocol were already in force, the COP serving as the meeting to the Protocol (the "COP/MOP") could, pursuant to the amendment procedure set forth in the Protocol, adopt an amendment reflecting a quantitative obligation on the part of a State not currently listed in Annex B. If, as in the example given, the obligation related to a commitment period beyond the first one, it could be incorporated into the same amendment in which the obligations of existing Annex I Parties with respect to future commitment periods will be incorporated.

If it were desired to modify the Kyoto Protocol before it enters into force, the COP could theoretically adopt a modifying instrument that would have the effect of modifying the Protocol as of its entry into force. However, concerning the particular example given, it is more likely that an obligation relating to a commitment period beyond the first one would be incorporated into the amendment reflecting the obligations of all other Annex I Parties for subsequent commitment periods.

Q3.1.5 What other countries besides South Korea have made similar commitments since December 1997?

A3.1.5 No countries other than those listed in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol have made commitments to adopt quantified emissions limitation or reduction commitments since December 1997.

Q3.2 Do you agree that countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, South Africa, Singapore, Thailand, Mexico, Malaysia, and Indonesia, as well as China and India are "key" developing countries for purposes of the "participation" called for in Senate Resolution 98?

A3.2 Senate Resolution 98 does not differentiate between key developing countries and other developing countries. We agree, however, that the participation of countries such as the Republic of Korea, Brazil, South Africa, Singapore, Thailand, Mexico, Malaysia, Indonesia, China and India -- and the example set by them -- will be critical in dealing meaningfully with the threat of global warming.

Q3.3 It is my understanding that, at the June 1998 Bonn meeting of the FCCC Subsidiary Bodies, the U.S. delegation was thwarted in its efforts through several avenues to ensure that new emission limitation and reduction commitments for developing countries would be on the agenda for the November meeting of COP-4. In fact, the G-77, and China opposed an agenda item in this regard by the host country Argentina, and the efforts to link the item to the Turkey

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issue were not productive. Moreover, on the last day of the Bonn session, the Indonesian delegate, speaking for the G-77 and China, said that "COP-4 should not be distracted by issues which are extraneous to the letter and spirit of the Convention, namely through introductions of any new commitments for the developing country Parties." While I can appreciate that you may be conducting discussions about this issue with China and with other nations, the results, if any, are not evident in the Convention proceedings. What is the Administration's timetable for gaining these commitments as part of the Protocol?

A3.3 Bringing developing countries more fully into the global response to climate change is a complex and difficult task that is complicated by the very different national situations faced by developing countries. In our view, newly industrialized and advanced developing countries should be encouraged to adopt voluntary commitments to limit the growth in their greenhouse gas emissions in the first budget period (2008-12). At the same time, other developing countries should also be encouraged to take meaningful actions to improve energy efficiency, switch to fuels that produce fewer greenhouse gases, increase the percentage of renewable forms of energy production in their national fuel mix, slow deforestation, preserve and protect greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs, etc. In addition, developing countries in a position to do so should be encouraged to support the efforts of less fortunate countries to respond to global warming. We anticipate that many more developing countries should take on quantified emissions limitation objectives in the commitment period that will begin after 2012.

4. At the June 1998 Bonn meeting of the FCCC Subsidiary Bodies, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) adopted the following conclusion (paragraph 2 of document FCCC/SBSTA/1998/CRP.3):

"It [SBSTA] understands the meaning of Article 3.3 in the Kyoto Protocol to be as follows: The adjustment to a Party's assigned amount shall be equal to verifiable changes in carbon stocks during the period 2008 to 2012 resulting from direct human-induced activities of afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1 January 1990. Where the result of this calculation is a net sink, this value shall be added to the Party's assigned amount. Where the result of this calculation is a net emission, this value shall be subtracted from the Party's assigned amount" [emphasis supplied]

Article 3.3 of the Kyoto Protocol states:

"The net changes in greenhouse gas emission by sources and removals by sinks resulting from direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities 1 limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990 measured as verifiable changes in carbon stocks in each commitment period, shall be used to meet the commitments under this Article of each Party included in Annex I. The greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated with those activities shall be reported in a transparent and verifiable manner and reviewed in accordance with Articles 7 and 8." [emphasis supplied]

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4.1 It appears that SBSTA, apparently with the support of the U.S. delegation, is attempting to change the Protocol by "conclusion." I also note that it is my understanding that despite clear instructions to the contrary by the Senate to your Department, the Parties to the COP adopted a "no reservation" clause in Article 26, which would apparently preclude the Senate from adopting reservations as a condition of advice and consent to ratification (see "Treaties and Other International Agreements: The Role of the United States Senate", A Study prepared for the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. November 1993, S. Prt 103-53, page xxix). However, in this action by SBSTA, the Parties have apparently concluded that they may change the Protocol to their liking even before any country ratifies it, by this informal, non-binding process, rather than by amendment pursuant to Article 20.

Q4.1.1 Please identify the provision in the Protocol that authorizes such changes by conclusion or decision by any Subsidiary Body or the COP.

A4.1.1 The SBSTA document you refer to does not represent a binding decision. First, Article 3.3 does not authorize an interpretive decision. Second, in no event would SBSTA (as opposed to the COP or COP/MOP, whichever were authorized) have the authority to take such a decision.

Q4.1.2 I note that some Articles of the Protocol call for guidelines, rules, etc., while others (e.g., Article 3.3) do not. Do the Parties have authority in the Protocol to adopt guidelines, rules, modalities, interpretations for provision or Articles that do not specifically authorize guidelines, rules, etc., and if so, please explain the basis for that view and indicate which body under the Convention or Protocol has this authority.

A4.1.3 You correctly note that some Articles of the Protocol expressly call for further decisions on rules, etc. to be taken, while others do not. In the case where a Protocol provision expressly mandates or authorizes a further decision, it depends upon the context of the provision whether such a decision would be legally binding. However, in the case where such a decision is not expressly mandated or authorized, there is no question that any decision taken by the Parties in that regard would not be legally binding.

4.1.3 Must the SBSTA decision to change the term "since 1990" to "since January 1, 1990" be adopted by decision of the FCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) to be valid? Can that be done before the Protocol enters into force?

A4.1.3 It is unclear what your question intends by the term "valid." As noted in the response to question 4.1.1 above, Article 3.3 does not authorize a binding decision, even if such a decision were taken by the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol ("COP/MOP"). Thus, even if the SBSTA document were later approved by the COP/MOP, it would not be binding upon Parties.

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Q4.2 When and if the Kyoto Protocol is submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, will the Senate be considering the Protocol as adopted on December 11, 1997 or with such subsequent changes, and how will the Senate be made aware of such changes?

A4.2 If any decisions were taken that would be binding upon Parties, the Senate would certainly be made aware of such decisions for purposes of its consideration of the Protocol.

Q4.3 Is the SBSTA setting a precedent to be followed for other provisions in the Protocol, such as the term "by 2005" in Article 3.2. and the word "supplemental" in Article 17, that some might want to "clarify" through this mechanism?

A4.3 No, the SBSTA is not setting a precedent for other provisions:

— As a threshold matter, for the reasons noted above in the response to 4.1.1, the SBSTA document does not represent a binding decision.

— Specifically regarding the term "by 2005," this term is not amenable to a binding decision by the COP or COP/MOP. In any event, the term, which uses the word "by" (as opposed to "since") and appears in a different context, would need to be interpreted on its own merits.

— Specifically regarding the term "supplemental," this term is also not amenable to a binding decision by the COP or COP/MOP. Although the COP is expressly authorized to define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines for emissions trading, it is clear from the provision (including its negotiating history) that the COP is not authorized to further define (or quantify) the term "supplemental."

Q4.4 What are the consequences for the U.S. of this change?

A4.4. The change referred to interprets the text "since 1990" of Article 3.3 to be considered inclusive of the year 1990 — that is, beginning on January 1, 1990 and not on December 31, 1990. The United States supported this interpretation for two principal reasons:

- (1) it helped assure a more robust data base (recognizing the reality that many countries have good data for 1990 activities, but may not have recorded equally good data in 1991); and
- (2) it allowed the United States to count afforestation, reforestation and deforestation activities implemented in 1990 to count against our budget period commitment (noting that these actions total several million metric tons of emissions offsets).

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The net benefits identified were considered were significant both the overall system and to the United States, and were supported by the United States in Bonn.

Q4.5 What analysis did the U.S. perform prior to Bonn to assure itself that this change is in the best economic and environmental interests of the U.S.? Please provide that analysis.

A4.5 The analysis was simple: the delegation was aware that the activities described in Article 3.3 contributed to a net decrease in CO2 emissions; thus, we sought to have these actions counted against the U.S. commitment. A more accurate global accounting of net emissions and a reduced cost to the United States resulted from this position. No further analysis was considered necessary to adopt this position.

Q5. In addition, SBSTA made the following requests:

"The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a workshop prior to the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-4) with participation by experts including those nominated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), possibly coincident with an IPCC expert meeting. The purpose of the workshop will be to consider data availability based on definitions used by Parties and international organizations including their implications, in relation to Article 3.3 and to consider any further inputs to the IPCC, including to the report referred to in paragraph 5 below. It also agreed to plan a second workshop after COP-4 to focus on issues arising from Article 3.4 and document FCCC/SBSTA/1998/INF.1, the comments submitted by Parties and issues arising from the first workshop. It requested the secretariat to report at the initial workshop at the ninth session of the SBSTA." (paragraph 4 of document FCCC/SBSTA/1998/CRP.3)

"The SBSTA requested the IPCC to prepare and provide information to the SBSTA and the COP, in particular a special report as defined by IPCC procedures, on land-use, land-use change and forestry, in order to enable the COP to take decision on land-use change and forestry, in order to enable the COP to take decisions on recommendations on these issues to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session. The special report should address the methodological, scientific and technical implications of the relevant articles of the Protocol particularly Article 3. The special report should consider the anthropogenic implications of full carbon stock accounting, set the overall scientific context for consideration of land-use, land-use change and forestry activities, and consider the initial list of scientific and technical questions contained in FCCC/SBSTA/1998/INF.1 and comments provided by the Parties to the secretariat by 15 August 1998." (paragraph 5 of document FCCC/SBSTA/1998/CRP.3)

Q5.1 I understand that the U.S. supported the need for these workshops and was even willing to fund all or part of them. Please explain:

Q5.1.1 Why these workshops are needed and desirable for U.S. purposes.

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A5.1.1 It was clear from the discussion in Bonn that different members of the international community held different views on the interpretation of Article 3.3. In order to achieve a more transparent and common understanding of how the land use change and forestry provisions of the Protocol are to be implemented, it was considered necessary to come to a common understanding of the language – and the best way to such common views was thought to be through a series of technical and policy relevant workshops.

Q5.1.2 When they are scheduled.

A5.1.2 To date, only the first of the workshops has been scheduled; it is to be held in Rome (Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization) from September 23-25, 1998. We anticipate a second workshop in February 1999; neither the precise date nor venue for that session have yet been set.

Q5.1.3 What effort will be made in the U.S. to ensure broad participation by interested persons in the private sector.

A5.1.3 The Administration has widely solicited names of technical experts to participate in the technical portions of the workshop – nominating individuals with academic, environmental organizational, and private sector backgrounds to participate, as well as those from within the government. We have also held consultations on the issues of land use change and forestry with members of forest and forest products industries, seeking to fully understand both their concerns, and possible proposals to address these concerns. Finally, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, which is co-sponsoring the meeting with the IPCC, is open to all accredited observer organizations to the FCCC. Members of the private sector are thus able to attend the workshop as observers as long as they register appropriately.

Q5.1.4 The estimated costs to conduct these workshops and the extent of U.S. finding.

A5.1.4 We do not have an estimate of the cost to hold the workshop. However, we do know that much of the meeting cost is being borne by the FAO (which is to host the session), while the participation of experts (particularly from developed countries) is being supported by nominating governments. We have requested additional detail on actual meeting costs from the FCCC Secretariat. The United States has offered to host the second workshop; we anticipate a meeting cost of approximately \$50,000 to support this session.

Q5.2 Please identify and provide the relevant “definitions used by Parties and international organizations.” Have the definitions of “afforestation, and deforestation” been defined in the U.S.? If not, why not, and if so, please provide them.

A5.2 Attached is a paper prepared by USDA's Forest Service that has examined the international literature on forestry related definitions. As can be seen, a wide variety of interpretations exist for each term. The Administration has not taken a decision on which definitions should be used for purposes of the FCCC process; we are currently engaged in a

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process to evaluate the alternatives, and to determine which would be the most appropriate.

Q5.3 Please explain the nature of "decisions on land-use changes and forestry" that you believe should be considered and taken by the COP.

A5.3 Net greenhouse gas emissions from land use change and forestry are currently inadequately documented – both because of poor guidelines for reporting on these sectors, and because of uncertainties with regard to actual net emissions. In the Administration's view, a work program must be developed both to improve our underlying understanding of the science of the emissions by sources and removals by sinks from these sectors, and to develop proper reporting guidelines for inventorying such emissions and removals. The COP, working through the SBSTA and jointly with the IPCC, is expected to agree on a regime for properly monitoring and reporting on these emissions. Initial decisions on this work program were taken in Bonn at the eighth session of the SBSTA; these decisions, and additional recommendations are likely to be approved by COP-4 in Buenos Aires, and final agreement, based on the outcome of this work program are likely to be agreed at COP-5 and COP-6.

Q5.4 When do you contemplate such decisions to be made?

A5.4 We anticipate decisions on land use change and forestry being taken in a number of different fora: Scientific recommendations and modifications to the IPCC guidelines would be taken by the IPCC; technical decisions affecting the FCCC would be taken by the SBSTA and formally adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and decisions affecting the Protocol could be taken in some cases by the Conference of the Parties to the FCCC, and in other cases by the Conference of the Parties to the FCCC serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Decisions could be taken by the IPCC at plenary sessions over the next several years, decisions by the SBSTA could be taken at their next session (on the margins of COP-4 on Buenos Aires in November 1998) or in meetings in 1999 and subsequently. We do not anticipate formal decisions proposing to establish agreed definitions for "afforestation", "deforestation" or "reforestation" to be taken until at least COP-5 in late 1999.

Q5.5 Please provide a copy of any U.S. "comments" provided to the Secretariat with respect to paragraph 5 of document FCCC/SBSTA/1998/CRP.3 cited above.

A5.5 Attached please find a copy of the U.S. comments submitted the FCCC in response to the request of FCCC/SBSTA/1998/CRP.3.

Q5.6 As to the Special Report, I understand that the IPCC has already developed a "Proposed Timetable" that will result in its issuance in June 2000, which is close to the issuance of the Third Assessment. Indeed a July 9, 1998 document, No. 18036/M/IPCC/SRLFC, provides a

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very extensive "Draft Outline" for the Special Report and states that "broader issues will be addressed in the relevant Working Groups of the IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR)".

Q5.6.1 What are those "broader issues" that are not covered by the "Draft Outline"?

A5.6 The special report on land use, land use change and forestry is to cover a wide variety of topics, as evidenced by the draft outline. Its focus is specific, and principally related to operational questions of how to define aspects of land use change and forestry, and based on these definitions, to propose guidelines for reporting on such activities to promote consistency and compatibility of accounting systems. Thus, topics such as definitions for afforestation, deforestation and reforestation are included, as are discussions of additional activities in the land use area (e.g., arable land, pastoral and forest land management, and restoration of degraded lands). Furthermore, the report is envisioned to include a section on reporting guidelines, in fulfillment of an IPCC focus on developing appropriate reporting guidance on all aspects of climate change inventorying activities. In support of this operational aspect, the report will also include a section on global issues – including an introductory section examining carbon reservoirs and accounting systems, the role of carbon fertilization, and global trends in land use and land use changes.

In contrast, the IPCC Third Assessment Report has a different focus: it is to consider underlying scientific and technical questions related to the carbon cycle itself – including current efforts to improve the modeling of the cycle. It is also to broadly consider issues related to impacts of and adaptation to climate changes, as well as mitigation options, including with respect to land use, land use change and forestry. Thus, the TAR is not operationally focused, nor specifically responsive to a specific FCCC request.

Q5.6.2 Why couldn't all of these issues, including those for the Special Report, be covered by the TAR and thus obviate the need for a new and costly report within the ambit of the TAR?

A5.6.2 The TAR is not structured to address specific operational questions. Rather, it is focused on assessing underlying scientific issues. Issues of operational relevance, such as those envisioned to be part of the Special Report, would thus not be covered. Furthermore, the SBSTA, at its most recent session in Bonn in June, 1998, decided that it was important to have specific answers to operational questions prior to the completion of the TAR (not envisioned until 2001). It thus made a formal request to the IPCC to undertake a special report; IPCC procedures indicate such a report would be completed by late 1999. Costs for such work are anticipated to be relatively small – and mostly met through in-kind contributions of participating governments.

Q5.6.3 What is the urgency for the Special Report, particularly if the Protocol is not ratified and entered into force by 2000?

A5.6.3 The Administration believes that the Protocol is a strong and appropriate step in the international effort to mitigate the serious threat of climate change, even recognizing that it does not fully address all important issues, including the meaningful participation of

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developing countries, and some procedural and methodological questions. We are thus seeking, as a priority matter, to work on those aspects of the agreement that remain unfinished – including issues related to land use change and forestry. Inasmuch as these questions are not specifically connected to the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC, it seemed appropriate to have them move forward on independent timetables – each according to the needs of their respective organizations. The IPCC's report has been set on a year 2000 timetable to meet the needs of a full assessment; there was no reason to delay the special report on sinks as it could be readily completed more expeditiously.

Q6. An Article in the July 28, 1998 edition of Air Daily quotes Acting Assistant Secretary of State Melinda Kimble as saying that the negotiations on rules for implementing the Kyoto Protocol will take at least two years. The article then states:

"Meanwhile, an environmental attorney called a slower negotiating pace 'perfectly appropriate' given the host of issues that must be resolved before flexible mechanisms could be put in place. For example, the so-called 'operational entities' that are supposed to verify CERs [Certified Emissions Reductions] can't be named until the Kyoto Protocol goes into effect, said the attorney. Don Goldberg of the Center for International Environmental Law."
Do you agree with these remarks?

Answer 6 We agree that there are a host of issues that must be resolved before the flexibility mechanisms become operational. We also agree that this effort could take two years. We note, however, that the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol itself put the flexibility mechanisms in place. Also in our view, the Conference of the Parties under the existing Convention can designate 'operational entities' before the Kyoto Protocol enters into force, subject to subsequent confirmation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties under the Protocol.

Q7. The President, in his July 25, 1998 radio address on global warming issues, said:

"First, I'm directing federal agencies to work more closely with private contractors to retrofit federal buildings and other facilities with the best energy-saving technology at no cost to taxpayers. Second, we'll replace hundreds of thousands of conventional light bulbs and fixtures with more efficient fluorescents, which will pay back in energy savings nearly five times what they cost to install. Third, I'm directing all agencies to work toward bringing their existing buildings up to EPA 'Energy Star' standard of energy efficiency. And fourth, the Defense Department and six other federal agencies will adopt 'sustainable design' guidelines for all new federal buildings to reduce their energy use.

"Now, together these measures will save taxpayers as much as \$1 billion a year in energy costs. They'll help to jump start markets for new technologies, and they'll protect our environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions."

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Linda A. Reilly

● **09/11/98 05:27:28 PM**

Record Type: Record

To: Alice H. Williams/CEA/EOP

cc:

Subject: Leave

Alice it is probably too late but as I was checking today's interest rates

I realized I was out on Monday, Aug. 31. Could you put me in for 8 hours

sick leave that day?

Thanks.

Adele C. Morris

05/21/98 01:29:09 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey A. Frankel/CEA/EOP

cc:

Subject: U.S. Invitees by WG3 to IPCC Scoping Meeting

FINALLY...

(I'll write you more about this soon)

----- Forwarded by Adele C. Morris/CEA/EOP on 05/21/98 01:07 PM -----



ddokken @ usgcrp.gov

05/21/98 12:47:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Adele C. Morris

cc:

Subject: U.S. Invitees by WG3 to IPCC Scoping Meeting

Dear Ms. Morris -

Please pardon the brief delay.

Richard Moss asked that I forward the list of IPCC Working Group III U.S. invitees to the Scoping Meeting. Please note that I've requested that the WG3 TSU provide updates to this list, since I sent my broadcast to non-Federal U.S. scientists eligible for travel support before WG3 had fleshed out their list. There may be additional requested U.S. participants; however, I hope that the WG3 silence indicates otherwise. Here's the list:

Sandra Brown*
Environmental Research Laboratory
US Environmental Protection Agency
200 SW 35th Street
Corvallis, OR 97333
541 754 4346 (voice)
541 754 4799 (fax)
british@heart.cor.epa.gov

Jae Edmonds*
Technical Planning and Analysis Center
Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory
901 D Street, SW, Suite 900

Washington DC 20024
202 646 5243 (voice)
202 646 5233 (fax)
ja_edmonds@ccmail.pnl.gov

Henry Jacoby
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology
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617 253 6609 (voice)
617 259 6855 (fax)
hjacoby@mit.edu

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Tufts University
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Medford MA 02155
617 627 3700 (voice)
617 627 3712 (fax)
wmoomaw@tufts.edu

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617 266 5400 (voice)
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Jayant Sathaye
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Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
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One Cyclotron Road
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510 486 6294 (voice)
510 486 6996 (fax)
jasldc@dante.lbl.gov

Roger Sedjo
Resources for the Future
1616 P Street, NW
Washington DC 20036

202 328 5065 (voice)
202 939 3460 (fax)
sedjo@rff.org

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Energy Modeling Forum
Terman Engineering Center, Room 406
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-4022
415 723 0645 (voice)
415 723 4107 (fax)
weyant@Leland.stanford.edu

Please note that those with an asterisk (*) were invited by Working Group II, but overlap and will participate in some of the WG3 sessions.

I'll let you know if the WG3 TSU informs us of any additions/deletions.

Sincerely,

Dave Dokken
Project Administrator
IPCC Working Group II TSU
400 Virginia Avenue, SW
Suite 750
Washington, DC 20024
+1.202.314.2229 (voice)
+1.202.488.8678 (fax)

Revising

IPCC

Monday

456-6077

IPCC off

Global Change resources

not NASA

Mike McCracken on loan from

Lead WG III

Has been DOEous

Nordhau
Stavens
Richels
Edmonds

OFFICE OF THE U.S. GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM
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Washington DC 20024

PHONE: (202) 488-8630 (202) 314-2233

FAX: (202) 488-8681 (202) 488-8678

Internet: mmaccrac@usgcrp.gov

TO:

Jeff Frankel / Adele Morris

FROM:

Michael MacCracken

DATE:

1/21/98

SUBJECT:

IPCC Author Nominating

This fax consists of 5 page(s), including this page

MESSAGE:

- Sent based on request from Rosina Bierbaum
- As explained in the letter, the USG needs to make nominations for IPCC TARE authors by Feb 27. We (the USGCRP, acting on behalf of DOS, which is the official USG IPCC member) are soliciting suggestions for nominations — and will hold interagency meetings in February to decide on nominees.
- The solicitation process is open to all, so feel free to pass on letter/forms inside and outside govt.* DOS will convene interagency mtg to decide on US nominations.

Please call if you'd like more info.

*especially to economics community.

JH



U. S. Global Change Research Program

Participating Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of the Interior
Department of State
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Science Foundation
Smithsonian Institution
Office of Management and Budget
Office of Science and Technology Policy

January 9, 1998

Dear Colleague, —

The United States Government has been asked to submit nominations of experts to contribute to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). On behalf of the Subcommittee on Global Change Research, I would like to solicit your suggestions for experts the U.S. should nominate as Lead Authors, Contributing Authors and Review Editors to participate in the preparation of this report which will begin in 1998 and is to be completed late in the year 2000.

As you may know, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was jointly established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess available information on climate change science, impacts, adaptation and mitigation, and economics. To date, the IPCC has coordinated an assessment process which has culminated in the publication of a First Assessment Report (1990), a Supplementary Report (1992), a Second Assessment Report (1995), and many other technical papers, special reports, and methodologies. All IPCC reports are developed by international author teams and undergo extensive government and expert review, involving the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The work of the IPCC has been critical in developing an understanding of the climate change issue worldwide, and in providing input into the international negotiation process; the IPCC is the primary body providing scientific and technical information into the further negotiation and implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Third Assessment Report will consist of contributions by three Working Groups on:

- Climate System
- Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Options, and
- Options to Mitigate Climate Change

A Synthesis Report will be developed from the contributions of the three Working Groups to provide a policy-relevant synthesis and integration. The focus of the Third Assessment Report will be on information generated since the Second Assessment Report, with special emphasis on the regional aspects of climate change.

At this time, we would like to solicit your suggestions for relevant experts to participate in the preparation of the Third Assessment Report. You are welcome to nominate yourself. Three general categories of experts have been identified by the IPCC:

- **Lead Authors** (primary responsibility for coordinating chapters and major sections of chapters based on inputs from others and a review of the literature; the task of the lead authors is a demanding one--the time commitment envisaged is of the order of a month or two per year for 1998, 1999 and 2000)
- **Contributing Authors** (support the lead authors by preparing technical information in the form of text, graphs, or data for assimilation into the draft section).
- **Review Editors** (identifying reviewers for the "expert" review process; ensuring that all substantive expert and government review comments are afforded consideration; advising lead authors on how to handle contentious/controversial issues; and ensuring genuine scientific controversies are reflected adequately in the text.; the time commitment is approximately 6 weeks during 1999).

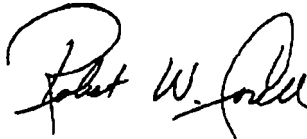
The U.S. Government seeks your input on experts from government, academia, industry, environmental organizations, and other non-governmental bodies that might be nominated by the U.S.. Once your suggestions are received, an inter-agency process will be used to determine which go forward as U.S. Government nominations, and how the nominations will be prioritized/categorized.

Due to the significant time commitment involved, we request that you carefully consider the names that you suggest and, if possible, obtain their concurrence before sending the name forward. We also plan to send forward a fourth category of "resource persons" who might be available on an ad hoc basis to address technical questions, participate in expert review, or attend specific expert meetings.

Note that if the U.S. Government nominates an individual as a Lead Author, Contributing Author, or Review Editor (but not as a resource person), travel support will be provided at government rates (coach class) through the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.

Please submit your nominations, including c.v.'s using the attached form by February 9, 1998. Thank you in advance for your participation.

Yours sincerely,



Robert Corell
Chair, Subcommittee on Global Change Research

SUGGESTIONS OF EXPERTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE IPCC

Please submit one form for each nominee along with curriculum vitae and/or one page biographical sketch. Note that this form consists of two pages.

Full Name: _____
Title: _____
Affiliation: _____
Full Address: _____

Tel: _____
Fax: _____
Email: _____
Expertise: _____
Nominated by: _____

What role would you recommend that this expert play in the preparation of the Third Assessment Report? (Please try to select one only, recognizing that this may differ by chapter).

- ☐ Lead Author (coordination and integration of scientific/technical information)
- ☐ Contributing Author (support lead author in preparation of specific text/data)
- ☐ Review Editor (ensure scientific/technical validity and balance)
- ☐ Resource Person (address technical questions, participate in expert review, attend expert meetings, etc.)

Has this person been contacted and given concurrence to be nominated?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Please include a curriculum vitae and/or one page biographical sketch and submit by February 9, 1998 to:

Melissa J. Taylor, USGCRP Office
400 Virginia Avenue, SW, Suite 750
Washington, DC 20024
tel: 202 314 2239/fax: 202 488 8681
email: mtaylor@usgcrp.gov

For each nominee, please also submit Page 2 which covers subject area.

- Page 2 -

Name of Expert: _____

Please indicate the most appropriate subject area(s); if you are designating more than one, please rank with 1's indicating highest relevance/priority and 2's indicating secondary relevance/priority.

Working Group I: Climate System	
	The Climate System: An Overview
	Radiative Forcing of Climate Change
	Observed Climate Variability and Change
	Physical Climate Processes and Feedbacks
	Biological Climate Processes and Feedbacks
	Climate Models: Evaluation
	Global Climate Models: Projections of Future Change
	Regional Information: Models and Projections
	Changes in Sea Level
	Detection of Climate Change and Attribution of Causes
	Advancing our Understanding
Working Group II: Impacts and Adaptation	
	Forests and Forestry
	Agriculture and Food Security
	Rangelands
	Deserts
	Soils and Land Degradation
	Mountain Regions
	Cryosphere
	Hydrology and Water Resources Management
	Freshwater, Wetland, Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (including Fisheries)
	Infrastructure in Coastal Zones and on Small Islands
	Human Settlement Patterns and Conditions
	Energy, Industry, and Transportation
	Financial Services (including Insurance)
	Human Health
	Integrated Assessment
Working Group III: Mitigation Options	
	Potential of technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gases from energy supply and demand, industrial and transportation sources, waste disposal, agriculture and forestry, etc.
	Potential of technologies and practices to enhance the removal of greenhouse gases, including both biological sinks and technologies to capture and store carbon and technologies.
	Barriers to effective use, diffusion, and transfer of these technologies and practices.
	Policies and policy instruments to harness the potential of technologies and practices and to overcome barriers, including incentives for the penetration of new technologies, national and regional information centres, public and private sector R&D programs, fiscal instruments (taxes, subsidy elimination, internalization of externalities, negotiated agreements, joint implementation, emissions trading and regulation)
	Global assessment of the mitigation potential of these technologies, practices and policies.
	Regional assessment of the mitigation potential of these technologies, practices and policies for all sectors and for sources and sinks, including their local and regional dimensions.
	Assessment of emission scenarios to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and of the relevant policy mix underlying these scenarios.
	Costs and benefits of achieving different emission profiles and different stabilization levels and costs and benefits of achieving different emission limitation and reduction profiles at a regional level, including cross-sectoral assessment of the use of discount rates.
	Assessment of the social, economic and environmental impacts of mitigation actions on all countries, including impact on trade relations.
	Assessment of decision-making frameworks involving both adaptation and mitigation approaches, equity and sustainable development considerations, integrated environmental assessment tools and other relevant aspects, including synergy with other regimes.

Draft - Friday Feb 20

U.S. Government Nominations for the IPCC Third Assessment Report:

Working Group II

FORESTS AND FORESTRY

Convening Lead Authors:

~~Robert Dixon~~
Roger Sedjo ✓

Lead Authors:

Ron Neilson, USDA/FS
Daniel Botkin, George Mason U
Jayant Sathaye, LBNL
Henry Shugart, U of VA

sequestration →

Allen Solomon, EPA

most centralist

Contributing Authors:

Robert Dixon, US Country Studies Program
Marc Abrams, Penn State U
Neil Sampson, The Sampson Group
Linda Joyce, USDA/FS
J.G. Isebrands, USDA/FS
Peter Groffman, Inst for Environmental Studies
Olga Krankina, OSU
Steve McNulty, USFS
Sandra Brown, U of IL/EPA
Richard Birdsey, USDA/FS
James Teeri, University of Michigan
Richard Zepp, EPA/NERL
Mitchell M. Dubensky, American Forest & Paper
Virginia Burkett, USFS DOI

Review editor:

Steven Hamburg, Brown U
Thomas Loveland, USGS EROS

} ?

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Convening Lead Authors:

John Reilly ✓

Lead Authors:

Richard Adams, OSU
Otto Doering, Purdue U

← Economists

Contributing Authors:

Kenneth Kunkel, Illinois State Water Survey
Allen Hartwell, USDA/ARS
Ronald Sass, Rice U
David Campbell, Mich State U
Peter Groffman, Inst for Environmental Studies
Hugo Rogers, USDA/ARS
Keith Paustian, CSU
Stan Wullschleger, ORNL
John Everett, NOAA
Bruce Kimball, USDA

Francisco Tubiello, Columbia University

Review editor:

Norm Rosenberg, PNL
William Easterling, Penn State U
Vern Cole, Colorado State University

RANGELANDS

Convening Lead Authors:

Lead Authors:

Dennis Ojima, CSU/NREL
Ron Neilson, USDA/FS
Jack Morgan, USDA

Contributing Authors:

Arvin Mosier, USDA/ARS
David Campbell, Mich State U
Wayne Polley, USDA/ARS
Mark Weltz, USDA/ARS
Richard Zepp, EPA/NERL

Review editor:

Steven Hamburg, Brown U
Linda Joyce, USDA/FS

DESERTS

Convening Lead Authors:

Lead Authors:

Ron Neilson, USDA/FS

Contributing Authors:

Review Editor:

Peter Groffman, IES

SOILS AND LAND DEGRADATION

Convening Lead Authors:

Lead Authors:

Peter Groffman, Inst for Environmental Studies

Contributing Authors:

Hari Eswaran, USDA/Nat Res Cons Div
Thomas Loveland, USGS
Hartwell Allen, USDA

Review editor:

Steven Hamburg, Brown U
Michael Farrell, ORNL

MOUNTAIN REGIONS

Convening Lead Authors:

Lead Authors: Allen Solomon, EPA
Douglas Fox, Colorado State U

Contributing Authors: Roger Barry, U of CO
John Harte, UC-Berkeley
Mathias Vuille, U Mass
Jerry Brown
Frederick Nelson

CRYOSPHERE

Convening Lead Authors:

Lead Authors: John Everett, NOAA

Contributing Authors: Roger Barry, U of CO
Richard Alley
David Robinson, Rutgers U
Raymond Assel, NOAA/Great Lakes Env. Res.
Jerry Brown, Int'l Permafrost Assoc.
Frederick Nelson, U of Del
Gunter Weller, U of AK-Fairbanks

HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Convening Lead Authors: Charles Howe, U of CO
David Zilberman, UC-Berkeley

Lead Authors: Kenneth Strzepek, U of CO
Gene Stakhiv, USACOE *Corps of Engineers*
Robert Naiman, University of Washington

Contributing Authors: Anthony Fisher, UC-Berkeley
Tom Barnwell, EPA/NERL
Philip Chao, USACOE
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