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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	White House Conference on Climate Change Master Guest List [partial] [PII] (9 pages)	00/00/0000	b(6)
002. list	RSVP List for October 6, 1997 Climate Conference [partial] [PII] (13 pages)	10/01/1997	b(6)

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FIVE CLIMATE CHANGE PRINCIPLES

October 22, 1997

Global climate change is the premier environmental challenge and opportunity of the 21st century, and the risks it poses justify sensible preventive steps. Addressing this issue is one of the United States' greatest imperatives, for this and future generations. Recognizing the solid foundation of climate science, President Clinton is committed to strong and sensible action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions -- including realistic and binding emissions targets.

President Clinton's climate change plan is based on **five key principles**:

- **Guided by science.** The vast majority of the world's scientists have concluded that if the countries of world do not work together to cut greenhouse gas emissions, temperatures will rise and disrupt the global climate. Indeed, most scientists say this process has already begun. But there is much we still don't know about how the climate and human health will react to increased greenhouse gas concentrations. That's why the President's plan includes regular science reviews, to ensure that our policies are guided by the best science available.
- **Market-based, common-sense tools.** We have learned that the costs of protecting the environment is substantially lower if we harness the power of markets to do so. That's why the President's plan emphasizes flexible and market-based mechanisms. His plan includes a domestic and international permit trading system for greenhouse gas emissions, similar to the highly successful permit trading system that has dramatically cut acid rain at a fraction of the predicted cost.
- **Seek win-win solutions.** There are a multitude of win-win solutions to reducing carbon emissions, that can improve our energy efficiency and save consumers money. For example, a breakthrough in fuel cell technology announced yesterday will clear the way toward developing cars that are twice as efficient as today's models -- cutting pollution while also cutting driving costs. The President believes that we must seek such win-win solutions to addressing climate change.
- **Global participation.** Climate change is a global problem, and requires a global solution. A ton of carbon emitted in Argentina has just as much effect on the global climate as a ton of carbon emitted in the United States -- and within the next few decades, emissions from developing countries are expected to exceed those from developed countries. And many win-win opportunities exist to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. That's why the United States has spear-headed joint implementation projects and the President has committed that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation.
- **Common-sense economic reviews.** Our knowledge of the challenges and opportunities we face will grow over time. Therefore, the President is calling for regular 5-year economic reviews and updates, to ensure that policy-makers, both in the Administration and in Congress, have the best possible information on how the economy is responding to the effort to address climate change, how other countries are performing relative to their own commitments, and how the climate is changing in response to human activities.

THE PRESIDENT'S THREE-STAGE PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE

October 22, 1997

Reflecting his five key principles, the President's plan will proceed in three stages:

- **Stage 1: Priming the Pump Through R&D, Tax Incentives, Incentives for Early Action, Federal Leadership, and Industry Consultations.** The first stage of the President's package includes a 9-point action plan -- including \$5 billion in tax incentives and spending for R&D and energy efficiency, incentives for early action, a set of Federal government energy initiatives, and industry-by-industry consultations to explore their best ideas on how to reduce emissions in a cost-effective manner (including market-oriented standards for energy efficiency). The first economic review would occur near the end of Stage 1.
- **Stage 2: Review and Evaluation.** The second stage, which would begin around 2004, will build upon the programs adopted in Stage 1, by including a review of our progress and an evaluation of next steps as we move toward a market-based permit trading system for carbon emissions. During this second stage, the details of the permit system would be refined and perhaps tested. Such a permit system is similar in concept to the one that dramatically cut acid rain emissions -- although the scale would be significantly larger than the current acid rain program. The second economic review would occur near the end of Stage 2.
- **Stage 3: Meeting Binding Targets Through Domestic and International Emissions Trading Program.** In the third stage, we would reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2008-2012, and below 1990 levels in the 5-year period after that, through a market-based domestic and international emissions trading system. Before beginning this third stage, the second economic update and review would allow Congress and the President to evaluate how the economy had responded to a decade's worth of experience in the first two stages of the President's plan. The President is committed to working with labor and Congress to insure that we give proper assistance to any workers dislocated by the changes in energy usage inherent in any climate change plan.

This three-stage program recognizes the long-term nature of the effort to address climate change in three ways:

- By adopting a graduated approach to emissions reductions, it allows us to exploit the tremendous opportunities for win-win reductions first.
- By adopting a system of regular scientific and economic updates and reviews, it allows us to monitor our progress and re-assess our success in reducing emissions, the state of scientific knowledge, and how the economy is responding to our efforts. Only after we have accumulated ten years of experience with the first two stages of the program would we enter the internationally binding period.
- By insisting that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation and by emphasizing the importance of an international trading system and joint implementation, we take advantage of low-cost reduction possibilities wherever they occur -- either here or abroad.

COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR EFFECTIVE, SENSIBLE ACTION

October 22, 1997

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET

Under the current international climate change agreement (signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992), industrialized countries accepted a non-binding emissions reduction goal. Most nations, including the United States, will fall short of meeting it. This fact, coupled with better scientific evidence on the seriousness of the climate change threat, led the U.S. to propose last year that a new agreement set binding limits on emissions. The proposed U.S. emissions target is designed to provide important environmental gains while maintaining strong economic growth. It is:

- **Realistic.** Seeks to return U.S. emissions to 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 and reduce them further thereafter. Rejects European proposal for more stringent early reductions, as well as the "do-nothing" approach of some interests.
- **Achievable.** By providing incentives for early action to reduce emissions, attacking domestic energy inefficiencies, securing flexible international implementation mechanisms, and putting in place a market-based domestic emissions trading system, the U.S. can reach 1990 levels in the proposed time frame with minimal economic costs.
- **Meaningful.** Achieving 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012 would amount to almost a 30 percent reduction off a business-as-usual path, an important first step on the road toward stabilizing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Emissions accounting will include all greenhouse gas sources and sinks (including reforestation).

FLEXIBLE, MARKET-BASED IMPLEMENTATION

Just as the effects of climate change will be felt globally, so too are the causes of climate change global in nature. Greenhouse gas emissions do equal harm to the atmosphere whether they come from a coal plant in China or a bus in Boston. For this reason, any regime to reduce greenhouse gases must be global. It must also allow all nations the ability to seek out the most efficient way of reducing emissions so that the greatest gains are achieved at the least cost. For these reasons, the United States strongly supports the inclusion in a new climate change agreement of two innovative, flexible mechanisms for reducing emissions:

- **International Emissions Trading --Using Markets to Lower Costs.** The principle of emissions trading is to use the efficiency of the market place to achieve environmental objectives at the lowest possible cost. Under an international emissions trading regime, a country (or firm) would be able to meet its emissions reduction target by reducing pollution itself, purchasing reductions from another country (or firm) that was able to achieve excess gains, or some combination of both.
- **Joint Implementation --A Global Solution to Low-Cost Reductions.** Joint Implementation (JI) is an innovative, market-based approach for addressing global climate change that uses international partnerships to achieve low-cost reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Under JI, a company in the United States invests in a project which reduces emissions in another country and uses those reductions as a less expensive means of meeting its own target.

PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In addition to its non-binding emissions reduction aim for developed countries, the Rio climate change agreement required all countries to take policies and measures to reduce emissions. Many developing countries have made real strides, through, for example, reducing energy subsidies. Nevertheless, given that developing country emissions will eclipse those from the developed world within several decades, these countries need to do more. Accordingly, the U.S. calls on developing countries to strengthen their existing commitments and to agree that their obligations must increase over time to include binding emissions limits. Our principles include:

- **Global Participation.** All countries must participate. Every nation would be required to take meaningful actions to limit emissions. The U.S. will not assume binding obligations until developing countries agree to participate meaningfully in the challenge of addressing climate change.
- **Equity.** The obligations of poorer and less developed countries should take into account their state of economic development and their relative contribution to the climate change problem.
- **Assistance.** While insisting that developing countries take meaningful actions to address climate change, the U.S. recognizes that many of these countries face significant development challenges that hamper their ability to reduce emissions. President Clinton is reemphasizing his commitment to working with these nations to help build more sustainable energy futures. This includes a \$1 billion package of assistance from USAID and a renewed commitment to provide financial assistance through the Global Environment Facility, as well as our pathbreaking joint implementation proposals.

FACT SHEET ON INTERNATIONAL EMISSIONS TRADING

October 22, 1997

Description

The principle of emissions trading is to use the efficiency of the market place to achieve environmental objectives at the lowest possible cost. Under an international emissions trading regime, a country (or firm) would be able to meet its emissions reduction target by reducing pollution itself, purchasing reductions from another country (or firm) that was able to achieve excess gains, or some combination of both.

Given an effective international regime, emissions trading provides a powerful incentive for nations to reduce below the amount required and then sell excess reductions to others who in turn avoid more costly actions. The U.S. has proposed that emissions trading be permitted among all countries that agree to a binding emissions target.

How it would work

Consider a simplified example for how international emissions trading might work. Country A and Country B must reduce emissions by 100 tons each. It might cost each country \$1,000 to reduce 100 tons individually for a total cost of \$2,000. However, if Country A could reduce its emissions by 200 tons for a total cost of \$1,500 and sell half of these reductions to Country B, the overall target would be achieved for \$500 less, a savings of 25 percent.

U.S. experience

Emissions trading is being used successfully at the domestic level to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions (which cause acid rain) under the Clean Air Act. Achieving targeted reductions was originally estimated to cost \$5 billion annually if traditional controls had been required and \$4 billion with emissions trading. A GAO estimate after the initial stage of emissions trading now puts the cost at \$2 billion per year, or 60 percent below the original estimate with pollution reductions significantly ahead of schedule. Emissions trading has also been successful in cutting the costs of phasing out leaded gasoline and in curbing the production of chlorofluorocarbons which deplete the ozone layer.

Cost savings

According to the 1997 Economic Report of the President, international emissions trading for carbon dioxide could lower the cost of reductions by 50 percent below the minimum achievable using purely domestic programs.

FACT SHEET ON JOINT IMPLEMENTATION

October 22, 1997

Description

Joint Implementation (JI) is an innovative, market-based approach for addressing global climate change that uses international partnerships to achieve low-cost reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Under JI, a company in the United States invests in a project which reduces emissions in another country and uses those reductions as a less expensive means of meeting its own target. The U.S. has proposed that a formal regime that gives credit for JI projects be part of a new climate change agreement.

How it would work

Consider the example of a project announced today as part of a pilot program on joint implementation instituted by the United States. Two U.S. companies (Solar Electric Power and Light of Washington, D.C. and Trexler and Associates, Inc of Oak Grove, Illinois) will work with Renewable Energy Services Company of Asia, Ltd. to market and install 812,000 solar home systems in Sri Lanka. These systems will replace the use of kerosene lamps for lighting and the use of diesel-electric charging of lead-acid batteries for powering small home appliances. The result will be a 1.5 million metric ton reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and cleaner energy for tens of thousands of people.

U.S. experience

Under the U.S. pilot program on JI (formed under the existing climate change convention), 28 projects have been approved in 12 countries, including Costa Rica, Bolivia, the Czech Republic, and Russia. These projects span a range of technologies, including solar, geothermal, and wind power; fuel switching for district heating; biomass energy; and reforestation. U.S. companies and organizations already participating include Commonwealth Edison, Wisconsin Electric Power, Kenetech Windpower, Sealweld Corp., American Electric Power, PacificCorp, Detroit Edison, Clean Air Coalition, and many others.

Benefits

Lower costs: JI provides a strong incentive for companies and countries to search the globe for the lowest cost ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Expanded exports of U.S. technology: The enormous potential for JI projects around the world creates major opportunities for the increased sale of U.S. energy efficiency and alternative energy technologies.

Technology transfer: Increased reliance on more energy efficient technologies and less carbon-intensive energy alternatives will help developing countries meet their growing energy needs with more environmentally sustainable solutions.

FACT SHEET ON FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT

October 22, 1997

Aggressive energy management can substantially reduce carbon emissions from the activities of the Federal government, which has the nation's largest energy bill at almost \$8 billion per year. Significant strides have already been made --energy consumption per square foot in Federal buildings is down 15 percent and energy use in civilian and military vehicles is down about 27 percent from 1985 levels. However, we can do much more.

The initiatives below will reduce Federal emissions of greenhouse gases through enhanced focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy. They address areas which can deliver the greatest energy savings, best leverage private sector funding and improve the Federal procurement system.

1. Expand Energy Savings Performance Contracting

- Expand use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts. ESPC uses private investment capital and expertise to accomplish energy and cost saving projects in Federal facilities. When a private sector firm which has invested in federal energy efficiency improvements is fully repaid from its share of the delivered savings, all additional savings accrue to the government. Streamlined ESPC contracts put in place by DOD and DOE are beginning to speed large investments in energy projects at Federal facilities. However, use of ESPC's is still limited in the Federal government. The Office of Management and Budget will lead an effort to increase their use. It will include new policy and budget guidance for agencies. ESPC authority can also be extended to other areas including:
 - *Leased Federal buildings.* These include buildings where the Government either pays for the energy use directly or in other building where ESPC can provide a better lease for the Government.
 - *Federal mobility.* There may be great potential for energy savings from more efficient energy use in aircraft, ships and vehicles.
 - *Water conservation.* Water conservation projects save energy because each gallon contains energy from pumping, heating, chilling or treatment.
 - *Non-federal facilities* where the Government makes indirect payment of energy expenses. These include, for example, National Guard facilities which the state owns but where the Federal Government covers utility expenses and public housing facilities which are Federally supported but owned by public housing authorities.
 - *State and local government facilities.* Federal energy experts can help transfer ESPC techniques to state and local governments so they can access this important approach to energy efficiency.

2. Improve Federal Procurement of Energy Efficient Technology

- *Accelerate the development of Product Energy Efficiency Recommendations.* These cover products that are in the top 25 percent of their class for energy efficiency or have Energy Star ratings, for example electric motors and air conditioning chillers. They provide a guide to Federal purchasers

FACT SHEET ON ELECTRICITY RESTRUCTURING

October 22, 1997

As part of his climate change initiative, President Clinton announced his support for appropriately crafted electricity restructuring legislation that will save consumers billions of dollars while reducing carbon emissions.

Description

The electricity sector is our nation's most capital intensive industry -- and has sales of over \$200 billion. Under electricity restructuring, competition would be the primary mechanism to set electricity generation prices. Utilities would open up their distribution and transmission wires to all qualified sellers. The transmission and distribution of electricity would continue to be regulated because they will remain monopolies for the foreseeable future. The system would be restructured, not deregulated. Done correctly, this process can save consumers in their utility bills and reduce carbon emissions. A properly structured retail competition system can deliver electricity more efficiently, and just as reliably, as our present system of regulated monopolies.

Cost savings

Most experts are confident that restructuring will reduce the cost of electricity, although there is a diversity of views over the potential size of the savings. Because the industry is so large, even modest savings represent billions of dollars. DOE economists estimate potential savings of \$20 billion a year, which would mean average direct savings of about \$100 a year to a typical family of four and indirect savings to such a family through lower cost goods and services of about another \$100 a year. Other studies predict far larger savings.

Carbon reductions

With appropriate market-based provisions, electricity restructuring legislation could reduce carbon emissions by creating incentives to produce and use electricity more efficiently and with less pollution. As emphasized at the White House Conference on Climate Change, two-thirds of the energy used to produce electricity is currently wasted. Restructuring should introduce incentives for reducing this waste heat. Restructuring legislation could also include other provisions -- such as various incentives and mandates to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy -- that offer potential carbon savings.

Next steps

The Administration looks forward to working with interested parties on crafting comprehensive electricity restructuring legislation.

of the energy efficiency level to request in a specification or procurement.

- *Establish as standard practice, the purchase of energy efficient products for Government use.* Traditionally, federal purchases have been based on lowest price, ignoring the substantial savings many energy efficient products can achieve over their life. The Executive Office of the President will lead an interagency team to streamline and update Executive Orders and procurement practices to encourage the acquisition of these products. Use of alternative contracting vehicles to acquire energy-efficient products will be encouraged, and purchase of products in the top 25 percent of class for energy efficiency or conforming to Energy Star standards will become standard practice, subject to necessary exceptions. The initiative will be augmented by publication of a "best practices" buying guide and expanded training of purchasing decision-makers.
- *Use consolidated purchasing to stimulate markets and lower prices.* Consolidated Federal purchasing can stimulate commercial markets for new and emerging products which offer greater energy efficiency, lower operating costs, and sales opportunities for small businesses that produce these products.
- *Increase Federal procurement of renewable energy.* In states that have implemented retail competition in their electricity industry, Federal facilities will work with their suppliers to ensure that the facilities purchase competitively supplied non-hydro renewable energy at levels equivalent to the percentage specified in that state's retail competition legislation.
- *Report Federal Agencies' Contributions to Reduction of Carbon Emissions.* This initiative will develop an appropriate measurement methodology to convert currently available data on Federal energy use to carbon emissions to aid national carbon reduction efforts.

3. Building for the 21st Century

- *Establish a new level of excellence for Federal building construction and renovation that incorporates energy efficiency, quality, affordability, and sustainability.* By using the latest construction techniques and tapping the knowledge of the building community and local partners, agencies will work to ensure that new Federal buildings achieve energy efficiency increases of 30-50 percent by 2000 as compared to existing facilities. This will be accomplished through a "whole building" approach that treats buildings as integrated systems rather than a series of independent component selections.
- *Deploy solar technologies in Federal buildings.* Show Federal leadership by installing solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems on 20,000 Federal roofs by 2010 in support of the President's 'Million Solar Roof Initiative'. Utilize alternative financing methods to provide the rapid infusion of investment necessary to support the cost-effective installation of these systems.
- *Expand the use of combined heat and power generation at Federal facilities.* Combined heat and power makes greater use of the waste heat produced in the generation of electricity.
- *Use biomass fuels in Federal boilers.* Biomass would come from agricultural and wood waste and methane from landfill and treatment plant operations.
- *Expand public awareness of energy efficient technologies.* By showcasing energy efficient and

renewable energy technologies at National Parks, Federal offices, embassies, military bases, and other facilities the public will be more aware of their potential to reduce pollution and lower costs.

- *Seek increased resources for civilian agency staffing to expand energy management activities and complete energy efficiency projects.* In recent years, budgets for energy management in several key agencies have been cut by more than 80 percent. These Federal appropriations often provide the most cost-effective funding for Federal energy efficiency projects.

4. Improve Aircraft, Ship, and Heavy Vehicle Fuel Efficiency

- *Public-Private partnerships to improve the energy efficiency of Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles.* Energy use in Federal aircraft, ships and vehicles, predominantly in the military services, is responsible for 43 percent of the \$8 billion Federal energy bill. This initiative would improve the energy efficiency of main propulsion systems, with particular emphasis on medium and heavy diesel engines and high performance turbine technology. The initiative -- designed along the lines of the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles -- would involve a partnership between Federal agencies and the private sector. Advances under this initiative will have significant application in commercial markets. In addition, the initiative will focus on near-term energy efficiency opportunities such as lighting retrofits on ships.
- *Increase the use of alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs) in the Federal fleet.* Federal agencies are increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles which, among other things, helps reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. This initiative would enhance the focus of the current program on AFVs such as electrics, hybrid-electrics, natural gas and renewable-fueled vehicles.

5. Greenhouse Gas Assessments

- Federal agencies will be required to assess their greenhouse gas emissions in major actions they undertake.

FACT SHEET ON U.S. GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM

October 22, 1997

Background: The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a National Research Program conducted under the auspices of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. The NSTC is a cabinet-level council established by President Clinton in November 1993 to coordinate Federal science and technology efforts. The program's fundamental purpose is to increase understanding of the Earth system, and of human and naturally induced changes in the Earth's environment, and thus provide a sound scientific basis for decision making on global change issues. The USGCRP began as a Presidential Initiative, and was codified by the Global Change Research Act of 1990. The overall FY 1997 USGCRP budget was \$1.81 billion.

The core program of the USGCRP is focused on four key scientific areas:

- *Seasonal to Interannual Climate Variability:* The development and refinement of forecasts of seasonal and interannual climate variability, including study and prediction of the El Niño phenomena.
- *Climate Change Over Decades to Centuries:* Analysis and projection of the effects of long-term climate change on natural resources, public health, and socio-economic sectors.
- *Changes in Ozone, UV Radiation, and Atmospheric Chemistry:* Research on the causes, rate, magnitude, and human health and ecological consequences of changes in stratospheric ozone, UV radiation, and atmospheric chemistry.
- *Changes in Land Cover and Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems:* Research on the causes and consequences of land-cover changes, and on basic processes governing the functions and structure of terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems.

New Research Directions: Global change research is providing the information about the changing Earth system, and in particular, about climate change, that is needed to achieve a sustainable future. New research efforts include:

- *A National Assessment of Climate Change Impacts* to aggregate information across regions and sectors, analyze national-scale consequences, and support development of mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- *Improved Regional-scale Analyses*, including regional estimates of the rate and magnitude of climate change, analyses of the environmental and socio-economic consequences of climate change in the context of other stresses, and integrated assessments of the implications for society and the environment of climate change.
- *Regional Workshops* to examine the vulnerabilities of various regions of the United States to climate change.

FACT SHEET ON PNGV

October 22, 1997

Announced at the White House on September 29, 1993 by President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and the CEOs of the domestic auto makers, the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) is a partnership between the U.S. Federal government (7 agencies and 20 federal laboratories) and Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors that aims to strengthen America's competitiveness by developing technologies for a new generation of vehicles. Its programs include research support for over 350 automotive suppliers, universities, and small businesses.

PNGV's long-term goal is to develop production prototypes of an attractive, affordable car that can meet all applicable environmental and safety times and achieve up to three times the fuel efficiency of a comparable automobile sold today. This would mean that a typical midsize car would be able to achieve 80 mpg. The partnership also aims to (i) improve automotive manufacturing, and (ii) introduce efficiency technologies into production vehicles as soon as they are economically justified.

There are numerous reasons for pursuing PNGV, including:

- **Environmental:** Automobiles are a major contributor to atmospheric carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas. Already, concentrations of carbon dioxide are 25 percent higher than pre-industrial levels and are expected to double within the next century. Since the number of registered vehicles in the United States is expected to climb from 194 million in 1993, to as many as 270 million in 2010, PNGV's success is critical to any program of controlling US and world greenhouse gas emissions. It will also result in low cost methods for controlling the emissions that contribute to urban air pollution.
- **Reducing U.S. Dependence on Foreign Oil:** The United States currently imports 50 percent of the oil we consume -- this share is expected to grow to more than 60 percent by 2010. Petroleum imports make up ten percent of our country's import inventory and account for a large chunk of the nation's trade deficit. This dependence on foreign oil makes the United States vulnerable.

PNGV Status Report: The industrial partners are now in the process of selecting technologies that will be included in concept vehicles that will be completed by the turn of the century. The federal agencies are working to revise their research priorities to support both technologies that can be incorporated in production prototypes for 2004 and that can be integrated into even more advanced vehicles that would be designed in later years.

The goal of the program, while extremely ambitious, still seems possible given the advances in key technology that have been achieved during the life of the program. These include advances in production of low-cost, light-weight materials for the vehicle body and frame; electrical control systems, batteries; and compact, inexpensive fuel cells -- including the new technology for using gasoline to power fuel cells announced yesterday; and, advanced internal combustion engines for use in hybrid vehicles.

FACT SHEET ON FUEL CELLS

October 22, 1997

THE BREAKTHROUGH: A gasoline-powered technology that would allow you to double the fuel efficiency of a car and emit half the greenhouse gases and virtually no other air pollution. For the first time, gasoline was used to produce electricity from a pollution-free fuel cell, allowing the use of the existing gasoline infrastructure. Previously, fuel cells have been powered by hydrogen or methanol, which are less convenient for use in cars.

The Department of Energy, together with Los Alamos National Laboratory, and A.D. Little, have developed a breakthrough fuel processor, which can extract hydrogen from gasoline and other fuels such as ethanol and natural gas. Last week, this fuel processor was combined with a fuel cell from Plug Power to demonstrate for the first time that a fuel cell electric car could be fueled by gasoline or ethanol. This eliminates the limited driving range and lengthy recharging times associated with electric cars that run on batteries.

WHAT IS A FUEL CELL: The fuel cell converts the chemical energy of a fuel directly into usable electricity and heat without combustion. Fuel cells are similar to batteries in that both produce a direct current by means of an electrochemical process, but fuel cells can operate indefinitely as long as fuel is supplied to them. Fuel cells can provide power for cars and other applications, such as electricity and hot water for buildings.

The Department of Energy working with its partners has brought down the cost of proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells by a factor of twenty in the last ten years. Continued R&D, coupled with the economies of scale from mass production of fuel cells as they enter the marketplace, should allow us to maintain this pace of cost reduction for another decade.

PARTNERSHIP FOR A NEW GENERATION OF VEHICLES (PNGV): The fuel cell breakthrough was accomplished as part of President Clinton's PNGV initiative, an innovative partnership between the government, the national laboratories, the big three automakers, and their suppliers. PNGV's goal is to develop a family-sized vehicle with triple the fuel efficiency of today's cars, without compromising cost or convenience.

POTENTIAL GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS: One-third of the nation's carbon dioxide emissions comes from the transportation sector, primarily cars. Fuel cell technology alone can directly double fuel efficiency and cut carbon dioxide emissions in half. In combination with other PNGV advances, such as lightweight materials and regenerative braking, fuel cells will allow a tripling of fuel efficiency and a further reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Powering the fuel cell with renewable fuels, such as ethanol, could eliminate automotive greenhouse gas emissions entirely in the long run. The buildings sector also generates one-third of the nation's emissions of carbon dioxide. A building that uses the electricity and hot water from a fuel cell fueled by natural gas would have about half of the greenhouse gas emissions of the average building today. Plug Power expects to introduce fuel cells for homes and other buildings in 2000 that will provide electricity for less than the current residential rate. By 2010, fuel cells in buildings could be providing emissions savings of five million metric tons of carbon.

FACT SHEET ON PATH

October 22, 1997

What is PATH? We are working to develop a partnership for 21st century housing bringing together government and industry to develop, demonstrate and deploy housing technologies, designs and practices that can significantly improve the quality of housing without raising the cost of construction. The **Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing** includes government (DOE, HUD, EPA, Labor, Commerce, FEMA, and DOD) and industry working together develop, demonstrate and deploy housing technologies and practices so that homes can be built cheaper, more environmentally sustainable, more disaster resistant, and provide a safer working environment.

PATH has a five-part approach:

- Industry-driven research on new technologies and practices
- Working with industry on pilot programs building thousands of marketable houses
- Streamlining of federal, state and local codes and regulations
- Judicious use of existing authority on standards
- Information campaign to influence consumer demand

R&D: Support more funds for accelerated research and demonstration of inexpensive, highly efficient, highly attractive housing. Link with million solar roofs program.

Standards: The success of PATH will in some part be based on utilizing existing authorities on standards for a select few products that have the potential for great savings. There are five appliance/products currently under review by DoE; Clothes Washers, Ranges/Ovens, Ballasts, Residential water heaters, transformers. Of these, the Clothes Washers and Water Heaters seem to have greatest potential.

Creating Markets: The key to making the Partnership successful will be the ability to create markets and consumer demands for homes that meet the PATH goals. The Partnership will work with states and communities to help them understand the benefits of building these homes, and the opportunities it affords the communities for economic growth. The Partnership will attempt to gain agreements between communities that PATH homes can go through an expedited permitting process.

Education and Outreach: Marketing the benefits of these homes to consumers and to encourage consumers to begin to ask for homes that are built to the quality level of >PATH= homes. This will need to be an intensive campaign of getting the message out to communities, builders and developers. This will provide incentives for more and more builders to want to build these homes.

Pilots: The pilots will play an important role in the success of PATH. The pilot sites will begin of developing the markets and demonstrate the feasibility of the homes. The pilot sites can also act as training sites for builders and community leaders to learn about the benefits of the technologies and as a classroom for training on how to use the technologies. Sites under consideration are Stapleton Airport, Denver (Redevelopment of old airport site near downtown) and Florida (Working with the State to link energy and environment to disaster resistance and affordability).

Regulatory Streamlining: Working with states and communities on making the code approval process more efficient and less time consuming.

FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL INDUSTRY SECTOR SAVINGS

October 22, 1997

The industrial sector produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. We can cut emissions substantially in this sector through the right mix of tax incentives, accelerated research and development, electricity restructuring, and environmental regulatory reinvention. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the industrial sector in 2010 by 28 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

Increasing Energy Efficiency: Energy audits encourage systematic approaches to energy efficiency that typically have high yields. Southwire Corporation, a large manufacturer of wire, rod, and cable, cut their use of natural gas by 60 percent and cut electricity use by 40 percent per pound of product produced. Motors consume 70 percent of industrial electricity used, and there is room for improving their efficiency. The Greenville Tube Company, for example, increased productivity by 15 percent, increased energy efficiency by 30 percent, reduced scrap by 15 percent, and achieved \$77,000 per year savings -- a 6 month payback -- by improving the efficiency of their motors.

Cogeneration (Combined Heat and Power): New technologies available in the industrial sector will allow us to capture the waste heat the U.S. now throws away. With the right policies, industrial cogeneration of natural gas or biomass could cut annual carbon emission significantly by 2010. Advanced turbines developed by DOE with industry will be available in three years (orders are already being taken). They have an overall efficiency of 80 percent to 90 percent, produce steam together with low-cost electricity and significantly reduce NOx emissions. These turbines can run on natural gas or biomass. Some industries have their own low-cost biomass feedstocks (for example, black liquor gasification in the pulp and paper industry), which makes possible cogeneration with nearly zero carbon emissions.

Expanding Industries of the Future: The seven most energy-intensive industries—steel, aluminum, petroleum refining, chemicals, pulp and paper products, glass, and metal casting—account for about 80 percent of the carbon emissions in U.S. manufacturing and more than 90 percent of the hazardous waste. Industry, partnering with the Department of Energy, has developed long-term visions of energy-efficient, low-polluting, highly competitive "Industries of the Future" as well as technology roadmaps to identify an R&D and deployment pathway to achieving the vision. Visions typically foresee annual energy efficiency improvements of 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent for two decades.

FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL BUILDINGS SECTOR SAVINGS

October 22, 1997

The buildings sector also produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. There is substantial opportunity to improve the energy efficiency of our buildings and the appliances in them. Many of these technologies improve the quality of service delivered (i.e. higher quality lighting), and have also been documented in a number of cases to improve productivity. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the buildings sector in 2010 by 25 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

Standards: Substantial carbon emissions reductions in 2010 can be achieved through existing authority of the Department of Energy to establish market-oriented efficiency standards for appliances, such as refrigerators and air conditioners. The Department of Energy uses a consensus-based approach in which manufacturers, environmentalists, consumer advocates, and the states work together to develop applicable standards.

Voluntary Programs: Significant carbon reductions in 2010 could also be achieved by expanding voluntary programs such as the joint EPA-DOE Energy Star program. Energy Star labeling has already transformed a number of markets. For example, it has cut the energy used by computers, monitors, and printers by 50 percent at virtually no incremental cost. It is now being extended to dozens of other products.

Adopting Best Electricity Engineering Practices: Electronic equipment consumes electricity in stand-by mode (even when not being used) generating 12 MMTs of carbon emission each year. Preliminary analysis suggests that 80 percent of that could be saved through adopting best engineering practices without reducing service.

Research and Development: Designing buildings with advanced technology can reduce energy consumption by 25 to 50 percent without increasing the building's initial cost. The extra cost of some of the energy-efficient equipment is offset by the smaller required heating and cooling system.

Combined Heat and Power: As in industry, we can reduce the carbon intensity of the buildings sector by accelerating the use of combined heat and power (CHP). Two CHP technologies—small turbines and proton-exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells—can convert natural gas to useful energy with 80 to 90 percent efficiency, significantly cutting carbon emissions from a building.

FACT SHEET ON POTENTIAL TRANSPORTATION SECTOR SAVINGS

October 22, 1997 ;

The transportation sector produces approximately one-third of total U.S. emissions. According to a recently released report from five of the nation's energy laboratories, programs such as the ones below can reduce emissions in the transportation sector in 2010 by 73 million metric tons even with no increase in energy prices.

High Efficiency Cars And Light Trucks: The goal of the President's Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles is to produce cars that are three times more efficient than current vehicles with no compromise in size, safety, comfort or cost. The objective is a production prototype vehicle with a fuel efficiency of 80 mpg in 2004 and commercial availability soon after. A variety of efficient technologies such as hybrid vehicle design, advanced engines, regenerative braking and lightweight materials are under development. These technologies are also applicable to light trucks and sport utility vehicles, so that a PNGV for these heavier passenger vehicles is quite possible with an expanded research effort.

High efficiency heavy trucks: Ongoing federal R&D on advanced diesel engines and lightweight materials have the potential to substantially reduce carbon emissions from heavy trucks. These technologies are projected to be available by about 2003 and be quickly adopted by trucking manufacturers since energy is a major cost component of freight transportation (a truck typically gets 7 to 8 miles per gallon while traveling over 50,000 miles a year).

Advanced Efficient Aircraft and Rail: Ongoing federal R&D on advanced aircraft engines, improved airframes, and air traffic control have the potential to improve aircraft energy efficiency by 35 percent, with an additional increment of carbon emissions reductions achieved by increasing the efficiency of trains.

Low-Carbon Fuel: Government-industry R&D partnerships have brought the cost of ethanol from cellulosic waste (such as crop waste) and dedicated crops (such as switchgrass) from \$3.60 per gallon in 1980 to \$1.20 per gallon today. Such fuels are carbon neutral because the crops capture carbon dioxide when they grow and release it during combustion.

Talking Points on President's Climate Change Proposal

October 22, 1997

The President has proposed an ambitious climate change plan that is environmentally strong and economically sensible. Based on the President's conviction that global climate change is the premier environmental challenge of the 21st century, the President's plan will proceed pragmatically -- in three stages and with periodic economic and scientific reviews -- to cut greenhouse gas emissions by almost 30% from levels projected for 2010.

In the first stage, the President's plan will provide funding, create incentives, build partnerships and give credit for early emissions reductions. The second phase, beginning around 2004, will review, evaluate and extend the efforts of the first phase while laying the groundwork for phase three. In phase three, an international and domestic emissions trading system would begin.

The President's plan includes the following key elements:

- **A binding, realistic target to reach 1990 emissions levels by 2008-2012.** This target is part of a comprehensive framework for agreement in Kyoto that also includes flexible, market-based mechanisms and the participation of developing countries. The President is also committed to reductions below 1990 levels in the five-year period that follows.
- **A \$5 billion program of tax cuts and R&D for new technologies.** To spur energy efficiency and the development of new technologies, the President proposes a major new package of tax cuts and R&D spending amounting to \$5 billion over five years.
- **Active consultations over the next 9 months on an industry-by-industry basis, with early credit for companies making early reductions.** The President is committed to working with business to get their best ideas on how they can best reduce their own emissions, and to rewarding firms that act early.
- **Developing countries must participate.** Climate change is a global problem, and requires a global solution. That's why the President has committed that the United States will not adopt binding obligations without developing country participation.
- **A domestic and international emissions trading system.** Such a system can harness the power of the market to reduce emissions, as it has with great success in the case of acid rain.
- **Encouraging the use of energy-efficient products.** The President will engage in a broad-based effort to expand the use of existing energy-efficient technologies.
- **Federal procurement and energy use.** The Department of Energy will spearhead a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Federal sources.
- **Electricity Restructuring.** To deliver a significant down payment on emission reductions, while saving consumers billions, we will pursue a bold plan for electricity restructuring.
- **Setting a concentration goal.** With advice from the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. supports developing a specific, long-term concentration goal for greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- **Transition assistance.** The President is committed to working with Congress and labor to ensure a just transition for any workers dislocated by the changes in energy usage inherent in any climate change plan.



Janet Yellen
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

OCT 16 1997

TO: NEC - Gene Sperling
NEC - Dan Tarullo
CEQ - Katie McGinty

CC: EOP - Todd Stern

FROM: Under Secretary Stuart E. Eizenstat *SE*
Under Secretary Timothy E. Wirth *TEW*

SUBJECT: Economics of Climate Change Policy

As we prepare for the President's announcement of the USG proposal for Kyoto and upcoming negotiations in Kyoto, we will face difficult questions about the cost to the US economy of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The public perception is that the Administration has dismissed the findings of the IAT's economic analysis and so we must be prepared to draw on other analyses to support the economic underpinnings of our target and timetable.

Of course, what we say about the economics of our target and timetable must be part of a larger message that the President conveys about our climate policy. The message should include several components, including a definition of the environmental goal (getting to safe concentrations of greenhouse gases) and the costs of inaction, technology initiatives and government-industry partnerships, financial instruments -- such as tradable permits -- that will lower the cost of our policy, and tax cuts if we raise revenue through permit auctions.

We have taken the liberty of drafting a "Q and A" on the underpinnings of our assessment of the economic impact of USG policy on climate change.*

Q: What will be the cost to the US economy of reducing greenhouse gas emissions? What economic analysis has the Administration used to guide USG policy on climate change?

A: The USG proposal calls for a target and timetable that is realistic and achievable. The USG proposal will allow us, quoting Dr. Janet Yellen, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, "to do it smart," thereby reducing costs and possibly producing net benefits for the US economy in the long run. The market-based mechanisms of the USG proposal will assure flexibility in the timing and location of reductions -- through multi-year emissions budgets rather than single year caps, international emissions trading and joint implementation, and expanded participation by developing countries -- and aggressively promote technological innovation. These kinds of mechanisms will minimize the cost of efforts to slow climate change.

In considering the economic impact of USG policy on climate change, the Administration has drawn on several economic analyses, including those of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and

the Energy Modeling Forum (EMF). These analyses provide valuable information, highlighting the benefits of market-based mechanisms, the need for "when" and "where" flexibility in implementing an emissions reduction program, and the importance of technological development and diffusion -- all of which are central pillars of the USG proposal for Kyoto. They indicate that a realistic and achievable policy will have only a modest impact on the US economy.

In particular, WRI assessed 16 economic models and found impacts ranging from 2.4% below to 2.4% above business-as-usual, or baseline, levels of US GDP in 2020, resulting from policies to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by 2010 and thereafter. WRI found that different models reach different conclusions because they start with substantially different assumptions. The costs of emissions reductions are lower when models assume that the US economy can adapt efficiently, that alternative non-fossil-fuel energy sources are available, that international trading and joint implementation are available, that revenues are "recycled" to cut taxes, and that greenhouse gas abatement avoids quantifiable damages from climate change or air pollution. According to EMF, costs are also lower when models include flexibility in the timing of emissions reductions.

Cost estimates at the "high end" of the WRI range arise from unduly pessimistic assumptions about the ability of the US economy to adapt to change, even in the long run, and opportunities for broad-based international participation, among other key factors. This pessimism is unwarranted. By including flexibility in the timing and location of emissions reductions and promoting technological innovation, the Administration is seeking to implement a policy which will minimize costs and possibly produce net economic benefits in the long run. The USG's proposal for multi-year emissions budgets, international emissions trading and joint implementation, and expanded developing country participation will promote when and where flexibility. Further, the USG's proposal for an aggressive program to promote research, development, and investment in energy-efficient technology will reduce costs.

* We are sending to you separately a memo regarding new developments that could further reduce the economic costs of climate change policy by redefining the calculation of the 1990 baseline, among other things. The range of economic impacts, as discussed in this memo, is without regard to the potential savings that we could gain if we chose to incorporate or otherwise build on those developments.

Drafted:

EB - VAGreenfield

Cleared:

EB/ESC - WRamsay

OES - MKimble

E - PBass

G - RPrudencio

S/P - Mlonata

Disavow Forecasts Disavow Econ

- ① Willing to keep quiet
- ② NOT willing to be advocate
 - Disavow Forecasts
 - Disavow Econ
 - How affect credibility in future

**White House Conference on
Global Warming and Climate Change
Draft Agenda**

10:00 - 10:05 Vice President Gore: *Welcome attendees; Introduces President Clinton*

10:05 - 10:20 President Clinton: *Opening Remarks:* Importance of Global Warming and Climate Change for the American People.

10:20 – 11:20 Science Panel Discussion:

Presenter: John Holdren, Harvard University:

11:30 – 12:30 Emission Reduction Technology and Policy Roundtable

Presenter: Robert Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury

12:30 – 2:00 Lunch

2:00 – 3:00 Kyoto Conference and U.S. National Interests Roundtable

Presenter: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State

3:15 – 4:15 Breakout Sessions

4:30 – 5:00 Vice President Gore: *Closing remarks:* The Road Ahead

5:30 – 6:30 White House Reception

10:00 – 10:05: Welcome

The Vice President will welcome attendees to the conference, and introduce the President.

10:05 – 10:20: Opening Remarks:

The President's opening remarks will be his opportunity to speak to the American people in a substantive way about global warming and climate change. His remarks should foreshadow the day's events, endorsing the scientific consensus behind climate change, asserting the importance of this issue to the American people, outlining that action will need to be taken, and embracing the broad outlines of the U.S. negotiating position going into Kyoto.

10:20 – 11:20: Science presentation:

Goal: To concisely describe what global warming and climate change are, and to present conclusively the scientific case that they are occurring, that they have real consequences for the American people, and that action is needed to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Physical science and impacts of global warming and climate change: John Holdren, Professor of Physics at Harvard University, will deliver a 15 minute lecture, using slide and video graphics to display three central aspects of global warming science: the physical processes that are underway, the impacts they may have on the United States and the rest of the world, and the level of certainty within the scientific community that global warming is really happening.

What is global warming and climate change: sources of greenhouse gases emissions; emission trends and projections; temperature and climate trends and projections;

What are the global impacts: increased storm activity; global sea rise; changes in arctic and tropical regions; changing soil, plant and water ecosystems; shifting diseases vectors; surprises.

How conclusive is scientific evidence for global warming: IPCC report; certainties and uncertainties of human fingerprint and of future projections of temperature, changing weather patterns, sea level rise, etc.

Discussion: Using Holdren's remarks as a point of departure, the President will then lead a conversation with a panel of three other scientists covering the science in more detail.

What this means for the United States: What are the likely or possible regional impacts within the U.S.? Are there any indications that climate change may already be occurring?

What most scientists say about skeptics arguments: Some say that the atmosphere is cooling rather than getting warmer: which measurements are we supposed to believe? Some people say the relevant warming has all happened before 1940, and that we may be entering a cyclical trough period: how can we tell that temperatures will continue to rise?

Why we need to act now: What will be the difference if we take steps now or twenty years from now? Won't our emissions reductions be dwarfed by the vast emissions that will come from the developing world later this century?

Panelists:

Robert Watson, Incoming Head of IPCC: nature of scientific certainty and international consensus, emissions concentrations and atmospheric temperatures.

[Diana Liverman, University of Arizona, Chair of National Academy of Science Committee on the Human Dimensions of Climate Change; or Barrien Moore, UNH]

[Jim McCarthy, Harvard University:]

11:30 – 12:30: Emission Reduction Policy Panel

Goal: To discuss policy options that allow us to reduce emissions without hurting our economy.

Opening presentation: Secretary Rubin should frame the discussion by giving an overview of where emissions come from domestically, and by reviewing what would be the key elements in a national policy to reduce emissions.

Where emissions come from: Heavy industry, broad utility energy supply to homes and businesses, and transportation account for 95% of emissions.

National targets: US will adopt a nation-wide binding emissions target.

Regulating emissions: Past regulatory experiences display a range of available options for limiting emissions: command regulation, market oriented trading system of emission permits (possibly including international trading and joint implementation), carbon tax.

How to reduce emissions: Across emissions sources, savings can be made in three key areas: more carbon-efficient uses of fossil fuels; development of alternative fuel sources (solar, wind, biomass); dissemination of existing energy efficiency technologies.

Discussion: The President would then lead a discussion that explores two central themes: possible emission reduction technologies and trading mechanisms and an assessment of the likely impact on our economy. For each theme, the President would ask key questions.

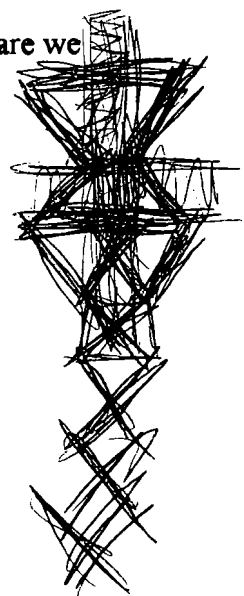
Trading and Technology: Is emissions trading the way to go? How have previous emission trading regimes worked? How can they be combined with other emission allocation systems? How can technology help reduce greenhouse gas emissions? What are the most promising technologies? Which efforts are likely to work best and how can government best support them?

Economy: Can we do this in a way that won't hurt the economy? In which industries are we likely to face challenges? In which are we likely to generate opportunities?

Participants: (ten from the following tentative list, pending review)

Ken Lay, Enron: gas and renewable energy specialist
 Fred Buckman, PacifiCorps: utility participating in a CO2 offset program
 Linn Draper, AEP: major coal utility that has taken voluntary actions
 Johnson Controls: energy efficiency experts;
 Robert Shapiro, Monsanto: strong on innovation and technology;
 Michael Porter, Harvard Business School
 Richard Sandor, Centre Financial & Chicago Board of Trade
 Fred Krupp, EDF: working with industry to forge a consensus on early action, JI
 Robert Solow, MIT: co-author of economists' letter on climate change
 John Sweeney, AFL-CIO: broad overview of organized labor
 William Nordhaus, Yale University
 Robert Repetto, WRI

- Wacker - CEO of GE.
 - Ag - Monsanto or Georgia Pacific.



2:00 – 3:00: International Negotiations Panel

Goal: To communicate the global nature of the problem; to identify the key issues outstanding in the negotiations; and to build support for the U.S. negotiating position.

Opening Presentation: Secretary Albright would introduce the international component of the climate change debate, with a focus on the Kyoto negotiation. She would provide a brief background on the Rio Climate Treaty, the Berlin Mandate, and the Geneva Declaration as setting the scene for the ongoing negotiations. After describing the U.S. position, she would summarize the current positions of key countries or country groupings (i.e., the EU, China, and the G-77).

The presentation should outline the breakdown of current and projected emissions from the OECD vs. the developing world. While underscoring the importance of reducing developing country emissions, Secretary Albright should make clear that such emissions must peak at a later date than ours, that this is a precedent used successfully in other global agreements (i.e. ozone), and that this will protect the environment. More broadly, climate change is a major foreign policy challenge in a post-Cold War world and U.S. leadership is vital to solving it.

Discussion: The Vice President would then lead a discussion, keying off the following questions:

The EU proposes reducing emissions 15% below 1990 levels by 2010. How do they expect to do it? Is such a target possible for us? How important are our proposals on flexibility for implementing the agreement, including joint projects with developing countries, banking and borrowing, and trading. How would a trading system work?

- Environmentally, what kind of emissions path does the developing world need to follow? What are the economic implications of having their emissions peak at a later date?
- Are emissions reduction strategies underway in the developing world? What are realistic obligations for developing countries to adopt in Kyoto with respect to their current and future emissions? How can the U.S. help developing nations achieve greater reductions?
- Is there a national security dimension to climate change?

Participants: (ten from the following tentative list, pending review)

Dan Esty, Yale University (negotiations status)

Sen. Robert Byrd (developing countries)

John Browne, BP (need for global action, EU?)

Roger Sant, AES (international energy, II)

Michael Bonsignore, Honeywell (developing countries, flexibility)

Frank Wisner, Former US Ambassador to India (reality check on developing country participation)

Gus Speth, Director UNDP (developing countries, what US can do to help)

Jessica Matthews, Carnegie Foundation (national security)

Daniel Yergin, Author (national security)

Jonathan Lash, WRI (emissions paths for developing countries, importance of II)

John Adams, NRDC (emission reductions)

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L* produced WRI's "The Costs of Climate Protection"

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Others

*Can a panelist at
RFF Conf Spring*

Larry Goulder *Stan-Ford
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* Nobel Prize

Proposed by [signature]

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Signed Economists letter			
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24 * Dale Jorgenson	Harvard	(617) 495-4661	(617) 495-7730
22 William Baumol, NYU		(212) 995-5943	(212) 995-3932
Other Comment WCEA Richard Schmalensee	MIT, Sloan School of Management	(617) 253-2957	(617) 258-6855
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8 Frank Fisher, MIT		(617) 253-3373	(617) 253-4096
24 Claudia Goldin, Harvard		(617) 495-3931	(617) 868-2742
17 Ned Gramlich, U.Mich/ FRB nom.		(313) 764-9483	(313) 763-9181
14 Lawrence Klein, U.Penn *		(215) 898-7713	(215) 898-4477
20 Anne Krueger, Stanford		(415) 723-0188	(415) 725-5702
24 Larry Katz, Harvard		(617) 495-5148	(617) 868-2742
4 Robert Litan, Brookings/Former OMB official		(202) 872-6828	(202) 797-6004
5 Van Ooms, CED Committee for Economic Development		(202) 296-5560	(202) 223-0776
24 Jeff Sachs Harvard Institute for International Development		(617) 495-4112	(617) 495-8685
29 James Tobin *	Yale Univ.	(203) 432-3720	(203) 432-6167
12 John Harsanyi * Univ. Calif. - Berkeley, Haas School		(510) 642-5588	(510) 642-4700

October 6 Science Panel

1. General Overview

John Holdren
Director, Program on Science, Technology, and Public Policy
Harvard University

2. Levels of Certainty

Dan Albritton
Director, NOAA Aeronomy Laboratory

Alternative:

Jerry Mahlman
Director, NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

3. Why the Skeptics are Wrong

Bob Watson
Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

4. Northeast Impacts

Berrien Moore
Director, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space
University of New Hampshire

Alternative:

Eric Barron
Director, Earth System Science Center
Pennsylvania State University

5. Western Impacts:

Paul Risser
President
Oregon State University

Alternatives:

Jane Lubchenco
Professor of Marine Biology and Distinguished Professor of Zoology
Oregon State University

Diana Liverman
Director, Latin American Area Center
University of Arizona

6. Extreme Events:

Tom Karl
Senior Scientist
NOAA National Climatic Data Center

Alternatives:

Don Wilhite
Director, National Drought Mitigation Center
University of Nebraska

Frank Nutter
President
Reinsurance Association of America

PROBLEM / ~~What about?~~ ~~DO IT?~~ ~~1 Technology~~ ~~2 Efforts to Reduce Carbon~~

Domestic Policy Panel

In order to lead the international action necessary to begin to address climate change, it is clear that the United States will have to restrain and reverse our emissions growth in the next century. Our ultimate goal must be to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gasses at an acceptable level. Our past efforts to address difficult environmental problems have shown that if we plan wisely and use flexible, transparent, and accountable market-based solutions, we can protect the environment without threatening our economy.

I. What specifically can I do to encourage technological advances that will help us to slow carbon emissions? How important is it for Federal efforts to supplement and catalyze market incentives for technology improvements? In addition to providing the right market incentives for technological development, where specifically are the Federal government's efforts best focused?

create jobs and enhance economic growth.

- ✗ Holdren
- Jorgensen
- Get names of other technology people from TJ et. al.
- Solow
- Munnell

II. Very specifically, balancing the benefits of acting against the costs of doing so, how aggressive should we be in reducing carbon emissions?

- Cline
- ✗ Nordhaus
- Jorgensen
- Dudek (EDF)
- Blinder
- Solow
- Katz
- ✗ Tyson

III. What can we do to ensure the U.S. industry remains competitive? In which industries are we likely to face challenges? In which are we likely to generate opportunities?

- Krugman
- Esty (?) -- good because he has links to the greens
- ✗ AFL-CIO
- Ehrlich
- Cooper
- Repetto
- Sachs
- ✗ Stiglitz

IV. What is the most efficient way of reducing carbon emissions?

>>[Follow-up: How much can we learn from the SO2 trading program that we already have, to ensure that carbon reductions are undertaken efficiently?]

V. Are there suggestions you have for how the U.S. Government itself can be more efficient in using energy?

Former government officials: Deutsch

VI. Can you recommend any kind of safety valve to protect the economy against unexpectedly high costs of reducing emissions?

Nordhaus

Katz

Tyson

August 19, 1997
International Panel

For starters, it will be useful to have someone (either the President or a kick-off panelist) sketch a comparison of developed v. developing countries emissions, demonstrating that OECD have historically emitted the most (and the US as the biggest emitter of OECD), but that developing countries will surpass the developed world sometime early in the twenty-first century. The speaker should demonstrate not only that developing countries' emissions need to be reduced but also that their emissions can peak at a later time than ours. The discussion would then explore several key questions:

- Do we really need an international treaty? Why do we need a treaty now?

Daniel Lashoff
Jonathan Lasch
Jessica Matthews

- The Europeans have proposed to reduced emissions to 15% below 1990 levels by the year 2010. Is that realistic? How are they going to reach this goal?

Eileen Claussen
Wolfgang Reineke
Joseph Stiglitz

- Will action we take change our relationship with OPEC and other energy producing nations (including some traditional allies, such as Australia)?

Ross Gelbspan (?)
Daniel Yergin

- What obligations is it realistic to expect developing countries to take at Kyoto with respect to their current and future emissions? What implications will this action have for the ultimate success of our own efforts to reduce emissions? That is, how much will we diminish the benefits from our efforts to reduce emissions if we do not have some commitment from developing countries?

John Browne
Sen. Byrd
Sen. Lugar

- How can the US help encourage developing countries begin to take action on their emissions? Are there particular things we can do with respect to China and India, in particular? (Joint implementation, GEF) How would an international trading system work?

Dan Dudek
Enron
Joe Stiglitz

- Our negotiators have been asking that a final agreement have several important elements that ensure flexibility for how the agreement is implemented, including developing country commitments, banking and borrowing, international trading, and an escape clause. How critical are these elements?

**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
BREAK-OUT SESSIONS**

BREAKOUT #1

Lawrence H. Summers
Deputy Secretary
Department of Treasury

Timothy E. Wirth
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
Department of State

E. Linn Draper
Chairman
American Electric Power

CEO > *Sandor, Richard*
Centre Financial Products

Maury, Samuel L.
The Business Roundtable

CEO > Percy, Steve
BP America

Wolf, James
American Standard Companies

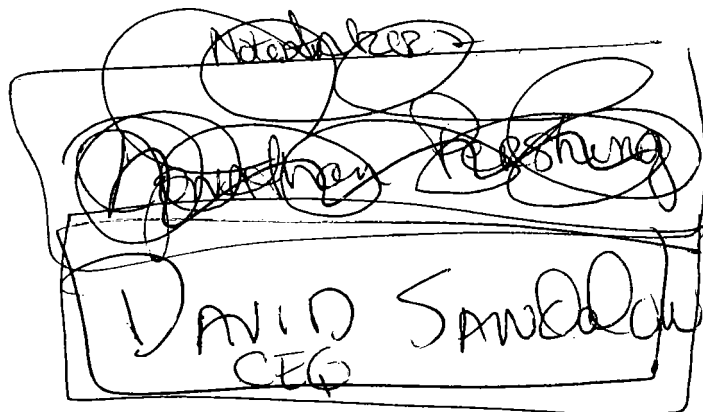
Wilson, John Hill Tucker
Morgan Stantley & Co, Inc.

Brody, Steve
Pioneer Hi-Bred International

CEO > Bayless, Charles
Tucson Electric

Pres. > Cherry, Bud
Oxbow Power Corp.

Lovejoy, Thomas
Smithsonian Institution



20 Total
5 CEO's / Pres.

Henry, Wolcott C. III
The Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation

CEB Braun, Gerald
Solarex

Lash, Jonathan
World Resources Institute

Mahlman, Jerry D. Dr.
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics
Laboratory/NOAA

McCarthy, James J.
Harvard University

Snyder, Jennifer L.
NAACP

Amb. Robert Gallucci, Dean
Walsh School of Foreign Service
Georgetown University

Faye, Kevin
International Climate Change Partnership

BREAKOUT #2

Kathleen McGinty
Chair
Council on Environmental Quality

James Lee Witt
Director
FEMA

Liverman, Diana
Chair
NAS Committee on Human Dimensions of
Global Climate Change
University of Arizona

Papay, Larry
Bechtel Corporation

Rubin, Harvey
Clerk, Circuit of County Courts
Dade County, Florida

Cooney, Wilson Charles "Bill"
USAA

Nutter, Franklin
Reinsurance Association of America

Harlan, Robert C.
Owens Corning

Ramsey, Stephen D.
General Electric Co.

Coors, John
CEO
Golden Genesis

Weiner, Scott
President
Ballard Power Generation

21 TOTAL

5 CEO/Pres.

Notetaker

~~Jonathan Pershing~~
Jonathan Pershing

Pres. > Ratcliffe, David
Southern Company

Campbell, Bob
CEO
Sun Oil Company

Eachus, Ron
Oregon Public Utility Commissioner

Pres. > Pilko, George
Pilko & Associates, Inc.

Callahan, Debra Jean
League of Conservation Voters

Adesanya, Babafemi A.
Environmental Justice & Technology
Center
Hampton University

Kimmelman, Gene // Silbergeld, Mark
Consumers Union

Bergsten, C. Fred
Institute for International Economics

Jones, Charlie
National FFA Organization

Thomas, Bob Associate Dean
Georgetown School of Business

Turner, Ted
Time Warner

Pyle, Barbara
TBS / CNN

BREAKOUT #3

William Richardson
Ambassador to the U.S. Mission
to the United Nations

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Stavins, Robert
Harvard University
John F. Kennedy School of Government

Bonsignore, Michael
President & CEO
Honeywell Corporation

Buckman, Fredrick
CEO
Pacific Corporation

Thorn, Terence H.
Senior VP
Enron Corp.

Ehrlich, Everett M.
ESC Company

Symons, Joanne L.
Symons Public Affairs, Inc.

Levinson, Richard
American Public Health Association

Yeselson, Richard
Industrial Union Dept.
AFL-CIO

Dushaw, James
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers

20 Total

Not/2 CEO
 Not/2

Melinda Knuble

Kagbo, Robert
Associated Consultants, International

~~Pope, Carl~~
~~Sierra Club~~

Fuller, Kathryn
World Wildlife Fund

Husker, Karl
Center for International and Strategic Studies

Molina, Mario
MIT

Schwartz, Rabbi Daniel
National Religious Partnership for the Environment

Edith Brown Weiss, Professor of International Law
Georgetown University

Fri, Robert
National Museum of Natural History

Gatto, Stephen
BC International, Inc.

18 Total

3 CEO / Pres.

BREAKOUT #4

James B. Steinberg
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

J. Brian Atwood
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Schmalensee, Richard
MIT Sloan School
Director, Center for Energy & Environmental Policy Research

Willrich, Mason
CEO
Energy Works

McDonald, Gail
 Global Climate Coalition

Wilhelm, Paul J.
 USX Corporation

CEO Sant, Roger
 AES Corp.

Stempel Robert
Energy Conversion Devices

Solt, John Charles
 Catalytica Combustion Systems, Inc.

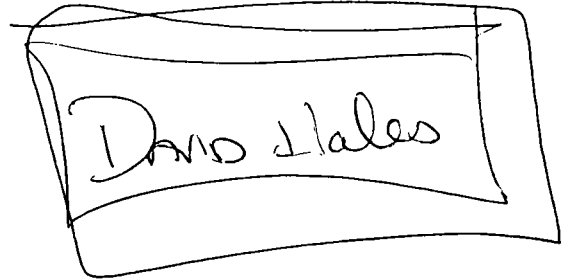
Dillion, Dr. Thomas
 Science Applications International Corp.

Shaffer, Gails
 Business and Professional Women/USA

Pope, Karl
Sena Club

Shavel, Ira
 Putnam, Hayes, & Bartlett, Inc.

Panayotou, Theodore
 Harvard University



Chandler, William Upton
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Esty, Daniel
Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy

Christiansen, Rev. Drew S. J.
U. S. Catholic Conference

Greenbaum, Dan
Health Effects Institute

Murphy, Dale, Assistant Professor
International Business Diplomacy
Georgetown University

Pres > Trexler, Mark C. Dr.
Trexler & Associates, Inc.

21 Total

4 CEO/ G Mgr.

BREAKOUT #5

Carol M. Browner
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Kitty Higgins
Deputy Secretary
Department of Labor

Repetto, Robert
World Resources Institute

Sweeny, John
AFL-CIO

Smith, David
 Public Policy Department
 AFL-CIO

Becker, George F.
 United Steel Workers of America

Jachowski, Kathleen P.
 Federated Women in Timber

Roberts, Cecil
 United Mine Workers of America

(CEO) > Coffman, Vance D.
 Vice Chairman & CEO
 Lockheed Martin Corp.

(CEO) > Hemminghaus, Roger R.
 Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp.

Deavenport, Earnest W. , Jr.
 Eastman Chemical Co.

Gieszl, Yale
 Senior VP
 Toyota Motor Sales
 USA, Inc.

Nickel
DAVID Gardner

Codey, Lawrence
CEO
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

General Manager } Freeman, S. David
L.A. Dept. Of Water & Power

Roy, Ellen
Intercontinental Energy Co.

McKibben, Bill
Author

Ringo, Jerome C.
Progressive Resources Inc.
National Wildlife Federation

Daigle, John Douglas
Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana

Tucker, Connie
Southern Organizing Committee

Wilburn, Susan
District of Columbia Nurses Association

Dr. Angela Yergin
Georgetown University

BREAKOUT #6

Dan Tarullo
Assistant to the President
for International Economic Policy

Richard Rominger
Deputy Secretary
Department of Agriculture

Holdren, Dr. John
Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences
Harvard University

Nordhaus, William
Yale University

Shields, Frank W.
State Representative
Oregon State Legislature

Wood, Randolph (Randy) (Sub for Gov. Ben Nelson)
Director
Nebraska Dept. Of Environmental Quality

Cassidy, Dr. John
United Technologies Research Center

LeMaster, Lynn
Edison Electric Institute

Roen, Nancy H.
Senior VP
Florida Power & Light Co.

Burton, Bradley
AFL-CIO

Perkins, Jane
AFL-CIO

Bill Davis
Niagara Power

22 Total

0 LED

NT

Charlie Pauls

Cornell, Alston
Georgia Pacific

McArthur, Lee
Boeing

Matson, Pamela
Stanford University

Gelbspan, Ross
Author

Ris, Howard
Union of Concerned Scientists

Schlickeisen, Rodger
Defenders of Wildlife

Wayburn, Laurie
Pacific Forest Trust

Schwartz, Frederick A. O. Jr.
Cravath, Swaine & Moore

Cooper, William
Executive Vice President
Georgetown University

Montgomery, Brad
National Future Farmers of America

Neumaier, Gerhard
Ecology and Environment, Inc.

Sloterbeck, David
US Fuel and Security, Inc.

Edmonds, James
Battelle

BREAKOUT #7

Federico Pena
Secretary
Department of Energy

Dwight P. Robinson
Deputy Secretary
Department of Housing & Urban Development

Yeager, Kurt Eric
President
Electric Power Research Institute

Casten, Tom
President & CEO
Trigen Energy

Bates, Richard Brent
CEO
Sonat Energy Services

Boyce, Gregory H.
CEO
Kennecott Energy Co.

Correll, Alston Dayton
CEO
Georgia Pacific Corp

O'Sullivan, Brian Jack
CEO
Cannon Power Corp.

Smith, Dickinson
PECO Energy Co.

Johnson, David
Commissioner
Ohio Public Utilities Commission

20 Total

6 CEO/Pres

McDonough
Dan Reicher

McDonough, Bill
University of VA

Freeman, Robert
The Henry Center

Anderson, Merrill
Pure Energy, Corp.

Helme, Edward
Center for Clean Air Policy

Frishberg, Ivan
Director, Pirg's Higher Education Project

Gangloff, Deborah
American Forests

MacGillis, Brandon
Ozone Action

Colvin, Joe F.
Nuclear Energy Institute

Yost, Nicholas C.
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal

Edelin, Ramona
National Urban Coalition

Dorsey, Herman Sherwood, Jr.
American Association of Blacks In Energy

Weiss, Charles
Director, Science and Technology in International Affairs
Georgetown University

Garcia, Gustavo L. (Mayor Pro Temp)
City of Austin, Texas

23 Total
5 CEO / Gen Mgr.

BREAKOUT #8

Daniel R. Glickman
Secretary
Department of Agriculture

George Munoz
OPIC

~~George Munoz~~
~~OPIC~~

Joe Duffley
USIA

Whilite, Don
Director

National Drought Mitigation Center
University of Nebraska

Raf Pomerance

Hirshberg, Gary
CEO
Stonyfield Farm, Inc.

McLain, Phil
National Association of Wheat Growers

Swenson, Leland H.
National Farmers Union

Bently, Holly
National Future Farmers Organization

Tooman, Connie
International Director
Pioneer Hi-Bred International

Hankins, Grover
Texas Southern University, Thurgood Marshall School of Law

Bryant, Robert
Golden Spread Electric Cooperative

McWhinney, Robert T. Jr.
Stone & Webster Management Consultants, Inc.

Beder, Michael
US Fuel and Security Inc

General
Mgr.

Pres } McIntire, Lee A.

Bechtel Systems & Infrastructures, Inc.

LED } Kelly, Robert C.

Enron Renewable Energy Corp.

Gen. mgr. } Mayben, William R.

Nebraska Public Power District

Micheletti, Thomas A.

Northern States Power Company

Adams, John Hamilton

NRDC

Kamp, John Benjamin

Sierra Student Coalition

Gangloff, Deborah

American Forests

~~McDonough, William~~
~~University of Virginia~~

Barron, Eric J.

Penn State University

~~McKelvey, John~~
~~Midwest Research Institute~~

Barrows, Ed

Professor of Biology

Georgetown University

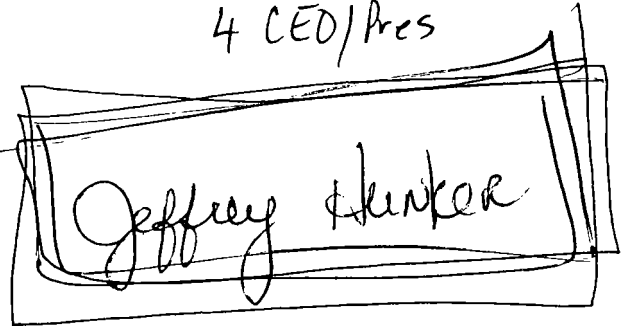
BREAKOUT #9

Bruce Babbitt
Secretary
Department of the Interior

Bob Mallet
Deputy Secretary
Department of Commerce

19 Total

4 CEO/Pres



Jeffrey Linker

Pres *✓* *Yergin, Daniel*
✓ *Cambridge Energy Research Associates*

Anderson, Ray Christie
 CEO
 Interface, Inc.

Peterson, Ralph R.
 CEO
 CH2M Hill Companies, Ltd.

Bell, Hays R.
 Eastman Kodak Co.

Blinder, Alan S.
 Princeton University

Marvin, Michael
 Business Council for Sustainable Energy

Rising, Nelson C.
 Catellus Development Corporation

Conlon, P. Gregory
 California Public Utilities Commission

CEO *✓* *Davis, William E.*
✓ *Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation*

McKelvey, John
McQuest Research
Institute

Hansen, Paul W.
Izak Walton League of America

Rosenbusch, Corey Shane
National FFA Organization

Starling, Raymond
National FFA Organization

McElroy, Michael B.
Harvard University

Smith, Mary Ann
Chicago Alderman and ICLEI Executive Committee

White, Alice Kernick
NAACP

McNeill, John
Professor of History
Georgetown University

Parkin, Rebecca, PhD
American Public Health Association

22 Total
3 CEO

BREAKOUT #10

Janet L. Yellen
Chair
Council of Economic Advisers

John Garamendi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Interior

Krupp, Fred
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund

Mathews, Jessica Tuchman
President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

O'Neill, Paul H., CEO
Alcoa

Engelhardt, Irl F.
CEO
✓ Peabody Holding Company, Inc.

O'Leary, Hazel R.
O'Leary & Associates, Inc

Freer, David
Pacific Enterprises

Malin, Clement B.
Texaco Inc.

Butler, Jolynn Barry
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Pres. ✓ Adock, J. Patrick
EIC

Childress, Mark Bradley
Environmental Working Group

Mark Mangel

Earl, Anthony S.
Center for Clean Air Policy

Carton, Jean
Garden Club of America

Risser, Paul G.
Oregon State University

Trenberth, Kevin Edward
National Center for Atmospheric Research

Walsh, Michael
Consultant

Linden, Eugene
~~self-employed~~

Mintzer, Irving Martin
Global Business Network

Uehlein, Joseph
Industrial Union Dept
AFL-CIO

Zinn, Kenn
AFL-CIO

O'Lesko, Kathy
Assoc. Professor of History
Georgetown University

24 Total
2 CEO

BREAKOUT #11

Rodney E. Slater
Secretary
Department of Transportation

Dirk Forrister
Director
White House Task Force on Climate Change

Jemison, Mae Carol Dr.
The Jemison Group, Inc.

Watson, Robert
Chair, IPCC
Director, Environmental Dept
World Bank

Comer, Clarence C.
CEO
Southdown, Inc.

Stempel, Robert C.
CEO
Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.

Williams, John
General Motors Corp.

Pestillo, Peter J.
Ford Motor Company

McBride, Tim
Chrysler Corporation

Deland, Michael
American Flywheel Systems

Florio, James J.
Florio & Perrucci, P. C.
Institute for Energy & Env. Policy

Sherry Goodman

Rinas, David
Holnam Inc.

Fani, Robert
Brooklyn Union

Friedman, Robert
The Heinz Center

Good, Mary
Venture Capital Investors

Gordon, Harry
Burt Hill Kosar Rittlelmann Associates

Levin, Peter L.
Boston University College of Engineering

Lovins, Amory Block
Rocky Mountain Institute

Lembert, Robert
RAND

Fehringer, Rachel
National FFA Organization

Hanson, Jaydee
United Methodist Church
National Religious Partnership for the Environment

Donohue, Jeannette
Cone Communications

Andlinger, Merrick G.
Pure Energy Corporation

Snyder, Timothy
Dean of Science
Georgetown University

BREAKOUT #12

Donna Shalala
Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

John H. Gibbons
Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of Science & Technology Policy

Karl, Tom
Senior Scientist
NOAA
National Climatic Data Center

Galanter, Ruth
 Council Member
 City of Los Angeles

~~Turner, Ted~~
~~Time Warner~~
~~Pyle, Barbara~~
~~TBS/CNN~~

Stroebe, Carol
 Children's Environmental Health Network

Epstein, Paul R.
 Center for Health & the Global
 Environment
 Harvard Medical School

McBride, Dr. Andrew
 City of Stamford Health Department

Patz, Jonathan A. MD, MPH
 Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
 & Public Health

Musil, Robert
 Physicians for Social Responsibility

21 Total
 0 CEO

Mark Schaka
 Interior

Shelton, Hilary O.
Deputy Director/Washington Bureau, NAACP

Morse, Steven
Minnesota State Senator

Nishida, Jane
Maryland Department of the Environment

Woodwell, George M.
The Woods Hole Research Center

Holdren, Cheryl
Energy & Resources Group

Karpinski, Gene
USPIRG

Hartke, Jan Alan
Earth Kind International

Henneke, Ben
Clean Air Action Corp.

Crow, Michael M.
Columbia University

Hicks, Janice
Professor of Chemistry and Director, Environmental Studies Program
Georgetown University

Members of Congress

Senator Max Baucus

Senator Frank Murkowski

Congressman Sherwood Boehlert

Congressman Sam Farr

Congressman Jim Greenwood

Congressman Lee Hamilton

Congresswoman Karen McCarthy

Congressman Brad Sherman

**White House Conference on
Global Warming and Climate Change
Draft Agenda**

10:00 - 10:05 Vice President Gore: *Welcome attendees; Introduces President Clinton*

10:05 - 10:20 President Clinton: *Opening Remarks:* Importance of Global Warming and Climate Change for the American People.

10:20 – 11:20 Science Panel Discussion:

Presenter: John Holdren, Harvard University:

11:30 – 12:30 Emission Reduction Technology and Policy Roundtable

Presenter: Robert Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury

12:30 – 2:00 Lunch

2:00 – 3:00 Kyoto Conference and U.S. National Interests Roundtable

Presenter: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State

3:15 – 4:15 Breakout Sessions

4:30 – 5:00 Vice President Gore: *Closing remarks:* The Road Ahead

5:30 – 6:30 White House Reception

10:00 – 10:05: Welcome

The Vice President will welcome attendees to the conference and introduce the President.

10:05 – 10:20: Opening Remarks:

The President's opening remarks will be his opportunity to speak to the American people in a substantive way about global warming and climate change. His remarks should foreshadow the day's events, endorsing the scientific consensus behind climate change, asserting the importance of this issue to the American people, outlining that action will need to be taken, and embracing the broad outlines of the U.S. negotiating position going into Kyoto.

10:20 – 11:20: Science presentation:

Goal: To concisely describe what global warming and climate change are, and to present conclusively the scientific case that they are occurring, that they have real consequences for the American people, and that action is needed to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Physical science and impacts of global warming and climate change:

10:20 - 10:35: *John Holdren, Professor of Physics at Harvard University*, will deliver a 15 minute lecture, using slide and video graphics to display three central aspects of global warming science: the physical processes that are underway, the impacts they may have on the United States and the rest of the world, and the level of certainty within the scientific community about the future impacts of global warming.

- **What is global warming? What is climate change? What are greenhouse gases?** An overview of the sources of greenhouse gas emissions; emission trends and projections; temperature and climate trends and projections.
- **What are the global impacts?** A catalogue of consequences: increased storm activity; global sea rise; changes in arctic and tropical regions; changing soil, plant and water ecosystems; shifting diseases vectors; surprises.
- **How conclusive is scientific evidence for global warming?** Description of the IPCC report; certainties and uncertainties of human fingerprint and of future projections of temperature, changing weather patterns, sea level rise, etc.

Discussion: Using Holdren's remarks as a point of departure, the President will then lead a conversation with a panel of three/four other scientists covering these issues in more detail.

10:35 - 10:45: Are there any indications that climate change may already be occurring?

Tom Karl, Senior Scientist, NOAA: Dr. Karl would review recent extreme incidents worldwide, as well as general trends in the increased severity of storm-related activity. The presentation could include photographs or graphics about extreme events. Follow-up questions could probe how much any one of these incidents might be attributed to global warming, as well as to the probability that this many extreme incidents might happen within so short a time period.

10:45 - 10:55: **What do most scientists say about skeptics arguments?** Some say that the upper atmosphere is cooling rather than getting warmer: which measurements are we supposed to believe? Some people say the relevant warming has all happened before 1940, and that we may be entering a cyclical trough period: how can we tell that temperatures will continue to rise?

Robert Watson, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Dr. Watson would discuss the nature of the scientific consensus, describe the history and

composition of the IPCC, and review the certainty which exists across the range of climate change issues. Follow-up: Some question the accuracy of the computer models upon which most climate projections are based. Can we trust them?

10:55 - 11:05: **What does this mean for the United States?** What are the likely or possible regional impacts within the U.S.?

Diana Liverman, Professor of XXX, University of Arizona. Could review the range of impacts on different regions of the country, describing region-by-region what might be expected to occur in the next twenty to thirty years. She might also discuss health impacts that we might be expected to see.

Don Wilhite, Director, National Drought Mitigation Center. Could review impact of droughts and floods on farmers and suggest future impacts if trends continue.

Follow up: Will different regions differ in the amount to which they will be effected? How much certainty do we have about impacts as specific as on any one region?

11:05 - 11:15: **Why we need to act now:** What will be the difference if we take steps now or twenty years from now? What kind of action should we take, considering we won't know for another twenty years whether our actions today have had any ameliorative effect? Won't our emissions reductions be dwarfed by the vast emissions that will come from the developing world later this century?

John Holdren: Could discuss relevant time lags, broad certainties and uncertainties about different climate scenarios, risk of "surprises," difficulties of making decisions amidst uncertainty, need for flexibility and creativity in policy process.

11:15 - 11:20: **Wrap-up:** President would summarize: Overwhelming scientific evidence points to a discernable human impact on the climate, with real effects on the American people and on our children. Action is needed to address this. Demanding absolute scientific certainty is asking for more than we have had in previous efforts to protect the environment. The key question is: how big a risk are we taking by not acting?

[Other possible topics: First Lady could focus on the possible health effects on children. Representatives from the reinsurance industry could review costs incurred in recent years.]

11:30 – 12:30: Emission Reduction Policy Panel

Goal: To discuss policy options that allow us to reduce emissions without hurting our economy.

Opening presentation: The key elements of a national policy to reduce emissions.

11:30 - 11:40: *Robert Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury.* Secretary Rubin would establish that we will adopt binding emissions targets, explain where emissions come from domestically, and outline what a national strategy to reduce emissions might look like. The presentation would include:

- **National targets:** US will adopt a nation-wide binding emissions target.
- **Where emissions come from:** 95% of US emissions come from heavy industry, broad utility energy supply to homes and businesses, and transportation.
- **How to reduce emissions:** Across emissions sources, savings can be made in three key areas: more carbon-efficient uses of fossil fuels; development of alternative fuel sources (solar, wind, biomass); dissemination of existing energy efficiency technologies.
- **Experience in regulating emissions:** Past regulatory efforts display a range of available options for limiting emissions: command regulation, market oriented trading system of emission permits (possibly including international trading and joint implementation), revenue-neutral auction or carbon tax.

Discussion: The President would then lead a discussion exploring (a) possible policy tools, such as emission reduction technologies and trading mechanisms, and (b) the likely impact on our economy of limiting carbon emissions.

11:40 - 11:55: **Regulation and Trading:** We have had extensive experience in trying to regulate pollution in this country. What kind of system did we set up to limit acid rain? Did it work? Is it analogous for our climate efforts, in scope and scale? If a permit trading scheme doesn't fully address carbon emissions, could it be combined with another emission allocation systems?

Richard Sandor, Chicago Board of Trade: Sandor could discuss how the sulphur dioxide trading system was designed, what the initial estimates were for permit costs, how those costs dropped as a result of fuel substitution and other factors. POTUS follow-up: Would establishing a carbon trading scheme be more difficult in scope and scale?

Fred Krupp, EDF: Krupp could talk about the gains to the environment from a trading system, including how national budgets would work, and how it would need to be adapted to address different emissions sources. Follow-up: How difficult will it be to ensure that we're monitoring all the emissions? How do we ensure that citizens are adequately rewarded for steps that they take on their own?

Linn Draper, AEP: Draper could talk about experiences of coal-burning utilities in adjusting to acid rain; efficiency and trading steps (including JI) that it might take under a permit system. He could also talk about efforts being considered to be more carbon-efficient in burning coal. Follow-up: What affect might energy restructuring have on adjusting to this kind of system?

Laura d'Andrea Tyson: Tyson could talk about the difficulties of adapting such a program to a problem ten-times the size of sulphur emissions, including administrative costs, allocation problems, difficulties in establishing baselines, etc. Follow up: Could a mixed system work, where permits were given for large energy providers, while also providing for incentives in specific sectors?

11:55 - 12:05: **Technology:** What are the most promising technologies in reducing the emissions from fossil fuels, particularly in the different emissions sources we heard about: power generation for industry; power use in homes and offices, fuel for transportation? How about shifting to renewable sources? How much can we expect to reduce emissions by increasing our energy efficiency?

Ken Lay, Enron: Lay could address the ability to shift to alternative fuels, such as natural gas and renewable energy sources. He might also talk about the capacity for exporting such technologies overseas, and about the growth capacity for this aspect of the energy industry. Follow-up: Is solar power ready for prime-time? How about wind? How quickly can we bring them fully into the market?

Fred Buckman, PacifiCorp: Buckman could talk about the ability of a large utility to adapt to low emissions standards, particularly based on his experience in the Oregon program. Follow-up: Would you pursue these investments if you did not need to reduce emissions? Would you pursue them without government help?

Robert Shapiro, Monsanto/Pete Correl, Georgia Pacific: Shapiro or Correl might address the ability for agribusiness not only to adapt to a new carbon regime, but to take advantage of many agricultural solutions to greenhouse gases, such as biomass or carbon sequestration. Follow-up: What is biomass, exactly? Are government R&D programs helpful in advancing these technologies?

Maxine Savitz, Allied Signal: Savitz could talk about the number of different efficiency technologies available, and about the potential scope of this market. Follow-up: Would companies such as yours be subject for credit for these gains in a trading system? How would we measure such gains?

Jack Welch, General Electric: Welch could talk about broad innovations in energy production and consumption, ranging from fuel efficient lighting and heating to the role that nuclear and hydro-energy could play in a carbon-free future. Follow-up: How important is nuclear energy in the strategy of other developed or developing countries for reducing emissions?

Michael Porter, Harvard Business School/Rich Richels, Energy Policy Research Institute: Either could discuss, from industry's perspective, why responding early to impending environmental/energy regulation is distinctly in the interest of American businesses. Follow-up: Do government R&D programs help in

advancing these technologies, or is regulation enough to spur investment?

Rich Richels, Energy Policy Research Institute: Richels could realistically assess the possibilities of these technologies in achieving our emission reduction goals. Follow-up: How quickly can we see gains from efficiency and other technologies?

12:05 - 12:25: **Economy:** Can we do this in a way that won't hurt the economy? Which industries are likely to face challenges? Which are likely to reap benefits?

Robert Repetto, WRI: Repetto would lay out the case that you can bring existing technologies on line quickly and cost-effectively to reduce our emissions, and that these introductions ultimately would have a positive effect on our economy. Follow-up: If these technologies are so efficient, why have companies not yet adopted them? What is the difference, from an environmental standpoint, if we bring these technologies on sooner rather than later? From a technology development standpoint, how important is a rapid time line?

Robert Solow, MIT: Co-author of economists' letter on climate change; could argue that, depending on how its done, climate mitigation does not necessarily have to have a negative impact on the economy. Follow-up: How uniform are economists in their views about the best way to address the issue?

John Sweeney, AFL-CIO: Broad overview of organized labor's position: that labor supports efforts that can be shown to help the environment, that won't hurt American competitiveness or move U.S. jobs overseas, or that won't send shockwaves through the American economy. Follow-up: What has labor's experience been with past emissions regulation?

Dale Jorgensen, MIT: Attempts to mitigate climate change can be done without significant adverse consequences, but the smart way to do so is to stretch out the implementation period over a longer time frame. Follow-up: From an economists' standpoint, will it be more difficult on the economy to take action if we allow current trends to continue? Is there value to our helping along key industries?

[Other possible topics: Student leader discusses local action in addressing climate change. Governor or Utilities Commissioner of Oregon discusses state program to address these issues.]

2:00 – 3:00: International Negotiations Panel

Goal: To communicate the global nature of the problem; to identify the key issues outstanding in the negotiations; and to build support for the U.S. negotiating position.

Opening Presentation: Introduce the international component of the climate change debate, with a focus on the Kyoto negotiation.

2:00 - 2:10: *Secretary of State Madeleine Albright*: Secretary Albright would provide a brief background on the Rio Climate Treaty, the Berlin Mandate, and the Geneva Declaration as setting the scene for the ongoing negotiations. After describing the U.S. position, she would summarize the positions of key countries or country groupings (i.e., the EU, China, and the G-77). She also should discuss:

- **Developed v. Developing Country Emissions:** breakdown of current and projected emissions from the OECD vs. the developing world.
- **Timing of emission reductions:** While underscoring the importance of reducing developing country emissions, make clear that such emissions must peak at a later date than ours, that this is a precedent used successfully in other global agreements (i.e. ozone), and that this will protect the environment.
- **Importance of American leadership:** Climate change is a major foreign policy challenge in a post-Cold War world and U.S. leadership is vital to solving it.

Discussion: The Vice President would then lead a discussion, keying off the following questions:

2:10 - 2:20: **Developed countries:** The EU proposes reducing emissions 15% below 1990 levels by 2010. How do they expect to do it? Is this target possible for us? How important are our proposals on flexibility for implementing the agreement, including joint projects with developing countries, and trading. How would a trading system work?

Dan Esty, Yale University Law School and School of Forestry: Esty could describe the origin and state of the Kyoto negotiations, discussing why developed countries have taken the lead, why the EU has staked out its position, and how this relates to future discussions. Follow-up: If Kyoto fails over developing country commitments, will those countries walk away from ever taking commitments?

John Browne, BP: Browne could lay out why international businesses would benefit by getting ahead of the game, but why flexible implementation strategies are critical. Follow-up: Where do you see the greatest potentials for progress with developing countries in reducing emissions?

Roger Sant, AES/Michael Bonsignore, Honeywell: Sant/Bonsignore could lay out the international possibilities for existing climate-friendly technologies, including carbon sequestration, and could outline the opportunities for export of these to the developing world, particularly if joint implementation were allowed. Follow-up: Are emissions reduction strategies underway in the developing world? Does JI achieve reductions that would not otherwise have occurred?

2:20 - 2:40: **Developing countries:** Environmentally, what kind of emissions path does the developing world need to follow? What are the economic and environmental implications of having their emissions peak at a later date? What are realistic obligations for developing countries to adopt in Kyoto with respect to their current and future emissions? How can the U.S. help these nations achieve reductions?

Jonathan Lash, WRI: Lash can discuss the emissions paths developing countries can legitimately adopt, and the impact it may have on their economies. He could also speak to the potential environmental advantages of JI in introducing technologies into the developing world. Follow-up: What effect would our adopting a later timetable have on the likelihood of getting developing countries to adopt binding targets?

Senator Robert Byrd, West Virginia: Byrd could lay out the Senate's action to date on climate change, and describe meaningful steps the developing world could take. Follow-up: How significant is the timing of developing country commitments?

Frank Wisner, Former US Ambassador to India: Wisner can speak to the energy development issues faced in developing countries, particularly those that see their energy needs expanding by as much as 7% per year. He also can discuss steps developing countries already are taking on the environment. Follow-up: How do developing countries view joint implementation? What more can we do to help them both meet their energy needs while protecting the environment?

Gus Speth, Director UNDP: Can speak to multilateral efforts being taken, and to the possible nature of an international emissions trading system. Follow-up: Will supervising a trading system create a new international bureaucracy? Will the U.S. sacrifice its sovereignty if it signs onto this treaty?

John Adams, NRDC: Adams can discuss how efforts to mitigate climate change in the developing world can help make important contributions on other critical environmental issues, such as saving forests and reducing smog and airborne pollution. He might also usefully touch on the difficult irony that while developing countries have contributed the least to current emission concentrations, they are most adversely effected by the consequences of climate change. Follow-up: What is an acceptable level of emissions growth for developing countries?

2:40 - 2:55: Is there a national security dimension to climate change?

Jessica Matthews, Carnegie Foundation: Can discuss preventing future loss of cropland, desertification, flooding, etc. Can also discuss competitiveness benefits from making our economy more energy efficient. Follow-up: Is it possible to fully protect ourselves from these consequences? Why are these developments our responsibility? How do they affect us?

Daniel Yergin, Author: Can discuss nature of our reliance on foreign oil, how it has increased over the last two decades, and the structure of defense and alliances we have built to protect our access to oil. Follow-up: Were we to be completely self-sufficient for our energy needs, wouldn't we still need to care about conflict in the Persian Gulf or Caspian Sea?

10/3 - 8:55

**White House Conference on Climate Change:
The Challenge of Global Warming
October 6, 1997**

^{10:30}
10:00 - ~~10:05~~ *Fr. O'Donovan*
Vice President Gore: *Welcome attendees*

~~10:05 - 10:20~~
President Clinton: *Opening Remarks*

³⁰ ²⁵
~~10:20 - 11:20~~
Panel I: The Science of Global Warming and Climate Change

Presentation: **John Holdren**, Professor, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Head of President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST).

Panelists: **Robert Watson**, Incoming Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Director for Environment, World Bank.

Tom Karl, Senior Scientist, NOAA, National Climatic Data Center.

Diana Liverman, Chair, National Academy of Sciences Committee on Human Dimensions of Global Change; Director, Latin American Studies Program, University of Arizona.

Don Wilhite, Director, National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska.

³⁰
~~11:30 - 11:45~~

~~Vice President Gore: *Remarks*~~

³⁰ ³⁰
~~11:45 - 12:45~~

Panel II: The Role of Technology in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Presentation: **Federico Peña**, Secretary of Energy.

Panelists: **Tom Casten**, President & CEO, Trigen Energy Corporation.

Michael Bonsignore, President and CEO, Honeywell Corporation.

Mason Willrich, CEO, EnergyWorks.

Kurt Yeager, President, Electric Power Research Institute.

Larry Papay, Bechtel Corporation

1:00-2:00

Lunch: Breakout Discussions with the Cabinet

2:15-2:30

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton: *Remarks*

2:30-3:30

Panel III: The Kyoto Conference and U.S. National Interests

Presentation: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State.

Panelists: James D. Wolfensohn, President, World Bank.

Richard Schmalensee, Professor of Economics and Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Director of MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research; member of Council of Economic Advisers, 1989-91.

Daniel Yergin, President, Cambridge Energy Research Associates; author of "The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power," winner of the Pulitzer Prize.

E. Linn Draper, Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, American Electric Power.

Fred Krupp, Executive Director, Environmental Defense Fund.

Mae Jemison, President, Jemison Group, Inc. and Jemison Institute for Advancing Technology in Developing Countries at Dartmouth University. Former NASA astronaut.

Jessica Tuchman Mathews, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

3:30-4:30

Panel IV: Climate Change Policy and the U.S. Economy

Presentation: Larry Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

Panelists: Robert Repetto, Vice President and Senior Economist, World Resources Institute. Co-author, "The Costs of Climate Protection: A Guide for the Perplexed."

William Nordhaus, Whitney Griswold Professor of Economics, Yale University.

Author of "Efficient Use of Energy Resources," "Managing the Global Commons."

Robert Stavins, Professor of Public Policy and Chair of Environment and Natural Resources Program, the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO.

Richard Sandor, Chairman & Chief Executive, Centre Financial Products Limited; Vice-Chair of Chicago Board of Trade.

5:30 - 6:30

Peter O'Keefe

10/03/97 02:23:12

PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cheryl M. Carter/WHO/EOP, Michele Jolin/CEA/EOP

cc:

Subject: Climate Conference

Michelle:

Please add these members to your breakout session lunches. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Peter O'Keefe/WHO/EOP on 10/03/97 02:13 PM -----

► Elisa Millsap

10/03/97 01:55:28 PM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Peter O'Keefe/WHO/EOP

cc: Raymond E. Donnelly III/WHO/EOP

Subject: Climate Conference

***Please let us know who they will be seated with during lunch!!! Thanks! Also, will they be seated with the Cabinet during the panel discussions???

EVENT: Climate Change Conference

DATE: Monday, October 6, 1997

TIME: 10:00am-4:30pm

LOCATION: ~~Georgetown University-Gaston Hall~~

MEMBERS ~~CONFIRMED TO ATTEND:~~

Senator Baucus

Senator Murkowski

Rep. Boehlert

Rep. Farr

Rep. Hamilton

Rep. Karen McCarthy

Rep. Sherman

Additions

of Congress

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001. list	White House Conference on Climate Change Master Guest List [partial] [PII] (9 pages)	00/00/0000	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council of Economic Advisers
Jolin, Michelle
OA/Box Number: 23916

FOLDER TITLE:

Climate Change [Binder] [2]

2017-1095-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
MASTER GUEST LIST

Michael R. Deland
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(b)(6)

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Technology

International

Health

✓ Labor

on original list

Environment

Human effects

[001]

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Human Effects ✓

Human Effects ✓

Utilities ✓

Utilities ✓

Enviro ✓

Utilities ✓

on original list

[001]

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Irl F. Engelhardt
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Human Effects ✓

Human Effects ✓

Manufacturing ✓

Energy ✓

Coal Energy ✓

Vehicle ✓

[001]

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President, Symons Public Affairs, Inc

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Brandon MacGillis

Director Of Research and Campaigns, Ozone Action

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(b)(6)

Howard Ris

Health ✓

Technology ✓

Energy ✓

Technology ✓

Environmental ✓

[001]

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Service ✓

Tech

International ✓

Business Management

Environ ✓

Tech ✓

(b)(6)

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Environ

Tech

Utilities

Manufacturing

Tech

Tech

[001]

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Manufacturing

~~Business~~

labor

[001]

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Manufact

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Gails Shaffer
Exec Director, Business and Professional Women/USA

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Manufact

William R. Mayben
President, Nebraska Public Power District

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Utilities

Robert T. McWhinney, Jr
President CEO, Stone & Webster Management Consultants, Inc

(b)(6)

Tech

Stephen Gatto

CEO, BC International, Inc

(b)(6)

John Charles Solt

Director, Regulatory Affairs, Catalytica Combustion Systems, Inc

(b)(6)

Alice Kernick White
NAACP

(b)(6)

Jennifer L. Synder
NAACP

(b)(6)

TECH

TECH

Heads

Heads

Handwritten notes at bottom of page, including dates and initials.

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002. list	RSVP List for October 6, 1997 Climate Conference [partial] [PII] (13 pages)	10/01/1997	b(6)

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S.V.P. LIST FOR OCTOBER 6, 1997 CLIMATE CONFERENCE As of 10/01/97-3:30 P.M.

NAME	COMPANY	WORK #	HOME #	OFFICE ADDRESS	D.O.B.	S.S. #	YES/NO
Abdoo, Richard	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.						No-Sugg Sub
Adams, John Hamilton	Nat'l Resources Defense Council (NRDC)	212-727-4498 212-727-4496	914-424-3474	40 W. 20th St., NY, NY 10011			Yes
Adcock, J. Patrick	EIC	303-473-9007	303-541-0966	1790 30th St. #440 Boulder, CO 80301		(b)(6)	Yes
Adesanya, Babafemi A.	Environmental Justice Technology Center, Hampton University	757-728-3836	757-766-2836	27 West Queensway, Suite 102 Hampton, VA 23669			Yes
Ahlmann, Raj	Employers Reinsurance Corp.	913-676-5202	913-897-5818	5200 Metcalf Overlank Park, KS			No
Alberts, Bruce	National Academy of Sciences	202-334-2100		2101 Constitution Ave. NW WDC 20418			No
Albritton, Daniel L. Dr.	NOAA Aeronomy Laboratory						No
Ames, Eugene	Venus Exploration, Inc.	210-225-4722	210-826-3860	700 N. St. Mary's St., Suite 1900 San Antonio, TX 78205			No
Anderson, Ray Christie	Interface, Inc.	770-437-6800	404-231-4671	2859 Paces Ferry Rd., Suite 2000 Atlanta, GA 30339		(b)(6)	Yes-
Augustine, Norman	Lockheed Martin Corp.	301-897-6185		6801 Rockledge Dr. Bethesda, MD 20817			No
Barnette, Hank	Bethlehem Steel Corp.	610-694-6137	610-694-2268	1170 8th Avenue, Bethlehem, PA 18016			No
Barron, Eric J.	Penn State Univ.	814-865-1619	814-466-6011	248 Deike, Penn State Univ. University Park, PA 16802			Yes
Bates, Richard Brent	Sonat Energy Services	205-325-7637	205-871-9465	1900 5th Ave. North, Birmingham, AL 35203		(b)(6)	Yes
Bayless, Charles	Tucson Electric Power Co.	520-884-3612	520-544-3801	PO Box 711 Tucson, AZ 85702			Yes

[002]

[002]

tel. Riley	Bechtel Group, Inc.	415-768-1415		PO Box 193965 San Francisco, CA 94119		No
Becker, George F.	United Steel Workers of America	412-562-2300	412-364-8052	Five Gateway Center, Suite 1201 Pittsburgh, PA 15222		Yes
Bell, Hays R.	Eastman Kodak Co.	716-722-5036	716-377-2984	1100 Ridgeway Avenue Rochester, NY 14652-6256	(b)(6)	Yes-Sub. for George Fisher [002]
Blinder, Alan S.	Princeton University	609-258-3356	609-921-9771	Dept. of Economics, Princeton, NJ 08544		Yes
Bossidey, Larry	AlliedSignal					No
Boyce, Gregory H.	Kennecott Energy Co.	307-687-6001	307-682-2807	Caller Box 3009 - 505 South Gillette Avenue Gillette, WY 82716		Yes
Braun, Gerald	Solarex	301-698-4265	301-208-6518	630 Solarex Court Frederick, MD 21703	(b)(6)	Yes [022]
Brobeck, Stephen	Consumer Federation of Am	202-387-6121				No
Buckman, Frederick W.	PacifiCorp	503-731-2146	503-397-8408	700 N.E. Multnomah, Portland, OR 97232		Yes
Burner, David	The BFGoodrich Co.	330-659-7700		4020 Kinross Lakes Parkway Richfield, OH 44286		No
Burt, Robert N.	PMC Corp.	312-861-5822	847-501-4213	200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601		No
Butler, Jolynn, Barry	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio	614-466-3101	614-855-0507	180 East Broad St.--12th Floor Columbus, OH 43215-3793	(b)(6)	Yes
Callahan, Debra Jean	League of Conservation Voters	202-785-8683	202-244-2599	1707 L St., NW WDC 20036		Yes [002]
Campbell, Rev. Dr. Joan Brown	Nat'l Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA	212-870-2141 212-870-3310	212-316-1853	475 Riverside Dr., Rm. 880 NY, NY 10115		No
Campbell, Robert H.	Sun Company, Inc.	215-977-3869	610-688-8415	Ten Penn Center 1801 Market St. Philadelphia, PA 19103	(b)(6)	Yes

EV	Cannon, Joseph A.	Geneva Steel			Provo, Utah		No
EL	Carroll, Philip J.	Shell Oil Co.	713-241-4301		PO Box 2463 Houston, TX 77252-2463		No
U	n, Jean	Garden Club of America	847-446-9347				Yes
U	Casten, Thomas R.	Trigen Energy Corp.	914-286-6614/6600	914-949-1634	1 Water St., White Plains, NY 10601		Yes
U	Cherry "Bud" Bernard H.	Oxbow Power Corporation	561-697-4300		1601 Forum Place, W. Palm Beach, FL 33401		Yes
EV	Childress, Mark Bradley	Environmental Working Group	202-667-6982	202-342-6123	1718 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Suite 600 WDC 20009	(b)(6)	Yes [002]
A	Christiansen, Rev. Drew S.J.	US Catholic Conference	202-541-3197	202-387-5375	3211 Fourth St. NE WDC 20017		Yes
U	Codey, Lawrence R.	Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	973-430-5670	732-974-8759	80 Park Plaza-4B Newark, NJ 07101		Yes
B	Coffman, Vance D.	Lockheed Martin Corp	301-897-6105	301-983-3534	6801 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20817		Yes
T	Comer, Clarence C.	Southdown, Inc.	713-653-8000	713-465-5661	1200 Smith St., Suite 2400 Houston, TX 77002		Yes
U	Connelly, Jr. Matthew	Ducks Unlimited, Inc.			One Waterfowl Way Memphis, TN 38120		No
I	Cooney, Wilson Charles "Bill"	USAA	210-498-4925	830-981-8581	9800 Fredericksburg Rd. San Antonio, TX 78288		Yes-Sub. For Gen. Robert Herres
A	Crow, Michael M.	Columbia University	212-854-2761	212-865-6494	205 Low Library, Mail Box 4312, NY, NY 10027	(b)(6)	Yes [002]
U	Dahlberg, Alfred William	Southern Co.	404-506-0500	770-270-1832	270 Peachtree St., NW Suite 2200 Atlanta, GA 30303		Yes
EV	Danson, Edward III	Am. Oceans Campaign	310-576-6162	310-394-3134			Yes
U	Dasburg, John	Northwest Airlines	612-726-8500		5101 Northwest Drive St. Paul, MN 55111-3034		No

u	Davis, William E	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	315-428-3500 Fax: 315-428-6025	315-685-1248	300 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13202	(b)(6)	Yes [002]
B	Deavenport, Earnest W., Jr.	Eastman Chemical Co.	423-229-4085	423-378-3602	PO Box 511 Kingsport, TN 37662	(b)(6)	Yes
	Flannery, Robert E.	Salomon Inc.	212-783-6535		7 World Trade Center NY, NY 10048	(b)(6)	No
	Dolan, Paul	Fetzer Vineyards	707-744-7482		PO Box 611 Hopland, CA 95449	(b)(6)	No
u	Dorsey, Herman Sherwood Jr.	American Association of Blacks in Energy	212-315-6740 Beeper: 917-632-3718	914-469-2080	850 12th Ave., 6th Floor NY, NY 10019	(b)(6)	Yes
u	Draper, E. Linn Jr.	Am. Electric Power	614-223-1500	614-791-0722	1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215	(b)(6)	Yes [002]
✓	Dushaw, James L.	Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	202-728-6062	703-451-3226	1125-15th St., NW Suite 1102 WDC 20005	(b)(6)	Yes
	Eaton, Robert James	Chrysler Corporation	248-512-6728		1000 Chrysler Dr., Auburn Hills, MI 48326	(b)(6)	No
	Ehrlich, Paul R.	Stanford University	650-723-3171		Dept. Of Biological Sciences, Stanford, CA 94305-5020	(b)(6)	No
A	Epstein, Paul R.	Center for Health & the Global Environment Harvard Medical School	617-432-0493	617-731-3167	260 Longwood Avenue, Rm. 263 Boston, MA 02115	(b)(6)	Yes
	Epstein, Paul R.	Center for Health and the Global Environment, Harvard Medical School	617-432-0493	617-731-3167	260 Longwood Ave., Rm. 263 Boston, MA 02115	(b)(6)	Yes
A	Esty, Daniel C.	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy	203-432-6256	203-271-3248	205 Prospect St. New Haven, CT 06511	(b)(6)	Yes [002]
	Fisher, Robert J.	The Gap, Inc.				(b)(6)	No
	Fisher, Richard	Morgan Stanley & Co.	212-761-4470		1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	(b)(6)	No
u	Florio, James J.	Florio & Perrucci, P.C. Institute for Energy & Env. Policy	732-562-9100	732-603-7215	371 Hoes Lane Piscataway, NJ 08854	(b)(6)	Yes

Freeman, S. David	LA Dept. of Water & Power	213-367-1338	310-230-0860	111 North Hope St., Rm 1550. LA, CA 90012	(b)(6)	Yes
Fri, Robert	National Museum of Natural History	202-357-2664	301-229-2129	10th & Constitution Ave., NW Rm. 421 WDC 20560	(b)(6)	Yes
Friedman, Robert	The Heinz Center	202-737-6307	301-951-4940	1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 735 South WDC 20004	(b)(6)	Yes
Fuller, Kathryn	World Wildlife Fund	202-778-9663	202-966-4840	1250 24th St., NW WDC 20037	(b)(6)	Yes
Fuller, Laurance	Amoco Corporation	312-856-2465		200 East Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601	(b)(6)	No
Gangloff, Deborah	American Forests	202-955-4500 X232	410-257-3264	910 17th St., NW Suite 600 WDC 20006	(b)(6)	Yes
Gelbspan, Ross	Author	617-738-5564	same	247 Kent St., Brookline, MA 02146	(b)(6)	Yes
Georgine, Robert A.	Building & Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO	202-347-1461		1155 15th St., NW, 4th Floor WDC 20005	(b)(6)	No
Gieszl, Yale	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	310-618-4785	310-377-7525	19001 South Western Ave. Torrance, CA 90509	(b)(6)	Yes-Sub. For Pres.
Gilmartin, Raymond V.	Merck & Co., Inc.	908-423-6811		PO Box 100 Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889-0100	(b)(6)	No
Gordon, Harry FAIA	Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates	202-333-2711 Ext. 6866	301-933-0726	1056 Thomas Jefferson St., NW WDC 20007	(b)(6)	Yes
Greenbaum, Dan	Health Effects Institute	617-876-6700	978-281-0329	955 Massachusetts Ave., 7th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139	(b)(6)	Yes
Greenspan, Maurice	Am. Int'l Group	212-770-7711	70 Pine St. NY, NY 10270		(b)(6)	No
Greenwald, Gerald	United Airlines	847-700-5488	312-280-8800	P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666	(b)(6)	Yes

	Haas, Robert D.	Levi Strauss & Co.				No
EW	Hansen, Paul W.	Izaak Walton League of Am.	301-548-0150	301-916-7837	707 Conservation Lane Gaithersburg, MD 20878	Yes [002]
B	Harlan, Robert C.	Owens Corning	419-248-8880	419-841-8733	One Owens Corning Parkway Toledo, OH 43659	Yes-sub for Glen Hiner
	Harvey, William R.	Hampton University	757-727-5231		Office of the President Hampton, VA 23668	No
EW	Hemminghaus, Roger R.	Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp.	210-641-8744	210-698-2482	PO Box 696000 9830 Colonnade Blvd., San Antonio, TX 78230	Yes [002]
A	Henry, Wolcott C. III	The Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation	202-298-7879	202-342-6686	2900 M Street, NW Suite 200 WDC 20007	Yes
B	Hirshberg, Gary	Stonyfield Farm, Inc.	603-437-4040	603-226-4260	10 Burton Dr., Londonderry, NH 03053	Yes
	Horn, Alan	Castle Rock Entertainment				No
	Idle, Douglas G.	Green Mountain Energy Resources	802-660-5639		55 Green Mountain Dr., PO Box 2206 So Burlington, VT 05407-2206	No
	Jachowski, Kathleen P.	Federated Women In Timber	307-587-2642	307-587-3723	P.O. Box 757-Cody Lumber Cody, WY 82414	Yes [002]
A	Jemison, Mae Carol Dr.	The Jemison Group, Inc.	281-486-7918	281-333-4389	700 Gemini, Suite 210 Houston, TX 77058	Yes
	Johnson, Samuel C.	S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.			1525 Howe St., Racine, WI 53403	No
	Johnson, James A.	Fannie mae	202-752-6790			No
EW	Kamp, John Benjamin	Sierra Student Coalition	860-685-6087	860-685-6087	Wesleyan Station Box 4677 222 Church St., Middletown, CT 06459-4677	Yes [002]
EW	Karl, Thomas R.	NOAA/NESDIS/ Nat'l. Climatic Data Center	704-271-4319	704-684-8535	151 Patton Ave., Asheville, NC 28801-5001	Yes

Karpinski, Gene	USPIRG	202-546-9707	703-524-1575	218 D St., SE WDC 20003	(b)(6)	Yes
Kelly, Robert C.	Enron Renewable Energy Corp.	713-853-7494	713-722-8730	1400 Smith St., Suite 408 Houston, TX 77002	(b)(6)	Yes
Kennedy, Donald	Stanford University	650-725-2745	650-326-9009	Global Env. Forum-Encina Hall Rm. 201 Stanford, CA 94305-6055	(b)(6)	No
Kimmelman, Gene	Consumers Union	202-462-6262	202-364-0864	1666 CT Ave., NW Suite 360 WDC 20009	(b)(6)	Yes
Krol, John A.	DuPont	302-774-4141		1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898	(b)(6)	No
Krugman, Paul	MIT				(b)(6)	No
Krupp, Fred	Env. Defense Fund	212-505-2122	203-972-3917	257 Park Ave. S. 16th Flr., NY, NY 10010	(b)(6)	Yes
Larsen, Marshall O.	BF Goodrich Aerospace	330-374-4340	330-659-2311	PO Box 5501 Akron, OH 44334-0501	(b)(6)	No
Lash, Jonathan	World Resources Institute	202-662-2555	202-537-1952	1709 NY Ave. #700 WDC 20006	(b)(6)	Yes
Levin, Peter L.	Boston University College of Engineering	617-353-2800	617-630-5623	44 Cummington Street, Boston, MA 02215	(b)(6)	Yes
Linden, Eugene	self-employed	212-522-4104	914-358-5634	c/o Time Magazine, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10020	(b)(6)	Yes
Liverman, Diana Dr.	Univ. of Arizona	520-626-7242	520-318-3185	Latin Am. Area Ctr. 103 Douglass Tucson, AZ 85721	(b)(6)	Yes
Lovejoy, Thomas	Smithsonian Institution	202-786-2263	703-442-0399	1000 Jefferson Dr., S.W. WDC 20560	(b)(6)	Yes
Lovins, Amory Bloch	Rocky Mountain Institute	970-927-3128	970-927-3128	1739 Snowmass Creek Rd. Snowmass, CO 81654-9199	(b)(6)	Yes-Sub.
Macpherson, and Dr.	Oregon State Univ.				(b)(6)	No

A	Mahlman, Jerry D. Dr	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory/NOAA	609-452-6502	609-883-6737	Box 308 Princeton University Princeton, NJ 08542	Yes
EM	Fin, Clement	Texaco Inc.	914-253-4724	203-226-4986	2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650	Yes
	Marvin, Michael	Business Council for Sustainable Energy	202-785-0507	202-667-2141	1200 18th St., NW, WDC 20036	Yes
A	Matson, Pamela	Stanford University	650-725-6812	650-852-9792	Dept. Geological & Environmental Sciences, Stanford, CA 94305-2115	Yes [002]
B	Maur, Samuel L.	The Business Roundtable	202-872-1260	301-299-9467	Suite 1100 1615 L St., NW WDC 20036	Yes
H	McBride, Andrew Dr.	City of Stamford Health Dept.	203-325-4396	203-325-0515	888 Washington Blvd. Stamford, CT 06904	(b)(6) Yes
A	McCarthy, James J.	Harvard University	617-495-2330	617-492-3076	MCZ, 26 Oxford St., Cambridge, MA 02138	Yes
A	McDonough, William	Univ. Of Virginia	804-924-7019	804-979-3033	Campbell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903	Yes
A	McElroy, Michael B.	Harvard University	617-495-2351	617-868-7409	Dept. Of Earth & Planetary Sciences 20 Oxford St. Cambridge, MA 02138	Yes
A	McKelvey, John	Midwest Research Institute	816-753-7600 Ext. 1203	816-942-3741	425 Volker Blvd. Kansas City, MO 64110	Yes
B	McLain, Phil	National Association of Wheat Growers	202-547-7800	704-876-3302	415 2nd St., NE, Suite 300 WDC 20002	Yes
	Mead, Dana G.	Tenneco, Inc.	203-863-1112		1275 King St. Greenwich, CT 06831	No
	Miller, Ernest	Cargill Inc.	612-742-6153		PO Box 5724 Minneapolis, MN 55440	No
B	Mintzer, Irving Martin	Global Business Network	301-587-8714	301-585-5457	9514 Garwood St., Silver Spring, MD 20901	Yes [002]
t.	Nordhaus, William	Yale University	203-432-3587	203-562-6804	28 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, CT 06561	Yes

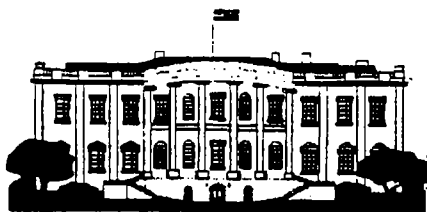
I	Nutter, Franklin W.	Reinsurance Association of America	202-638-3690	703-821-7884	1301 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Suite 900 WDC 20004	Yes
	Nutter, Franklin	Reinsurance Assoc. of America	202-638-3690	703-821-7884	1301 Penn. Ave., NW #900 WDC, 20004	Yes
EN	O'Leary, Hazel R.	O'Leary & Associates, Inc.	301-961-4049	301-913-0111	2 Wisconsin Circle Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Yes [002]
EN	O'Neill, Paul H.	Alcoa	412-553-3295	412-683-6867	425 Sixth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1850	Yes
u	O'Sullivan Brian Jack	Cannon Power Corporation	800-741-8280	604-926-1434	PO Box 1457 Tehachapi, CA 93581	Yes-Canadian Citizenship
A	Panayotou, Theodore	Harvard University	617-495-9173	617-484-3712	One Eliot St., Cambridge, MA 02138	Yes-Canada
	Parker, Vawter "Buck"	Earthjustice (formerly Sierra Club) Legal Defense Fund	415-627-6700		180 Montgomery St. Suite 1400 San Francisco, CA 94104	No
X	Patz, Jonathan A. MD, MPH	Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & Public Health	410-955-4195	410-377-5623	615 N. Wolfe St., Rm. 7041 Baltimore, Maryland 21205-2179	Yes
EN	Percy, Steve	BP America	216-586-3436	330-668-2892	200 Public Square, 10-3851 C, Cleveland, OH 44114-2375	Yes [002]
EN	Peterson, Ralph R.	CH2M HILL Companies, Ltd.	303-771-0952 X2522 303-713-2522	303-791-6016	6060 South Willow Dr. Greenwood Village, CO 80111	Yes
EN	Pilko, George	Pilko & Associates, Inc.	281-875-3700	281-360-6880	16945 Northchase Dr., Suite 2000 Houston, TX 77060	Yes
	Platt Lewis E.	Hewlett-Packard Co.	650-857-4022		3000 Hanover St. Palo Alto, CA 94304	No
	Price, High B.	National Urban League	212-558-5336	914-636-3413	120 Wall St., 83 Floor, NY, NY 10005	No

B	Pyle, Barbara Y.E.	TBS/CNN	404-827-1918	770-436-2059	One CNN Center, 6 North Atlanta, GA 30303 Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.	(b)(6)	Yes	[002]
EN	sey, Stephen D.	General Electric Co.	203-373-3067	203-255-3557	3135 Easton Turnpike Fairfield, CT 06431		Yes	
	Raven, Peter Dr.	Missouri Botanical Garden	314-577-5111	314-577-9569	PO Box 299 St. Louis, MO 63166-0299		No	
B	Rinas, David L.	Holnam Inc.	313-529-2411	419-868-8339	6211 N. Ann Arbo Rd. Dundee, MI 48131		Yes	
EV	Ringo, Jerome C.	Progressive Resources Inc. / National Wildlife Federation	318-438-5980	318-477-1721	P.O. Box 178 Lake Charles, LA 70602		Sub. For Mark Van Puten	
EV	Ringo, Jerome Claude	National Wildlife Federation	318-438-5980	318-477-1721	P.O. Box 178 Lake Charles, LA 70602		Yes	
B	Rising, Nelson C.	Catellus Development Corporation	415-974-3714	818-952-1160 415-788-5808	201 Mission St., 2nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94105	(b)(6)	Yes	[002]
A	sser, Paul G.	Oregon State University	541-737-2565	541-737-2610	646 Kerr Administration Building Corvallis, OR 97331-2128		Yes	
L	Roberts, Cecil	United Mine Workers of America	202-842-7220	540-659-1315	900 15th St., NW WDC 20005		Yes	
U	Roen, Nancy H.	Florida Power & Light Co.	561-691-7191	561-744-1486	700 Universe Blvd., Jons Beach, Florida 33477		Yes	
	Ruckelshaus, William D.	Browning-Ferris	206-674-3009		100 2nd Ave. Ste. 3700 Seattle, WA 98104		No	
F	Sandor, Richard L.	Centre Financial Products	312-554-3370	312-944-2757	311 So. Wacker Dr. Chicago, IL 60606	(b)(6)	Yes	[002]
B	Sant, Roger	AES Corp.	703-358-0510	202-337-5745	1001 N. 19th St. 20th Flr. Arlington, VA 22209		Yes	
	Sawhill, John C.	The Nature Conservancy	703-841-5330	202-338-4044	1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209		No	

EA	Schlickeisen, Rodger	Defenders of Wildlife	202-682-9400	703-683-2456	1101 14th St., NW Suite 1400 WDC 20005	(b)(6)	Yes
	Schultz, Howard	Starbucks Coffee Co.	206-447-1575		2401 Utah Ave. So. Seattle, WA 98134	(b)(6)	No
B	Swartz, Frederick A.O., Jr.	Cravath, Swaine & Moore	212-474-1444	212-410-6227	825 Eighth Ave. NY, NY 10019	(b)(6)	Yes
	Seacrest, Susan	The Groundwater Foundation	402-434-2740		PO Box 22538, Lincoln, NE 68542-2558	(b)(6)	No [002]
B	Shavel, Ira	Putnam, Hayes, & Bartlett, Inc.	202-828-3931	804-975-0950	1776 I St., NW, WDC 20006	(b)(6)	Yes
	Shupley, Walter V.	The Chase Manhattan Corporation	212-270-1380		270 Park Ave., NY, NY 10017-2070	(b)(6)	No
P	Silbergeld, Mark	Consumers Union	202-462-6262	410-889-6814	1666 CT Ave., NW Suite 360 WDC 20009	(b)(6)	Yes-Sub.-uncertain if Gene Kimmelman will be able to attend
	Smith, John F. Jr.	General Motors Corp.	313-556-5000		100 Renaissance Center, PO Box 100, MC: 482-A39-C08 Detroit, MI 48265-1000	(b)(6)	No
U	Smith, Dickinson M.	PECO Energy Co.	610-640-6600	610-525-7346	965 Chesterbrook Blvd., MC 63C-3 Wayne, PA 19087	(b)(6)	Yes-Sub. For McNeal [002]
	Show, John W.	CSX Corp.	804-782-1434			(b)(6)	No
	Stark, Brian	Johnson Controls, Inc.	414-274-4131		507 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202	(b)(6)	No
	Stavropoulos, William S.	The Dow Chemical Co.			2030 Dow Center Midland, MI 48674	(b)(6)	No
T	Stempel, Robert C.	Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.	248-280-1900	248-628-8322	1675 West Maple Road, Troy, Michigan 48084	(b)(6)	Yes
H	Stroebel, Carol	Children's Environmental Health Network	703-486-1664	703-685-7857	2600 S 16th St. #712 Arlington, VA 22204	(b)(6)	Yes-Sub for Joy Carlson [002]
Y	Swenson, Leland H.	National Farmers Union	202-554-1600 in Denver 303-338-2913	303-670-3487	400 Virginia Ave., SW, Suite 710 WDC 20024 11900 E. Cornell Ave., Aurora, CO 80014	(b)(6)	Yes

Talbott, Nelson S. (Bud)	Sawyer Research Products, Inc.	216-696-8211	440-247-5578	1422 Euclid Ave., Hanna Bldg., #1044 Cleveland, OH 44115	No
ias, Robert	Nissan Motor Corp. USA	310-771-3234		P.O. Box 191 Gardena, CA 90248	No
Thom, Terence H.	Enron Corp.	713-853-3071	713-467-0860	P.O. Box 1188 Houston, TX 77251-1188	Yes
Trenberth, Kevin Edward	Nat'l Center for Atmospheric Research	303-497-1318	303-497-1333	PO Box 3000 Boulder, CO 80307	Yes-New Zealand Citizenship
Trexler, Mark C. Dr.	Trexler & Associates, Inc.	503-786-0559	503-786-9830	1131 S.E. River Forest Rd. Portland, OR 97267	Yes [002]
Tucker, Connie	Southern Organizing Committee	404-755-2855 fax: 404-755- 0575	404-284-5811	PO Box 10518 Atlanta, GA 30310	Yes
Tyson, Laura	UC Berkeley				No
Wagner, H.A.	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	610-481-8684		7201 Hamilton Bldg., Allentown, PA 18195	No
Walsh, Michael	Consultant	703-241-1297	703-241-1297	3105 N. Dinwiddre St., Arlington, VA 22207	Yes [002]
Watson, Robert Dir. Env Dept.	World Bank	202-473-6965	703-430-8034	1818 H St., NW Rm. MC 5-119 WDC 20433	Yes- Sub. For James Wolfensohn
Wayburn, Laurie	Pacific Forest Trust	707-895-2080	707-895-2166	PO Box 879 Boonville, CA 95415	Yes
Whitwam, David	Whirlpool Corp.	616-923-3150		2000 M63N, MD#2600, Benton Harbor, MI 49022	No
Wilhelm, Paul J.	USX Corporation	412-433-6666	412-625-9339	600 Grant Street, Room 6144, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2749	Yes
Wilhelm, Paul J.	USX Corporation	412-433-6666	413-625-9339	600 Grant St., Room 6144 Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2749	Yes [002]
Wilhite, Donald A.	National Drought Mitigation Center- Univ. of Nebraska	402-472-4270	402-421-1001	241 LW Chase Hall Lincoln, NE 68583-0749	Yes

Woodwell, George, M.	The Woods Hole Research Center	503-540-9900	508-548-0680	Box 296, Woods Hole, Mass 02543		Yes
Yeager, Kurt Eric	Electric Power Research Institute	415-85-2456	408-738-4781	3412 Hillview Ave., PO Box 10412, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0813		Yes
Yergin, Daniel	Cambridge Energy Research Associates	617-441-2661	202-364-5323	20 University Rd., Cambridge, MA 02138	(b)(6)	Yes [052]
Yokich, Stephen P.	International Union, IAW	313-926-5201		8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, MI 48214		No
Yost, Nicholas C.	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal	415-882-2440 FAX: 415-543-5472	415-989-6437	685 Market St., 6th Floor San Francisco, CA 94105		Yes
Youngberg, Garth	Henry A. Wallace Institute	301-441-8777	301-445-4695	9200 Edmonston Rd., Suite 117 Greenbelt, MD 20770		No



THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

cc: JY
JAF
AM
RL
JA
MJ

Date: 10/3

To: Climate Change Contact

From: Kris Bolderston

Facsimile: _____

Telephone: _____

Subject: October 6th Conference

Pages: _____ (Including this cover sheet)

Comments: Please forward this to the appropriate people.

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THE WHITE HOUSE :

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 2, 1997

PRESIDENT CLINTON TO PARTICIPATE IN WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Washington, D.C. -- President Clinton will participate in the White House Conference on Climate Change: The Challenge of Global Warming at Georgetown University on Monday, October 6, 1997. The conference will include discussions on the scientific, technological, international and economic aspects of climate change. Participants will include scientists, economists, corporate executives, environmental, civic and labor leaders, small business owners, members of Congress and representatives of state and local governments.

The conference agenda consists of remarks by the President, Vice President and First Lady; panel discussions led by President Clinton and Vice President Gore and featuring Secretary of Energy Federico Pena, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Deputy Secretary of Treasury Lawrence Summers; and lunchtime & breakout sessions hosted by cabinet members and senior Administration officials. The conference is part of the Administration's ongoing effort to educate the American people about climate change and is designed to help inform the development of U.S. policy on this important issue. It will be broadcast live via satellite to more than thirty locations across the country. A detailed agenda and list of satellite cities is attached.

WHAT: President Clinton to attend White House Conference on Climate Change.

WHERE: Gaston Hall, Healy Building, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

WHEN: Monday, October 6, 1997
Conference: 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
(President's remarks and participation: 10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS (Breakout sessions will be CLOSED PRESS)

Press entrance: Will be directed on site.
Pre-set: 6:00-7:00 a.m.
Final access: 8:15-9:30 a.m.

NOTE: Media do not need to request credentials to cover this conference. Reporters must present valid photo identification and press accreditation on site at the designated entrance to gain access to the event. For additional information contact the White House Climate Change Task Force at 202/343-1060. To arrange an interview with any of the conference panelists or participants contact the White House press office at 202/456-7150.

- 30-30-30-

**White House Conference on Climate Change:
The Challenge of Global Warming
October 6, 1997**

Agenda and Panels

Vice President Gore: *Welcome attendees*

President Clinton: *Opening Remarks*

Panel I: The Science of Global Warming and Climate Change

Presentation: **John Holdren**, Professor, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Head of President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST).

Panelists: **Robert Watson**, Incoming Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Director for Environment, World Bank.
Tom Karl, Senior Scientist, NOAA, National Climatic Data Center.
Diana Liverman, Chair, National Academy of Sciences Committee on Human Dimensions of Global Change; Director, Latin American Studies Program, University of Arizona.
Don Wilhite, Director, National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska.

Vice President Gore: *Remarks*

Panel II: The Role of Technology in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Presentation: **Federico Peña**, Secretary of Energy.

Panelists: **Tom Casten**, President & CEO, Trigen Energy Corporation.
Michael Bonsignore, President and CEO, Honeywell Corporation.
Mason Willrich, CEO, EnergyWorks.
Kurt Yeager, President, Electric Power Research Institute.
Larry Papay, Bechtel Corporation

Lunch: Breakout Discussions with the Cabinet

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton: *Remarks*

Panel III: The Kyoto Conference and U.S. National Interests

Presentation: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State.

Panelists: James D. Wolfensohn, President, World Bank.

Richard Schmalensee, Professor of Economics and Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Director of MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research; member of Council of Economic Advisers, 1989-91.

Daniel Yergin, President, Cambridge Energy Research Associates; author of "The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power," winner of the Pulitzer Prize.

X E. Linn Draper, Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, American Electric Power.

Fred Krupp, Executive Director, Environmental Defense Fund.

Mae Jemison, President, Jemison Group, Inc. and Jemison Institute for Advancing Technology in Developing Countries at Dartmouth University. Former NASA astronaut.

Jessica Tuchman Mathews, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Panel IV: Climate Change Policy and the U.S. Economy

Presentation: Larry Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

Panelists: Robert Repetto, Vice President and Senior Economist, World Resources Institute. Co-author, "The Costs of Climate Protection: A Guide for the Perplexed."

William Nordhaus, Whitney Griswold Professor of Economics, Yale University.

Author of "Efficient Use of Energy Resources," "Managing the Global Commons."

Robert Stavins, Professor of Public Policy and Chair of Environment and Natural Resources Program, the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO.

X Richard Sandor, Chairman & Chief Executive, Centre Financial Products Limited; Vice-Chair of Chicago Board of Trade.

**The White House Conference on Climate Change:
The Challenge of Global Warming**

**Regional Conferences
October 6, 1997**

Tuscaloosa, AL
Tucson, AZ
Little Rock, AR
Los Angeles, CA
San Francisco, CA
Boulder, CO
Middleton, CT
Dade County, FL
Atlanta, GA
Des Moines, IA
Chicago, IL
Kansas City, KS
New Orleans, LA
Medford, MA
Woods Hole, MA
Ann Arbor, MI
Reno, NV
Raleigh, NC
Durham, NH
Piscataway, NJ
Albany, NY
New York City, NY
Cleveland, OH
Portland, OR
Albuquerque, NM
Pittsburgh, PA
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Knoxville, TN
College Station, TX
Salt Lake City, UT
Seattle, WA
Williamsburg, VA

University of Alabama
University of Arizona
University of Arkansas
UCLA
Golden Gate State University
University of Colorado
Wesleyan University
Dade County Commission Chamber
Emory University
Des Moines Area Community College
University of Illinois - Chicago
EPA Regional Office
Tulane University
Tufts University
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
University of Michigan
Truckee Meadows Community College
North Carolina State University
University of New Hampshire
Rutgers University
Cornell University Cooperative Extension
Columbia University
Great Lakes Science Center
Portland V.A. Hospital
University of New Mexico
Carnegie Mellon University
Metropolitan University
University of Tennessee
Texas A&M University
University of Utah
NOAA Offices
College of William and Mary

202 336-8635
202 945-5421 page 1

Murphy

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
BREAK-OUT SESSIONS

BREAKOUT #1

Lawrence H. Summers
Deputy Secretary
Department of Treasury

Timothy E. Wirth
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
Department of State

E. Linn Draper
Chairman
American Electric Power

Sandor, Richard
Centre Financial Products

Gelbspan, Ross
Author

Henry, Wolcott C. III
The Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation

Kamp, John Benjamin
Sierra Student Coalition

Lash, Jonathan
World Resources Institute

Mahlman, Jerry D. Dr.
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics
Laboratory/NOAA

McCarthy, James J.
Harvard University

Snyder, Jennifer L.
NAACP

1A

1:40 PM

Lovejoy, Thomas,
Smithsonian Institution

Move

Too Green
Maury Samuel
BRPI

[scribble]

limited time:
out door
2 PM
to be Maged
No Need

2 most imp thing
is that
everyone gets
to talk

* Purpose is
listening -
* AS is going to
be a discussion

3 Notes will be
typed & yf
back
into folder

fast
* Don't
need to
be quiet

4 10 min
brief lead
3 min each

[scribble]

Percy, Steve
BP America

Wolf, James
American Standard Companies

Adesanya, Babafemi A.
Environmental Justice Technology
Center
Hampton University

Andlinger, Merrick G.
Pure Energy Corporation

Braun, Gerald
Solarex

BREAKOUT #2

Kathleen McGinty
Chair
Council on Environmental Quality

James Lee Witt
Director
FEMA

Liverman, Diana
Chair
NAS Committee on Human Dimensions of
Global Climate Change
University of Arizona

Papay, Larry
Bechtel Corporation

Rubin, Harvey
Clerk, Circuit of County Courts
Dade County, Florida

Cooney, Wilson Charles "Bill"
USAA

Nutter, Franklin
Reinsurance Association of America

Prinn, Ronald
MIT

Harlan, Robert C.
Owens Corning

Kimmelman, Gene // Silbergeld, Mark
Consumers Union

Maury, Samuel L.
The Business Roundtable



+ Utility
+ Energy
+ Environment
+ Health
+ Safety
+ Security

O'Neill, Paul H.
Alcoa

4

Pilko, George
Pilko & Associates, Inc.

Ramsey, Stephen D.
General Electric Co.

Callahan, Debra Jean
League of Conservation Voters

Bergsten, C. Fred
Institute for International Economics

BREAKOUT #3

William Richardson
Ambassador to the U.S. Mission
to the United Nations



Todd Stern
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Stavins, Robert
Harvard University
John F. Kennedy School of Government

Bonsignore, Michael
President & CEO
Honeywell Corporation

Stempel, Robert C.
Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.

Symons, Joanne L.
Symons Public Affairs, Inc.

Thorn, Terence H.
Enron Corp.

~~**Greenwald, Gerald**~~
~~**United Airlines**~~

Buckman, Fredrick
Pacific Corporation

Mr. Buckman
Mr. Greenwald
Mr. Thorn
Mr. Stempel
Mr. Symons
Mr. Levinson
Mr. Greenbaum
Mr. Yeselson

Levinson, Richard
American Public Health Association

Greenbaum, Dan
Health Effects Inst.

Yeselson, Richard
Industrial Union Dept.

AFL-CIO

Dushaw, James
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers

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for National Security Affairs



J. Brian Atwood
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Schmalensee, Richard
MIT Sloan School
Director, Center for Energy & Environmental Policy Research

Willrich, Mason
CEO
Energy Works

McDonald, Gail
Global Climate Coalition

Pestillo, Peter J.
Ford Motor Company

Shaffer, Gails
Business and Professional Women/USA

Wilhelm, Paul J.
USX Corporation

Shavel, Ira
Putnam, Hayes, & Bartlett, Inc.

Solt, John Charles
Catalytica Combustion Systems, Inc.

Sant, Roger
AES Corp.

Fuller, Kathryn
World Wildlife Fund

Panayotou, Theodore
Harvard University

Chandler, William Upton
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Esty, Daniel
Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy

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Kitty Higgins
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Department of Labor

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Karl, Tom
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Becker, George F.
United Steel Workers of America

Jachowski, Kathleen P.
Federated Women in Timber

Roberts, Cecil
United Mine Workers of America

Smith, David
Public Policy Department
AFL-CIO

Coffman, Vance D.
Lockheed Martin Corp.

Deavenport, Earnest W. , Jr.
Eastman Chemical Co.

Gieszl, Yale
Toyota Motor Sales
USA, Inc.

Freeman, S. David
LA Dept. Of Water & Power

Ringo, Jerome C.
Progressive Resources Inc.
National Wildlife Federation

Roy, Ellen
Intercontinental Energy Co.

Codey, Lawrence
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

Dan Tavello

BREAKOUT #6

~~Franklin Raines~~
~~Director~~
~~Office of Management and Budget~~

11

Munoz
Duffey

Richard Rominger
Deputy Secretary
Department of Agriculture

Holdren, Dr. John
Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences
Harvard University

Nordhaus, William
Yale University

Shields, Frank W.
State Representative
Oregon State Legislature

Matson, Pamela
Stanford University

McKibben, Bill
Author

Ris, Howard
Union of Concerned Scientists

Schlickeisen, Rodger
Defenders of Wildlife

Schwartz, Frederick A. O. Jr.
Cravath, Swaine & Moore

Tucker, Connie
Southern Organizing Committee

Wayburn, Laurie
Pacific Forest Trust

Wood, Randolph (Randy) (Sub for Gov. Ben Nelson)
Director/Nebraska Dept. Of Environmental Quality

Pro. Resp. Charles
Jackson Electric Power

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Electric Power Research Institute

Casten, Tom
President & CEO
Trigen Energy

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~~World Wildlife Fund~~

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Kennecott Energy Co.

Correll, Alston Dayton
Georgia Pacific Corp



Campbell, Robert H.
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Colvin, Joe F.
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Roen, Nancy H.
Florida Power & Light Co.

O'Sullivan, Brian Jack
Cannon Power Corp.

Shavel, Ira
Putnam, Hayes, & Bartlett, Inc.

Yost, Nicholas C.
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal

White, Alice Kernick
NAACP

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Secretary
Department of Agriculture

John H. Gibbons
Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of Science & Technology Policy

Whilhite, Don
Director
National Drought Mitigation Center
University of Nebraska

Garcia, Gustavo L. (Mayor Pro Temp)
City of Austin, Texas

Barron, Eric J.
Penn State University
[local impacts]

Hirshberg, Gary
Stonyfield Farm, Inc.

McLain, Phil
National Association of Wheat Growers

Swenson, Leland H.
National Farmers Union

McDonough, William
University of Virginia

McKelvey, John
Midwest Research Institute

Fri, Robert
National Museum of Natural History

McIntire, Lee A.
Bechtel Systems & Infrastructures, Inc.

Murphy
Duffy

TOOMAN, Connie
Pioneer Hi-Bred Int'l

Hankins, Grover
Texas Southern University, Thurgood Marshall School of Law

McWhinney, Robert T. Jr.
Stone & Webster Management Consultants, Inc.

Johnson, David W.
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Kelly, Robert C.
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Mayben, William R.
Nebraska Public Power District

Micheletti, Thomas A.
Northern States Power Company

Gangloff, Deborah
American Forests

Adams, John Hamilton
NRDC

BREAKOUT #9

Bruce Babbitt
Secretary
Department of the Interior

(12)

Bob Mallet
Deputy Secretary
Department of Commerce

Yergin, Daniel
Cambridge Energy Research Associates

McElroy, Michael B.
Harvard University

Anderson, Ray Christie
Interface, Inc.

Bell, Hays R.
Eastman Kodak Co.

Blinder, Alan S.
Princeton University

Comer, Clarence C.
Southdown, Inc.

Marvin, Michael
Business Council for Sustainable Energy

Peterson, Ralph R.
CH2M Hill Companies, Ltd.

Rising, Nelson C.
Catellus Development Corporation

Conlon, P. Gregory
California Public Utilities Commission

Davis, William E.
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation

Dorsey, Herman Sherwood, Jr.
American Association of Blacks In Energy

Hansen, Paul W.
Izak Walton League of America

BREAKOUT #10

Janet L. Yellen
Chair
Council of Economic Advisers

John Garamendi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Interior

Krupp, Fred
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund

Jessica Tuchman Mathews
President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Adock, J. Patrick
EIC

Childress, Mark Bradley
Environmental Working Group

Danson, Edward III
American Oceans Campaign

Earl, Anthony S.
Center for Clean Air Policy

Carton, Jean
Garden Club of America

Risser, Paul G.
Oregon State University

Trenberth, Kevin Edward
National Center for Atmospheric Research

Walsh, Michael
Consultant



Engelhardt, Irl F.
Peaboy Holding Company, Inc.

Hemminghaus, Roger R.
Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp.

Malin, Clement B.
Texaco Inc.

O'Leary, Hazel R.
O'Leary & Associates, Inc

Linden, Eugene
self-employed

Mintzer, Irving Martin
Global Business Network

BREAKOUT #11

Rodney E. Slater
Secretary
Department of Transportation

Downey

Dirk Forester
Director
White House Task Force on Climate Change

Jemison, Mae Carol Dr.
The Jemison Group, Inc.

Watson, Robert
Chair, IPCC
Director, Environmental Dept
World Bank

Edmonds, James
Battelle

Friedman, Robert
The Heinz Center

Gordon, Harry
Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates

Lovejoy, Thomas
Smithsonian Institution

Williams, John
General Motors Corp.

Deland, Michael
American Flywheel Systems

Ehrlich, Everett M.
ESC Company

Gatto, Stephen
BC International, Inc.

Levin, Peter L.
Boston University College of Engineering

Lovins, Amory Block
Rocky Mountain Institute

~~Dahlberg, Alfred William~~
Sothorn Company

Ratcliffe, David
Southern Company

Eachus, Ron
Oregon Public Utility Commissioner

Florio, James J.
Florio & Perrucci, P. C.
Institute for Energy & Env. Policy

Trexler, Mark C. Dr.
Trexler & Associates, Inc.

Rinas, David
Holnam Inc.

BREAKOUT #12

Donna Shalala
Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

Dan Tarullo
Assistant to the President
for International Economic Policy

Sweeny, John
AFL-CIO

David Smith
AFL-CIO

Galanter, Ruth
Council Member/City of Los Angeles

Christiansen, Rev. Drew S. J.
U. S. Catholic Conference

Turner, Ted/ Pyle, Barbara
FBS/CNN

Crow, Michael M.
Columbia University

Epstein, Paul R.
Center for Health & the Global
Environment
Harvard Medical School

McBride, Dr. Andrew
City of Stamford Health Department

Patz, Jonathan A. MD, MPH
Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
& Public Health

Shelton, Hilary O.
Deputy Director/Washington Bureau, NAACP

Stroebe, Carol
Children's Environmental Health Network

Gibbons

15

Kathy Higgins

Time Warner

Woodwell, George M.
The Woods Hole Research Center

Bayless, Charles E.
Tucson Electric Power Co.

Butler, Jolynn Barry
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Cherry, "Bud" Bernard H.
Oxbow Power Corporation

Karpinski, Gene
USPIRG

Members of Congress

Senator Max Baucus
Senator Frank Murkowski
Congressman Sherwood Boehlert
Congressman Sam Farr
Congressman Jim Greenwood
Congressman Lee Hamilton
Congresswoman Karen McCarthy
Congressman Brad Sherman

~~Handley~~
~~Handley~~
Handley

White House Conference on Climate Change -- Breakout Sessions Background, Talking Points, and Questions & Answers

Background

During the lunch segment of the White House Conference on Climate Change (scheduled for 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.), invited guests will break into groups to discuss the various aspects of the climate issue. Each group will consist of roughly 15 people, including a Cabinet member or other senior Administration official who will guide the discussion. Someone will also be present to take detailed notes of the conversation. The lunch session will be closed press.

Introduction

After participants introduce themselves, you may want to start the discussion by taking a few minutes to touch on the state of play of the climate issue within the Administration and describe your agency's involvement.

- This Conference reflects the Administration's two-pronged approach to the issue of global climate change. We are trying both to educate the American people about the problem and to develop a sensible U.S. policy in the lead up to December's meeting in Japan.
- On the former, our goal has been to raise awareness about global climate change and to generate a dialogue about appropriate ways of addressing it. This Conference is one in a series of events that we have undertaken in the past few months. I have done _____. My agency has done _____.
- On the latter, we hope to announce a U.S. policy for Kyoto around the time of the last formal negotiating session, which takes place in Bonn at the end of this month. I am sure all of you are interested in knowing the details of that policy, but I can't tell you because they aren't decided yet.
- I can tell you that whatever the policy is, it will conform to the core principles that the President has laid out -- namely it will be informed by our understanding of the science, and it will include realistic and achievable binding emissions targets, maximum flexibility of implementation, and provisions to ensure the participation of all countries.
- I hope during our discussion over the next hour we can keep this basic framework in mind and, despite our different views on the issue, try to identify some areas of agreement and some opportunities for moving forward.

Discussion

The principal goal of these sessions is to ensure that everyone gets a chance to speak and have their views heard. The dialogue at each table will necessarily depend on the participants and on the particular interests or focus of your Department. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that you will need to do much prompting in order to engage a discussion. Following is an introductory question to start the dialogue and then a few additional questions you might consider if the conversation lags.

- What do you think of the Conference so far? Do you have comments about anything the President or Vice President said, about issues that came up during the panel discussions, or about other aspects of the climate change issue?

If needed:

- This Conference has brought together a wide cross-section of the people who have thought the most about climate change and who have the greatest stake in any action we take. Do you have ideas about how we sustain the dialogue started here today?
- You heard a great deal about technology this morning. Do you have additional thoughts about how the Administration can better work with the private sector to stimulate the innovations we need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
- One of the hardest issues in the climate change negotiations right now relates to developing countries and the level of commitments they should take on. We'll hear about this more this afternoon, but do you have thoughts on the subject?

Questions & Answers

Participants may ask questions of you, including on various aspects of the Administration's approach, on recent press coverage of climate change, and on the industry ad campaign now underway. Following are several of the most likely questions and suggested responses.

Industry ads/developing countries

Q: A major television ad campaign now underway suggests that a new climate agreement would exempt developing countries from meaningful actions to address climate change, putting the onus entirely on us and the other industrialized nations. Is this true?

- The ad is highly misleading. First, developing countries are not exempt from taking actions under the current Climate Convention. In fact, many of them have done a good deal to reduce emissions.
- Second, the U.S. has plainly stated that we will not sign an agreement that does not make it clear that developing countries must do more -- including taking on binding commitments. We've led the world on this point.
- Let me say, however, that arguing that such countries should take the *same* obligations we do is equally unacceptable to saying that they should do nothing at all. Remember that our per capita emissions are orders of magnitude greater than China's or India's and that these countries have basic development needs that we do not.
- We must find a solution that is both meaningful and equitable.

Industry ads/economic damage

Q: Another one of the advertisements suggests that a Clinton plan will raise gas taxes by 50 cents a gallon. Some studies indicate that serious action to address climate change will cost millions of jobs and take a chunk out of GDP. How far is the Administration willing to go? Are there things that you have taken off the table (i.e. a big gas tax)?

- I'm not sure how you characterize the costs of something that does not yet exist. We have not decided on specific emissions targets and timetables.
- But I will say this. The President has devoted himself to restoring the American economy since the day he took office, and he is not about to jeopardize the progress we have made. We are committed to finding responsible ways of addressing climate change that are consistent with continued economic growth.
- Let me add that we have rejected the target put forward by the European Union which

calls for a 15% reduction in emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. We feel this proposal is both totally unrealistic and unnecessarily stringent.

Economic analysis

Q: The Administration is probably several weeks away from announcing a specific climate change policy, yet it has produced no definitive economic analysis that it stands behind analyzing the costs of various options. For example, there are these conflicting reports from the Energy Department labs. Will such an analysis accompany your policy? Will it have been peer reviewed?

- While the Administration is not constructing its own economic model, there is no question that solid economic analysis will heavily inform any policy we announce.
- The President's economic advisers are fluent with the economic literature that exists on the climate change issue and are bringing that knowledge to bear in the policy process.

Rush to a decision

Q: It seems that the Administration has set quite an ambitious agenda in trying to educate the public here at home, develop a comprehensive U.S. policy, and then sell such a policy overseas -- all in time for the Kyoto Conference. I understand that even within the Administration, for example, a lot of disagreement still exists about what a policy should look like and how it could be implemented. Why the rush? Why not just admit that the world isn't yet ready for a December agreement and buy some more time?

- The President believes that this is an issue on which the United States must play a leadership role, and the Administration will have a comprehensive, realistic, and sensible policy ready in time for the Kyoto meeting.
- We will not, however, sign an agreement that disadvantages the United States. The President proved that on the land mines issue. If, for example, the EU refuses to move off their unrealistic targets or the developing countries decide not to accept meaningful obligations, then we won't have a treaty this year.
- Let me assure you, however, that this issue is not going away, with or without an agreement in Kyoto. Climate change is a long-term problem that will require decades of effort to solve. Kyoto is just one step along the way, albeit an important one.

Voluntary programs vs. binding limits

Q: Many companies have already taken substantial voluntary actions to cut emissions -- in a

number of cases establishing successful partnerships with Federal agencies. Doesn't it make sense to emphasize these kinds of partnerships rather than binding limits. At the very least, shouldn't these companies be given credit against future targets for actions they have taken?

- Voluntary partnerships have been a useful tool for reducing emissions. They have also in many cases saved industry a lot of money. For these reasons, such partnerships will continue no matter what policy we decide.
- Nevertheless, we must recognize that voluntary efforts alone have not succeeded in starting to change our overall emissions path. For that, the Administration believes binding targets are the key. As I have said, we are committed to targets that are realistic and achievable and to ensuring that maximum flexibility is allowed for reaching them.
- As for some kind of credit for companies that have taken early action to cut their emissions, we are interested in listening to your proposals about what such a system would look like.

Science

Q: I was under the impression that the science of climate change was somewhat more in dispute than the panel suggested this morning. Consider, for example, the recent New York Times story on sun spots. Why didn't you have a scientific skeptic on stage?

- The scientists we chose for the Conference represent the overwhelming view of the scientists that have seriously examined this issue. And I think they were very up front about what we know and what we don't.
- True, there are skeptics who continue to question the basic science of global warming. There are also scientists on the other side who would tell you that the problem is much worse than you heard this morning. Our goal, in the short time available, was to characterize the mainstream of scientific opinion.
- We are not suggesting that we have all the answers. Far from it. What we do believe, and what I think is pretty clear, is that we know enough to justify taking this problem seriously.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
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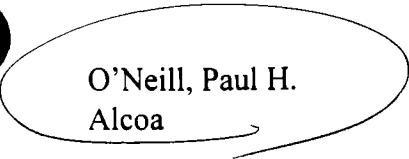
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Freeman, S. David
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Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences
Harvard University

Nordhaus, William
Yale University

Shields, Frank W.
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Oregon State Legislature

Matson, Pamela
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McKibben, Bill
Author

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Cravath, Swaine & Moore

Tucker, Connie
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Pacific Forest Trust

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Casten, Tom
President & CEO
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Frishberg, Ivan
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Gangloff, Deborah
American Forests

MacGillis, Brandon
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Cannon Power Corp.

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White, Alice Kernick
NAACP

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University of Nebraska

Garcia, Gustavo L. (Mayor Pro Temp)
 City of Austin, Texas

Barron, Eric J.
 Penn State University
 [local impacts]

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 Stonyfield Farm, Inc.

McLain, Phil
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Swenson, Leland H.
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McDonough, William
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Harvard University

Anderson, Ray Christie
Interface, Inc.

Bell, Hays R.
Eastman Kodak Co.

Blinder, Alan S.
Princeton University

Comer, Clarence C.
Southdown, Inc.

Marvin, Michael
Business Council for Sustainable Energy

Peterson, Ralph R.
CH2M Hill Companies, Ltd.

Rising, Nelson C.
Catellus Development Corporation

Conlon, P. Gregory
California Public Utilities Commission

Davis, William E.
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation

Dorsey, Herman Sherwood, Jr.
American Association of Blacks In Energy

Hansen, Paul W.
Izak Walton League of America

BREAKOUT #10

Janet L. Yellen
Chair
Council of Economic Advisers

John Garamendi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Interior

Krupp, Fred
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund

Jessica Tuchman Mathews
President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Adock, J. Patrick
EIC

Childress, Mark Bradley
Environmental Working Group

Danson, Edward III
American Oceans Campaign

Earl, Anthony S.
Center for Clean Air Policy

Carton, Jean
Garden Club of America

Risser, Paul G.
Oregon State University

Trenberth, Kevin Edward
National Center for Atmospheric Research

Walsh, Michael
Consultant

Engelhardt, Irl F.
Peaboy Holding Company, Inc.

Hemminghaus, Roger R.
Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp.

Malin, Clement B.
Texaco Inc.

O'Leary, Hazel R.
O'Leary & Associates, Inc

Linden, Eugene
self-employed

Mintzer, Irving Martin
Global Business Network

BREAKOUT #11

Rodney E. Slater
Secretary
Department of Transportation

Dirk Forester
Director
White House Task Force on Climate Change

Jemison, Mae Carol Dr.
The Jemison Group, Inc.

Watson, Robert
Chair, IPCC
Director, Environmental Dept
World Bank

Edmonds, James
Battelle

Friedman, Robert
The Heinz Center

Gordon, Harry
Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates

Lovejoy, Thomas
Smithsonian Institution

Williams, John
General Motors Corp.

Deland, Michael
American Flywheel Systems

Ehrlich, Everett M.
ESC Company

Gatto, Stephen
BC International, Inc.

Levin, Peter L.
Boston University College of Engineering

Lovins, Amory Block
Rocky Mountain Institute

Dahlberg, Alfred William
Southern Company

Eachus, Ron
Oregon Public Utility Commissioner

Florio, James J.
Florio & Perrucci, P. C.
Institute for Energy & Env. Policy

Trexler, Mark C. Dr.
Trexler & Associates, Inc.

Rinas, David
Holnam Inc.

BREAKOUT #12

Donna Shalala
Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

~~**Dan Tarullo**~~ *S. H. Brown*
Assistant to the President
for International Economic Policy

Sweeny, John
AFL-CIO

Galanter, Ruth
Council Member/City of Los Angeles

Christiansen, Rev. Drew S. J.
U. S. Catholic Conference

Turner, Ted// Pyle, Barbara
TBS/CNN

Crow, Michael M.
Columbia University

Epstein, Paul R.
Center for Health & the Global
Environment
Harvard Medical School

McBride, Dr. Andrew
City of Stamford Health Department

Patz, Jonathan A. MD,MPH
Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
& Public Health

Shelton, Hilary O.
Deputy Director/Washington Bureau, NAACP

Stroebe, Carol
Children's Environmental Health Network

Woodwell, George M.
The Woods Hole Research Center

Bayless, Charles E.
Tucson Electric Power Co.

Butler, Jolynn Barry
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Cherry, "Bud" Bernard H.
Oxbow Power Corporation

Karpinski, Gene
USPIRG

Members of Congress

Senator Max Baucus

Senator Frank Murkowski

Congressman Sherwood Boehlert

Congressman Sam Farr

Congressman Jim Greenwood

Congressman Lee Hamilton

Congresswoman Karen McCarthy

Congressman Brad Sherman

**White House Conference on Global Climate Change
Guest List as of 10/05/97**

NAME	COMPANY
Adams, John Hamilton	National Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Adcock, J. Patrick	EIC
Adesanya, Babafemi A.	Environmental Justice Technology Center, Hampton University
Anderson, Ray Christie	Interface, Inc.
Andlinger, Merrick G.	Pure Energy Corporation
Barron, Eric J. Professor	Penn State University
Bates, Richard Brent	Sonat Energy Services
Bayless, Charles E.	Tucson Electric Power Company
Baylis, Lloyd Nathaniel	Catalytica, Inc.
Becker, George F.	United Steel Workers of America
Beder, Michael	US Fuel and Security Inc.
Bell, Hays R.	Eastman Kodak Company
Bentley, Holly Lynn	National FFA Organization
Bergsten, Fred C.	Institute for International Economics
Blinder, Alan S. Dr.	Princeton University
Bonsignore, Michael R. <i>Panelist</i>	Honeywell Inc.
Boyce, Gregory H.	Kennecott Energy Company
Braun, Gerald	Solarex
Brady, Steve	Pioneer Hi-Bred International
Bryant, Robert William	Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Buckman, Frederick W.	PacifiCorp
Burton, Bradley	AFL-CIO
Butler, Jolynn, Barry	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
Callahan, Debra Jean	League of Conservation Voters
Campbell, Robert H.	Sun Company, Inc.
Carton, Jean	Garden Club of America
Cassidy, John Dr., Jr.	United Technologies Research Center
Casten, Thomas R. <i>Panelist</i>	Trigen Energy Corporation
Chandler, William Upton	Battelle, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Cherry "Bud" Bernard H.	Oxbow Power Corporation
Childress, Mark Bradley	Environmental Working Group
Christiansen, Rev. Drew S.J.	US Catholic Conference
Chuda, Gould, Nancy	Children's Health Environmental Coalition
Chuda, James	Children's Health Environmental Coalition
Codey, Lawrence R.	Public Service Electric & Gas Company
Coffman, Vance D.	Lockheed Martin Corporation
Colvin, Joe F.	Nuclear Energy Institute
Comer, Clarence C.	Southdown, Inc.
Conlon, P., Gregory	California Public Utilities Commission
Cooney, Wilson Charles "Bill"	USAA
Coors, John	Golden Genesis Company
Correll, Alston Dayton (Pete)	Georgia-Pacific Corporation

Crow, Michael M. Dr.	Columbia University
Daigle, John Douglas	Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana
Davis, William E.	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
Deavenport, Earnest W., Jr.	Eastman Chemical Company
Deland, Michael R.	American Flywheel Systems, Inc.
Dillon, Thomas Dr.	Science Applications International Corporation
Donohue, Jeannette	Cone Communications
Dorsey, Herman Sherwood Jr.	American Association of Blacks in Energy
Draper, E. Linn Jr. Panelist	American Electric Power
Dushaw, James L.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Eachus, Ron	Oregon Public Utility Commission
Earl, Anthony S.	CCAP
Edelin, Ramona H.	National Urban Coalition
Erlich, Everett	ESC Company
Engelhardt, Irl F.	Peabody Holding Company, Inc.
Epstein, Paul R. MD, MPH	Center for Health and the Global Environment, Harvard Medical School
Esty, Daniel C. Dr.	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy
Fani, Robert J.	Brooklyn Union
Faye, Kevin	International Climate Change Partnership
Fehringer, Rachel Naomi	National FFA Organization
Florio, James J.	Florio & Perrucci, P.C. Institute for Energy & Environmental Policy
Freeman, S. David	LA Department of Water & Power
Freer, David W.	Pacific Enterprises

✓ Fritz, Robert	National Museum of Natural History
✓ Friedman, Robert	The Heinz Center
Frishberg, Ivan	PIRG's Higher Education Project
Fuller, Kathryn	World Wildlife Fund
Galanter, Ruth	Councilmember City of Los Angeles
Gangloff, Deborah	American Forests
✓ Garcia, Gustavo L.	Mayor Pro Tem Austin, Texas
✓ Gatto, Stephen	BC International, Inc.
✓ Gelbspan, Ross	Author
✓ Gieszl, Yale	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.
Good, Mary Panelist	Venture Capital Investors
✓ Gordon, Harry FAIA	Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates
✓ Greenbaum, Dan	Health Effects Institute
✓ Hansen, Paul W.	Izaak Walton League of America
Hanson, Jaydee	United Methodist Church/ National Religious Partnership for Environment
✓ Harlan, Robert C.	Owens Corning
Hartke, Jan Alan	Earth Kind International
Hausker, Karl	Center for Strategic International
Helme, Edward A. (Ned)	Center for Clean Air Policy
Hemminghaus, Roger R.	Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corporation
✓ Henneke, Ben G.	Clean Air Action Corporation
✓ Henry, Wolcott C. III	The Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation
✓ Hirshberg, Gary	Stonyfield Farm, Inc.
Holdren, Cheryl E. Dr. Panelist	Energy & Resources Group
Holdren, John P. Dr.	Harvard University

Jachowski, Kathleen P.	Federated Women In Timber
Jemison, Mae Carol Dr. <i>Panelist</i>	The Jemison Group, Inc.
Johnson, David W.	Ohio Public Utilities Commission
Jones, William Charles (Charlie)	National FFA Organization
Kagbo, Robert	Associated Consultants International
Kamp, John Benjamin	Sierra Student Coalition
Karl, Thomas R. <i>Panelist</i>	NOAA/NESDIS / National Climatic Data Center
Karpinski, Gene	USPIRG
Kelly, Robert C.	Enron Renewable Energy Corporation
Kimmelman, Gene	Consumers Union
Krupp, Fred <i>Panelist</i>	Environmental Defense Fund
Lash, Jonathan	World Resources Institute
LeMaster, Lynn H.	Edison Electric Institute
Lempert, Robert J.	RAND
Levin, Peter L. Dean	Boston University College of Engineering
Levinson, Richard A.	American Public Health Association
Linden, Eugene	self-employed
Liverman, Diana Dr. <i>Panelist</i>	University of Arizona
Lovejoy, Thomas	Smithsonian Institution
Lovins, Amory Bloch	Rocky Mountain Institute
MacCracken, Michael	U.S. Global Change Research Program
MacGillis, Brandon	Ozone Action

Mahlman, Jerry D. Dr.	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory/NOAA
Malin, Clement B.	Texaco Inc.
Marvin, Michael	Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Mathews, Jessica Tuchman <i>Panelist</i>	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Matson, Pamela Dr.	Stanford University
Maury, Samuel L.	The Business Roundtable
Mayben, William B.	Nebraska Public Power District
McBride, Andrew Dr.	City of Stanford Health Department
McCarthy, James J. Dr.	Harvard University
McDonald, Gail	Global Climate Coalition
McDonough, William Dr.	University of Virginia
McElroy, Michael B. Dr.	Harvard University
McIntire, Lee A.	Bechtel Systems & Infrastructures, Inc.
McKelvey, John	Midwest Research Institute
McKibben, Bill	Author
McLain, Phil	National Association of Wheat Growers
McWhinney, Robert T., Jr.	Stone & Webster Management Consultants, Inc.
Micheletti, Thomas A.	Northern States Power Company
Mintzer, Irving Martin	Global Business Network
Molina, Mario Dr.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Montgomery, Brad Colin	National FFA Organization
Morse, Steven	Minnesota State Senator
Musil, Robert Kirkland, Ph.D.	Physicians for Social Responsibility

Neumaier, Gerhard J.	Ecology and Environment, Inc.
Nishida, Jane T.	Maryland Department of the Environment
Nordhaus, William Dr. Panelist	Yale University
Nutter, Franklin W.	Reinsurance Association of America
O'Leary, Hazel R.	O'Leary & Associates, Inc.
O'Neill, Paul H.	Alcoa
O'Sullivan Brian Jack	Cannon Power Corporation
Panayotou, Theodore Dr.	Harvard University
Papay, Larry Panelist	Bechtel Corporation
Parkin, Rebecca, MPM, PhD	American Public Health Association
Patz, Jonathan A. MD, MPH	Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & Public Health
Percy, Steve	BP America
Perkins, Jane	AFL-CIO
Pestillo, Peter J.	Ford Motor Company
Peterson, Ralph R.	CH2M HILL Companies, Ltd.
Pilko, George	Pilko & Associates, Inc.
Pope, Karl	Sierra Club
Preiss, Jeremy	UTC
Pyle, Barbara Y.E.	TBS/CNN
Ramsey, Stephen D.	General Electric Company
Ratcliffe, David M.	Southern Company
Repetto, Robert Panelist	World Resources Institute
Rinas, David L.	Holnam Inc.

Elana Pollack

Ringo, Jerome Claude	National Wildlife Federation
Ris, Howard Dr.	Union of Concerned Scientists
Rising, Nelson C.	Catellus Development Corporation
Risser, Paul G. Dr.	Oregon State University
Roberts, Cecil	United Mine Workers of America
Roen, Nancy H.	Florida Power & Light Company
Rosenbusch, Corey Shane	National FFA Organization
Roy, Ellen S.	Intercontinental Energy Corporation
Rubin, Harvey	Dade County, Florida Clerk, Circuit County Courts
Sandor, Richard <i>Panelist</i>	Centre Financial Products
Sant, Roger	AES Corporation
Schlickeisen, Rodger	Defenders of Wildlife
Schmalensee, Richard Dr. <i>Panelist</i>	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Schwartz, Frederick A.O., Jr.	Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Shaffer, Gail S.	Business & Professional Women/USA
Shavel, Ira	Putnam, Hayes, & Bartlett, Inc.
Shelton, Hilary D.	Washington Bureau, N.A.A.C.P.
Shields, Frank W.	Oregon State Representative
Silbergeld, Mark	Consumers Union
Sloterbeck, David P.	Nuclear Disarmament Inc.
Smith, David A.	Public Policy Department, AFL-CIO
Smith, Mary Ann	Chicago Alderman and I.C.L.E.I. Executive Committee
Smith, Dickinson M.	PECO Energy Co.

Snyder, Jennifer L.	NAACP
✓ Solt, John Charles	Catalytica Combustion Systems, Inc.
Starling, Raymond Albert	National FFA Organization
Stavins, Dr. Robert <i>Panelist</i>	Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government
✓ Stempel, Robert C.	Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.
✓ Stroebel, Carol	Children's Environmental Health Network
Swartz, Daniel Rabbi	National Religious Partnership for the Environment
Sweeney, John <i>Panelist</i>	AFL-CIO
✓ Swenson, Leland H.	National Farmers Union
✓ Symons, Joanne	Symons Public Affairs, Inc.
✓ Thorn, Terence H.	Enron Corporation
✓ Tooman, Connie L.	Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Trenberth, Kevin Edward	National Center for Atmospheric Research
✓ Trexler, Mark C. Dr.	Trexler & Associates, Inc.
Tucker, Connie	Southern Organizing Committee
✓ Turner, Ted	Time Warner
✓ Uehlein, Joseph B.	Industrial Union Dept. (AFL-CIO)
Walsh, Michael P.	Consultant
Watson, Robert <i>Panelist</i>	World Bank
✓ Wayburn, Laurie	Pacific Forest Trust
Weiner, Scott A.	Ballard Generation Systems
White, Alice Kernick	NAACP
Wilburn, Susan Q., R.N.	District of Columbia Nurses Association

✓ Wilhelm, Paul J. <i>Panelist</i>	USX Corporation
Wilhite, Donald A.	National Drought Mitigation Center-University of Nebraska
✓ Williams, John F.	General Motors Corporation
Willrich, Mason <i>Panelist</i>	Energy Works, Inc.
✓ Wilson, John Hill Tucker	Morgan Stanley & Company, Inc.
✓ Wolf, James	American Standard Companies
Wolfensohn, James <i>Panelist</i>	World Bank
✓ Wood, Randolph (Randy)	Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
Woodwell, George, M.	The Woods Hole Research Center
✓ Yeager, Kurt Eric <i>Panelist</i>	Electric Power Research Institute
Yergin, Angela Stent Dr. <i>Panelist</i>	Georgetown University
Yergin, Daniel	Cambridge Energy Research Associates
✓ Yost, Nicholas C.	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal
✓ Zinn, Ken	AFL-CIO