GP COS 12

Phil Cooney
06/06/2002 02:48:47 PM

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To: Phil Cooney/CEQ/EOP@EOP

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

Subject: Re: Two Items: 1. NOAA Administrator Lautenbacher's Op-Ed on Oceans and Climate; 2. An Inventory of Existing Federal and State Programs Impacting Climate Change

And now with the attachments:

Existing Programs CAR.01.d

- Global Observing -- VADM oped 5-6-02.doc

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(b)(2)

Existing U.S. Climate Change Programs (not exhaustive)

FEDERAL AND STATE POLICIES AND MEASURES
I. Incentive-Based
Economic Incentives/Tax Credits (e.g. landfill methane recovery, wind, biomass, ethanol excise tax exemption)
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)
Conservation and Technical Assistance (CTA)
Forest Stewardship and Forest Stewardship Incentive Programs
II. Voluntary
Energy
National Energy Policy (NEP)
ENERGY STAR Program
ENERGY STAR for the Commercial Market
Commercial Buildings Integration (including Partnerships for Commercial Buildings and Facilities, Commercial Building R&D)
ENERGY STAR for the Residential Market
Community Energy Program (including Rebuild America)
Residential Building Integration (including Energy Partnerships for Affordable Housing, Building America, Industrialized Housing, Passive Solar Buildings, Indoor Air Quality)
Building Equipment, Materials and Tools program
State and Community Assistance (including State Energy Program, Weatherization Assistance Program, Community Energy Grants, Information Outreach)
Heat Island Reduction Initiative
Expand Markets for Next Generation Lighting Products
Construction of Energy-Efficient Buildings
Industries of the Future
Best Practices Program
ENERGY STAR for Industry (including Climate Wise)
Industrial Assessment Centers
Enabling Technologies

Existing U.S. Climate Change Programs (not exhaustive)

Financial Assistance/NICE[3]
Renewable Energy Commercialization (including Wind, Solar Energy, Geothermal, and Biopower)
Distributed Energy Resources (DER)
High Temperature Superconductivity Program
Hydrogen Program
Clean Energy Initiative (including Green Power Partnership, Combined Heat and Power Partnership)
Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization (NEPO)
Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI)
Generation IV Initiative
Carbon Sequestration Program
Hydropower
International Programs
ENERGY STAR Transformers
Transportation
Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) – now "Freedom CAR"
Vehicle Systems R&D
Clean Cities Program
Biofuels Program
Transportation Partners Program
Commuter Choice
Parking Cash-Out
Transit Check
Commuter Options
Air-Brownfields Pilot Program
Smart Growth and Brownfields Policies
Transportation and Air Quality Program
Transit for a Better Environment
Ground Freight Transportation Initiative
Fuel Economy Labels for Tires Program

Existing U.S. Climate Change Programs (not exhaustive)

Industry (non-energy)
Natural Gas STAR
Coalbed Methane Outreach Program (CMOP)
HFC-23 Partnership
Partnership with Aluminum Producers
Environmental Stewardship Initiative
Agriculture
AgSTAR
Ruminant Livestock Efficiency Program (RLEP)
Forestry
National Fire Plan
Biobased Products and Bioenergy
Waste Management
Climate and Waste Program
WasteWise
Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) Initiative
Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP)
Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)
State and Local Climate Change Outreach Program
NON-FEDERAL POLICIES AND MEASURES
State Initiatives
NEG-ECP 2001 Climate Change Action Plan
Voluntary registries for greenhouse gas emissions
Emissions Inventories
Action Plans
New Jersey Sustainable Greenhouse Gas Action Plan
Local Initiatives
Cities for Climate Protection Campaign
Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organization Initiatives
Green Power Market Development Group (GPMDG)
Business Environmental Leadership Council

Existing U.S. Climate Change Programs (not exhaustive)

Climate Savers
Partnership for Climate Action
Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases
III. Mandatory
State Building Codes
New Source Performance Standards and Emissions Guidelines (Landfill Rule)
Renewable Portfolio Standards (including "public benefit charges")
Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards
Energy Efficiency Labeling
CFC Controls (ODS Labeling, Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning, Refrigerant Recycling, Non-essential Products Ban, Significant New Alternatives Program)
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Furnaces
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Water Heaters
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Refrigerators and Freezers
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Central Air Conditioners Heat Pumps
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Room Air Conditioners
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Dishwashers
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Clothes Washers
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Clothes Dryers
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Direct Heating Equipment
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Pool Heaters
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Kitchen
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Ranges and Ovens
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Commercial Building Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Incandescent and Fluorescent Lamps
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Distribution Transformers

Existing U.S. Climate Change Programs (not exhaustive)

DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Electric Motors
DOE Energy Efficient Standards for Maximum Water Flow Rate Requirements for Certain Plumbing Products

Oceans, Science Hold Keys to Global Climate Answers

The world's oceans are widely viewed as a vast economic resource that has sustained communities and whole economies since the dawn of time. They are also a source of mystery with unexplored depths that pique the imagination and wonder of each new generation. Our oceans are also an important source of information, information critical to the economic and environmental security of every nation. We have learned that oceans are a harbinger to global climate events. The information they offer plays a key role in climate research and climate change is a pressing international issue that can only be addressed by improved scientific understanding and increased international cooperation.

At the first APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting in Seoul a few weeks ago, the U.S. called on all 21 participating countries to support significant expansion of the rudimentary global observing system now providing climate information. APEC members joined together on this issue and included a strong statement on the importance of expanding the global observing system. It is now time for the international community to demonstrate the will and commit the resources to make this a reality.

The U.S. is doing its part. President Bush has committed to assist developing nations implement components of this system both to build understanding about their own regions and to share in global interests. It also has raised its commitment to funding ARGO buoys, the next step in global ocean observing, from one third to one half.

The administration has also called on other developed countries to provide matching funds in this effort, and has committed the United States to enter into a joint venture with the European Union, Japan and other nations to develop state-of-the-art climate modeling to improve our ability to predict the causes and consequences of climate change.

While the existing system offers an exciting array of technological marvels -- sea-level gauges, ocean robots, weather balloons, five-foot yellow ARGO floats that ride the currents, and buoys that take measurements 6,000 feet below the sea -- there are substantial gaps in coverage and there is a pressing need for complete and sustained global observation.

As scientific eyes and ears in the world's oceans, this comprehensive observing system can, over time, tell us much about what the future may hold, and how best to prepare. The data collected will be used to improve understanding of the basic physical processes involved in climate change and to generate operational forecasts that will allow the nations of the world to set science based policies that will ensure future health, safety and economic stability.

While weather is what we experience today, climate affects weather patterns over a season or longer. There are compelling reasons to develop detailed knowledge of these patterns, and everyone is a stakeholder. The air we breathe and the sea washing our shores respect no national boundaries. Global pollution shows up in Antarctica's snow

and ice. Africa's dust and sandstorms show up in Florida's coral reefs. Mongolian dust storms show up in the skies over California.

Climate services will become as critical in this century as weather services did in the last. We need an international system that will result in comprehensive and sustained global observing, consensus on the science of climate change, and reliable operational climate forecasts. Without the participation of every nation, we will continue to have gaps in scientific knowledge and understanding. No matter how outstanding the technology, climate cannot be effectively investigated on a piecemeal basis.

Data reflecting the coupling of sea and air may not only forewarn Africans about impending floods and drought but alert Americans that warm air and winds in that region may well bring us a season with more hurricanes than usual. Buoys in the Pacific demonstrated the value of observing systems in seasonal climate forecasts when El Nino's 1997-98 warmer-than-normal sea-surface temperatures triggered devastating effects across a significant portion of the world.

Many more lives and property would have been lost if the buoy system hadn't provided the data to allow the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to issue an unprecedented six months' heads-up. By monitoring ocean temperature at numerous locations in the tropical Pacific Ocean, both at the surface and at various depths below the surface, we now have early indications that another El Nino is brewing. The ability to provide this forecast well in advance of the event is significant. It demonstrates that with a relatively small investment in global observing systems and building comprehensive models for prediction we have the capability to save lives and hundreds of millions of dollars.

The U.S. already has much on the table. A realistic new yardstick will be used to measure greenhouse gas emissions relative to economic activity and goals have been set to reduce their intensity as a function of GDP by 18 percent over the next decade. However, achieving this 4.5 percent cut beyond current forecasts in a cost effective way will depend directly on a continuing, committed global effort to monitor, understand and apply sound science. The United States is firmly committed to doing this. With the critical support of international partners, we will be able for the first time in history to take the pulse of Mother Earth and build the detailed science base absolutely necessary to develop sound and cost effective public policy on climate change.

Vice Admiral Conrad C. Lautenbacher Jr., USN (Ret.) is Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator. Admiral Lautenbacher was the lead U.S. representative to the first APEC Oceans-related Ministerial Meeting held in April in Seoul, South Korea.