

From: Peter Schultz [pschultz@usgcrp.gov]

Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 10:55 AM

To: andrewj@onr.navy.mil; ari.patrin@sience.doe.gov; Hannegan, Bryan J.; cgroat@usgs.gov; chester.j.koblinsky@noaa.gov; david.conover@hq.doe.gov; Halpern, David; EmSimmons@usaid.gov; Wuchte, Erin; gasrar@hq.nasa.gov; Jack.Kaye@hq.nasa.gov; James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov; linda.lawson@ost.dot.gov; Margaret.R.Mccalla@noaa.gov; mary.glackin@noaa.gov; mleinen@nsf.gov; mmoore@osophs.dhhs.gov; neale@serc.si.edu; pschultz@usgcrp.gov; rmoss@usgcrp.gov; slimak.michael@epa.gov; smaccrac@usgcrp.gov; Watsonhl@state.gov; Whohenst@oce.usda.gov

Cc: audrey.c.murray@nasa.gov; cs64c@nih.gov; david.goodrich@noaa.gov; djwhite@nsf.gov; farnethwe@state.gov; hratch.semerjian@nist.gov; jason_rothenberg@usgcrp.gov.at.omb.eop.gov; Jerry.Elwood@science.doe.gov; Karrigan.Bork@ost.dot.gov; Kathy.Holmes@science.doe.gov; Linda.Rybicki@noaa.gov; LRuppe@usaid.gov; mcleave@hq.nasa.gov; mgriffin-williams@usaid.gov; mitchell.baer@hq.doe.gov; nlancaaster@usgs.gov; patricia.mcbride@noaa.gov; Cooney, Phil; rbirk@hq.nasa.gov; robert.marlay@hq.doe.gov; ronald.j.birk@hq.nasa.gov;

sambrose@usgcrp.gov.at.hq.nasa.gov; scheraga.joel@usgcrp.gov.at.epa.gov; schonwal@niehs.nih.gov; shelia.s.brown@nasa.gov; svanle@hq.nasa.gov; talleyt@state.gov; tspence@nsf.gov; turekianvc@state.gov; wbreed@usaid.gov; Nick Sundt; Ahsha Tribble; Allen, David; Cathy Stephens; David Jon Dokken; 'David Legler (E-mail)'; Gloria Rapalee; Kathryn Parker; Kathryn Parker; Leslie Branch; Margarita Conkright; Richard Moss; Rick Petty; Rick Piltz (Piltz, Rick); Robert Cahalan; Sandy MacCracken; Sean Potter

Subject: Fwd: CCSP Principals mtg, Jan. 5 -- agenda and materials

Importance: High

To all: Because of a computer system problem the attached CCSP January 5 Principals meeting agenda and read-ahead materials did not successfully transmit when they were sent to each of you on December 29. I apologize for the delay in this information reaching you. We became aware of the problem only within the past hour this morning. We are arranging a telephone call to each of your offices, to assure that this information has been successfully received by each of you. We look forward to seeing you on Wednesday. Happy New Year! -Peter

Date: Wed, 29 Dec 2004 16:11:18 -0500

To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov

From: Peter Schultz <pschultz@usgcrp.gov>

Subject: CCSP Principals mtg, Jan. 5 -- agenda and materials

Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov, ipo@usgcrp.gov

Dear CCSP Principals,

The next CCSP Principals meeting is Wednesday, January 5, 3-5 PM at CCSP (1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250). **Please notify Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) whether you or a designee will be attending the meeting.**

Attached are the agenda and briefing materials. The numbers in the file names of the briefing materials correspond to the agenda item numbers.

If you need to call in to the meeting, the number is 800-516-9896 and the pass code is 888503.

Happy New Year!

Cheers,

003958

CEQ 006717

Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration
Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate
Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 5:01 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Re: [Fwd: CCSP Guidelines Announcement]
Bryan,

Thank you for your comments. We have incorporated them and will send the document to Legislative Affairs (NOAA) so that they will be prepared to respond to any Hill Inquiries.

Happy New Year!

Ahsha

Hannegan, Bryan J. wrote:

Ahsha -- please find attached a redline with my comments, using language from the letter Jim posted on the web site to accompany the release of the S&A Guidelines. Please call if questions, thanks, Bryan

----- Original Message -----

Subject:CCSP Guidelines Announcement
Date:Fri, 17 Dec 2004 12:20:19 -0500
From:Ahsha Tribble <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>
Organization:NOAA
To:phil.cooney@ceq.eop.gov, "Gabriel, Clifford J." <Clifford J. Gabriel@ostp.eop.gov>, kathie.olsen@ostp.eop.gov, bryan.hannegan@cep.eop.gov, "Wuchte, Erin" <Erin Wuchte@omb.eop.gov>, Margo.Schwab@omb.eop.gov

CCSP EOP Principals,

The NOAA Office of Legislative Affairs would like to have a communications document to give to the Hill and other constituents regarding the release of the Guidelines for Producing CCSP Synthesis and Assessment Reports. The draft is attached for your review. We invite your comments, if any, by next week prior to sending this document out.

Thank you,
Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
Technical Chief of Staff
Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
For Oceans and Atmosphere
HCHB/Room 5804
14th & Constitution Ave, NW

003051

CEQ 006720

Washington, DC 20230
202-482-5920 (DOC)
202-482-6318 (Fax)

--

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14th & Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20230
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202-482-6318 (Fax)

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 5:22 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: [Fwd: Re: Summary Doc for Inquiries]
Bryan,

This is only email thread I have. I spoke with Craig Montesano (NOAA LA) on the phone before the holidays about the document and he said that he wanted to have something approved by the first of the year that he can use IF any Hill inquiries came in. If additional guidance (e.g., contact us before sending a response, etc.) is suggested, please let me know.

Thank you,
Ahsha

----- Original Message -----

Subject:Re: Summary Doc for Inquiries
Date:Mon, 03 Jan 2005 10:02:42 -0500
From:Ahsha Tribble <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>
To:Craig Montesano <Craig.Montesano@noaa.gov>
References:<41C1F55B.6020202@noaa.gov>

Hi Craig,

Happy New Year! I have attached the approved summary document for the CCSP S&A Guidelines. CEQ and Dr. Mahoney have approved this version. Thanks for getting this started. Let us know what kind of inquiries and/or feedback you receive.

Ahsha

Craig Montesano wrote:

Ahsha --

Take a look at the attached. I drafted a summary document on the CCSP guidelines that might be helpful for the Hill and others. Please let me know what you think (and make suggestions where needed). Hope Buenos Aires was fun.

Thanks!

CM

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
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003943

CEQ 006723

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202-482-6318 (Fax)

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CIWG Implementation Plan Calendar Year 2005

Approved by CCSP Principals, January 5, 2005

Mission: To facilitate effective communication of climate change science information, activities and products between Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) agencies, and to the media, stakeholders and the general public, as described in the CCSP Strategic Plan.

Strategy: The CIWG will provide support to CCSP, its participating agencies and working groups on matters of communication, including the development and coordination of communications infrastructure, products and activities.

Roles and Responsibilities: The CIWG will recommend communication products and activities to the CCSP Principals and participate in the development of these communication products. As with other CCSP working groups, CIWG representatives will leverage activities and resources of participating agencies to implement communications initiatives approved by the CCSP Principals, including those outlined in this implementation plan. CIWG will provide the CCSP Principals with a statement of resources that are needed to carry out this plan.

Approval Process: Product approval will be consistent with the CIWG Terms of Reference and with the established CCSP guidelines and protocols as follows:

- **Concept approval:** Each new product and activity identified in this implementation plan will receive concept approval upon final acceptance of this plan by the CIWG and CCSP Principals. Any additional products will be submitted as concepts to the CIWG then to the Principals for approval.
- **Product approval:** Each draft product will be reviewed by the CIWG (with input from each member's agencies). Once approved by the CIWG, it will be submitted to the Principals for approval. The final draft, reflecting comments by the Principals, will be submitted to the CCSP Director and the Executive Secretary of the Interagency Working Group on Climate Change Science and Technology (OSTP Associate Director for Science) for final approval and public release.

Functions: CIWG has identified the following functions, related products and activities as key areas of focus for meeting its stated mission and goal for the coming year. The CIWG will initiate programs, activities and products in these areas aimed at the effective implementation and coordination of communications activities for CCSP.

- I. Media Relations – when requested by the CCSP Director, assisting in communicating on matters relating to climate science. Products and activities may include:
 - A. Development and review of media strategies, communications plans, press releases, talking points, Q&As and other materials as required for upcoming CCSP announcements
 - B. Upcoming products and activities of significance to media:
 - 1. Draft Prospectuses for Synthesis and Assessment Products
 - 2. FY2006 Our Changing Planet
 - 3. Program announcements and Research highlights

- II. Public Outreach – developing materials and methods for public outreach on issues related to climate science and the activities and products of CCSP. These outreach activities should emphasize links to CCSP to help establish a recognizable program identity. CIWG will facilitate coordination of CCSP agency communication activities that involve similar climate science topics. CIWG will help develop materials and strategies to reach out to key audiences through various mechanisms, including:
 - A. Basic CCSP information: these products will consist of short (1-2 page) summaries taken from existing reviewed and approved documents, such as *Our Changing Planet* and the *Strategic Plan*. Part of the product development will include a standardized “look and feel” that will be used in future products. Products to be completed over a 3-month period, from date of implementation plan approval. Products include overviews of the following: CCSP, Strategic Plan, funding, synthesis & assessment products, research elements/agency activities.
 - B. Climate change science fundamentals: the CIWG will review existing climate change science information materials and evaluate the need for additional products. Products on climate change science fundamentals may include FAQs and educational fact sheets. Any proposed products will require concept approval from the CIWG and CCSP Principals, and will borrow heavily on material already produced by the CCSP and member agencies, the NRC, and the IPCC.
 - C. Quarterly featured topics: these will focus on highlighting cross-agency research efforts. The approach will be to capitalize on research areas where an existing event is already scheduled or has taken place. The goal will be to address one topic per quarter through fact sheets and other outreach materials. Stakeholder engagement will be sought, when feasible. Possible topics include: ecosystems, land cover/land use, carbon cycle (NACP), water cycle, arctic programs, and temperature trends (based on the first prospectus).
 - D. CCSP working group documents: the CIWG, through liaisons with the working groups will assist in producing outreach materials in conjunction with the release of research products.
 - E. Science conferences and briefings: the CIWG will identify opportunities for outreach to specific audiences through constituent briefings, exhibits at

science conferences, and placing CCSP speakers on panels. CCSP will be represented by its constituent agencies or the CCSPO at conference symposia and other similar functions, when possible. The CIWG will encourage agencies with a long-established presence at these events to put forward CCSP messages and identify their affiliation with CCSP.

III. Web Sites. Develop and advance a strategy for improving, integrating, and promoting the content of Web sites operated or supported by CCSP and its participating agencies recognizing that the sites are essential communication and outreach tools. Any recommendations for substantial changes in web site format, linkages, and coverage shall be approved by the CCSP Principals before implementation. Ongoing, day-to-day oversight of CCSPO web activities will be provided by the CCSPO Director.

IV. Evaluation and Reporting

- A. Evaluation criteria will be identified prior to implementing any new communications activities or products, such that the effectiveness of each activity/product can be assessed.
- B. The CIWG will provide a summary of communications activities and products to the CCSPO for inclusion in the FY2006 *Our Changing Planet*. This section will include a report on communications and outreach activities completed as well as those activities planned for the following year.

CCSP Communications Interagency Working Group (CIWG) Terms of Reference

Approved by CCSP Principals on January 5, 2005

General Description

The Communications Interagency Working Group (CIWG) is a standing committee of U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), which incorporates the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and the Climate Change Research Initiative (CCRI). The purpose of the CIWG is to ensure an effective communications program to meet the goals of the CCSP Strategic Plan.

The CIWG reports directly to the Principal Representatives to the CCSP (Principals) for guidance and approval of its activities. It works closely with CCSP Agencies/Departments and liaisons from the Executive Office of the President (EOP) participating in the CCSP, with other CCSP working groups, and with other related programs. It is supported by the CCSP Office.

Goal

The goal of the CIWG, as outlined in the Strategic Plan, is to support the development of a program that effectively communicates climate change science information to stakeholders in the United States and throughout the world by:

- Objectively reporting relevant aspects of scientific findings
- Disseminating results of CCSP activities
- Making scientific information and products easily available and in formats suitable to a diverse set of audiences

Activities

In support of this goal, the CIWG, with assistance from the CCSP, will carry out the following activities:

- Hold regular meetings of CIWG members to coordinate existing communications efforts and plan additional interagency communications activities consistent with the goals and objectives of the CCSP strategic plan
- Assist in the dissemination of CCSP's products
- Develop and advance a strategy for enhancing, interconnecting, and promoting the content of the Web sites operated or supported by CCSP-participating agencies and CCSP
- Develop outreach materials using formats such as FAQs, poster displays, videos and educational fact sheets

- Plan and execute press announcements of CCSP products, activities, and findings, when requested by the CCSP Director.

In undertaking these activities, the CIWG will:

- Collaborate across agencies to assist with existing communications efforts
- Leverage existing CCSP resources to implement approved CIWG initiatives
- Work closely with other CCSP interagency working groups
- With approval from the CCSP Director, communicate through existing professional, educational, civic, and other organizations, both at the national and international level, and through the news media, to leverage information dissemination capabilities
- Coordinate with the Climate Change Technology Program, when appropriate

The CIWG will prepare a 1-year communications implementation plan which will include specific communications materials and activities, specific benchmarks and time tables, resource requirements and assigned responsibilities as well as the approval process for each product. The implementation plan will be reviewed by relevant substantive working groups. The CCSP Principals will review and approve the implementation plan.

Membership and Decision-making

All agencies and EOP offices participating in the CCSP will designate a CIWG representative(s) appointed by their CCSP Principal. An alternate CIWG representative(s) from each agency may be designated by either their Principal or primary representative(s). The responsibilities of each CIWG member include attending CIWG meetings, regularly updating their CCSP Principal on CIWG activities, and serving to foster two-way communication between the CIWG and their agency.

The CIWG may establish sub-groups to work on specific issues. Membership in the sub-groups may include representatives of the other CCSP working groups, other agency representatives, and, when appropriate, external stakeholders. A CIWG liaison will be designated from each working group.

The CIWG will have two Co-Chairs selected from among the CIWG members and approved by the Principals. Co-Chairs will serve a one-year term of office. The responsibilities of the Co-chairs are to conduct CIWG meetings, coordinate CIWG activities, and regularly update the CCSP Director and CCSP Office Director.

Internal working group decisions will generally be made by group consensus. Decisions involving public communication activities or deliverables must be confirmed by the Principals.

Meeting and Reporting Schedule

The CIWG will meet regularly. The Co-Chairs will provide updates and briefings to the CCSP Principals, as appropriate. The CCSP Office will maintain agenda, minutes, and other records.

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CCSP PRINCIPALS MEETING
Summary of Decisions/Actions and Discussion

January 5, 2005
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Climate Change Science Program Office
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250

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Attendance

Jim Mahoney, NOAA, Chair
Jim Andrews, DoD
Mary Cleave, NASA
Margarita Conkright-Gregg, NOAA
David Dokken, CCSP
Bill Farneth, DoS
Mary Glackin, NOAA
David Halpern, OSTP
Bryan Hannegan, CEQ
Bill Hohenstein, USDA
Jack Kaye, NASA (phone)
Chet Koblinsky, NOAA
Margaret Leinen, NSF
Richard Moss, CCSP
Ari Patrinos, DOE
Rick Petty, DOE
Rick Piltz, CCSP
Loret Ruppe, USAID
Peter Schultz, CCSP
Mike Slimak, EPA
Tom Spence, NSF
Nick Sundt, CCSP
Ahsha Tribble, NOAA
Harlan Watson, DoS

DECISIONS AND ACTIONS
CCSP Principals Meeting, January 5, 2005

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DECISIONS	
Agenda Item #	Description
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6.i	
6.ii	
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ACTIONS			
Agenda Item #	Description	Due Date	Responsible Person(s) / Group
2		01.06.05	CCSPO
3		01.28.05	CCSPO
4		01.26.05	CCSPO
5.i		Jan. – Feb. 2005	CCSP agencies
5.ii		01.26.05	Mahoney

(b)(5)

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Moss, Richard H [Richard.Moss@pnl.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 8:07 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ipo@usgcrp.gov; Bill Murray; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; Chris Miller; TKarl
Subject: [ccsp] Final review of Prospectus for Product 1.1

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: Tuesday, January 18, 2005 12:00 PM
Flag Status: Flagged

TO: CCSP Principals
FR: James Mahoney and Richard Moss
RE: Final Review of Product 1.1 Draft Prospectus

Attached please find the revised prospectus for Product 1.1, *Temperature Trends in the Lower Atmosphere: Steps for Understanding and Reconciling Differences*, as well as a compilation of the comments received during the public comment period (July 7 to August 12). This prospectus is being circulated to the CCSP Principals for final approval, as described in step 5 of the *Guidelines for Producing CCSP Synthesis and Assessment Products*.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding the response to a particular comment contained in the collation of public comments. This collation will be posted on CCSP website along with the prospectus, once it is approved. The affiliations of several of those who offered comments will be added to the collation before it is posted. I also note that we will include a url for the collated comments in the prospectus.

The deadline for response is COB Tuesday, January 18. When you respond, please indicate whether you approve the prospectus for final posting.

We wish to thank Tom Karl and his team of authors and editors for the care with which they have conformed the prospectus to the approved Guidelines and considered/responded to the comments received.

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

003060

1 **Prospectus for Synthesis and Assessment Product 1.1**

2
3 *Temperature Trends in the Lower Atmosphere:*
4 *Steps for Understanding and Reconciling Differences*

5
6 Chief Editor: Thomas R. Karl
7 Associate Editors: Christopher D. Miller, William L. Murray

8
9
10 **1. Overview: Description of Topic, Audience, Intended Use,**
11 **and Questions to Be Addressed**

12
13 Independently produced data sets that describe the four-dimensional temperature structure from
14 the surface through the lower stratosphere provide different temperature trends. These differences
15 are seen in varying degrees in comparisons of separate *in situ* (surface and weather balloon) data
16 sets, in comparisons of separate space-based data sets, and in comparisons of individual data sets
17 drawn from the different observational platforms and different trend analysis teams.

18
19 This CCSP synthesis and assessment product will address the accuracy and consistency of these
20 temperature records and outline steps necessary to reconcile differences between individual data
21 sets. Understanding exactly how and why there are differences in temperature trends reported by
22 several analysis teams using differing observation systems and analysis methods represents a
23 necessary step in reducing the uncertainties that underlie current efforts focused on the detection
24 and quantification of surface and tropospheric temperature trends. Consequently, this synthesis
25 and assessment product promises to be of significant value to decisionmakers, and to the expert
26 scientific and stakeholder communities. For example, we expect this assessment to be a major
27 contributor to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report
28 (due to be published in 2007). In addition, we expect the information generated will be used by
29 the Global Climate Observing System Atmospheric Observation Panel to help identify effective
30 ways to reduce observational uncertainty.

31
32 Recent efforts to address the uncertainties regarding the temperature structure of the lower
33 atmosphere (i.e., from the surface through the lower stratosphere) have included release of a
34 report under the auspices of the National Research Council (NRC) entitled "Reconciling
35 Observations of Global Temperature Change" (NRC, 2000) and the IPCC Third Assessment
36 Report (IPCC, 2001, pp 101-123). Although these documents provided a great deal of useful
37 information, the complexities of the issue coupled with shortcomings of the available observing
38 systems prevented resolution of a number of fundamental questions, including:

- 39
40 1) Why do temperatures vary vertically (from the surface to the stratosphere) and what do we
41 understand about why they might vary and change over time?
42 2) What kinds of atmospheric temperature variations can the current observing systems
43 measure and what are their strengths and limitations, both spatially and temporally?
44 3) What do observations indicate about the changes of temperature in the atmosphere and at
45 the surface since the advent of measuring temperatures vertically?

- 1 4) What is our understanding of the contribution made by observational or methodological
2 uncertainties to the previously reported vertical differences in temperature trends?
3 5) How well can the observed vertical temperature changes be reconciled with our
4 understanding of the causes of these changes?
5 6) What measures can be taken to improve the understanding of observed changes?
6

7 These questions provide the basis for the six main chapters in the synthesis and assessment
8 product. They highlight several of the fundamental uncertainties and differences between and
9 within the individual components of the existing observational and modeling systems. The
10 responses to the questions will be written in a style consistent with major international scientific
11 assessments [e.g., IPCC assessments, and the Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project
12 (WMO, 1999)].
13
14

15 2. Contact Information: Email and Telephone for Responsible Individuals 16 at the Lead and Supporting Agencies 17

18 NOAA is the lead agency for this synthesis product. Relevant agency personnel are presented in
19 the following table:
20

21 <u>CCSP Member Agency</u>	21 <u>Agency Leads</u>
22 DOC (NOAA)	Tom Karl/Chris Miller/Bill Murray
23 DOE	Rick Petty
24 NASA	Eric Fetzer
25 NSF	Jay Fein
26	
27	

28 3. Lead Authors: Required Expertise and Biographical Information 29

30 A list of lead author nominees was identified based on past records of interest and
31 accomplishment in framing the core issues related to changes, trends, and uncertainties in the
32 lower atmospheric temperature records, advancing relevant scientific arguments, and contributing
33 to increased understanding of the behavior of respective components of the end-to-end system
34 that provides the required data sets. Past contributions to relevant scientific assessments, success
35 in peer-reviewed proposal funding competitions, and publication records in refereed journals are
36 among the measures used in the selection process. The lead authors selected on the basis of these
37 criteria are listed below. Chapter assignments and biographical information are presented in
38 Appendix A.
39

40 Lead Authors 41

42 John Christy (University of Alabama/Huntsville)
43 Chris Folland, (Hadley Centre, U.K. Met Office)
44 Chris Forest (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
45 Jim Hurrell (National Center for Atmospheric Research)
46 John Lanzante (NOAA/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory)

1 Carl Mears (Remote Sensing Systems)
2 Jerry Meehl (National Center for Atmospheric Research)
3 David Parker (U.K. Met Office)
4 Joyce Penner (U. Michigan)
5 Thomas C. Peterson (NOAA/National Climatic Data Center)
6 Roger Pielke Sr. (Colorado State University)
7 V. Ramaswamy (NOAA/ Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory)
8 Dick Reynolds (NOAA/ National Climatic Data Center)
9 Ben Santer (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory)
10 Dian Seidel (NOAA Air Resources Laboratory)
11 Steve Sherwood (Yale University)
12 Roy Spencer (U. Alabama-Huntsville)
13 Peter Thorne (U.K. Met Office/Hadley Centre)
14 Kostya Vinnikov (University of Maryland)
15 Russell S. Vose (NOAA/ National Climatic Data Center)
16 Frank Wentz (Remote Sensing Systems)
17 Tom M.L. Wigley (National Center for Atmospheric Research)
18
19

20 4. Stakeholder Interactions

21
22 The questions addressed by the report were framed by the lead agency with the benefit of
23 consultation from members of the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) Office, the NOAA
24 Science Advisory Board Climate Monitoring Working Group¹, and participants at a workshop on
25 Reconciling Vertical Temperature Trends that was held at NOAA's National Climatic Data
26 Center (NCDC) on 27-29 October 2003, and attended by 55 scientific experts from academia, the
27 U.S. government, the private sector, and several scientific experts from other countries. The
28 workshop was designed to address a broad range of issues related to vertical temperatures trends,
29 and it provided a scientific foundation for the development of this CCSP synthesis product. The
30 workshop presentations and results of breakout groups are posted on
31 <<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/rvtt.html>>. The workshop assessed the current state of knowledge
32 on this topic, identified near-term and long-term steps to address existing uncertainties, and
33 provided a framework for a synthesis and assessment product structured around the six questions
34 listed above.
35

36 [FOOTNOTE 1: The NOAA Science Advisory Board Climate Monitoring Working Group,
37 which has since been merged with the Climate and Global Change Working Group, was charged
38 to provide, in the context of national and international activities, scientific advice and broad
39 program direction to NOAA on the condition and capabilities of NOAA's observing systems/data
40 management systems for the purpose of climate monitoring.]
41

42 In addition, Principals on the CCSP Interagency Committee provided input from a governmental
43 perspective during the CCSP review, and other stakeholders provided input during the public
44 comment period (see <add url> for a collation of the comments submitted during public comment
45 period).
46

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2 **5. Drafting, including Materials to be Used in Preparing the Product**
3

4 The lead NOAA focal point is the Product 1.1 Chief Editor. The assistant NOAA focal points
5 serve as Associate Editors. The core of a scientific author team presented in Appendix A has been
6 drawn from the participants in the workshop described above. This core group has been
7 supplemented with a number of individuals who have made major contributions to our present
8 understanding of the issues related to vertical temperature change.
9

10 Under the leadership of a convening lead author for each of the six chapters, this group of lead
11 authors and contributors is charged with the preparation of the scientific/technical analysis section
12 of the synthesis report. They will draw upon published, peer-reviewed scientific literature in the
13 drafting process.
14

15 The synthesis and assessment product will include an Executive Summary which will present key
16 findings from Chapters 1-6. It will be written by a team consisting of a convening lead author
17 assisted by the convening lead authors from each of the six chapters.
18

19 The synthesis product will identify disparate views that have significant scientific or technical
20 support, and will provide confidence levels for key findings, as appropriate.
21

22 This synthesis and assessment product will pay special attention to addressing uncertainties and
23 confidence levels in our statements regarding the temperature trends. We note that increased
24 understanding of the complexities of the vertical temperature variability can lead to increased
25 uncertainties regarding long-term behavior patterns. Just as independent data sets must be used
26 for comparisons of results, the basic evaluation process must maintain appropriate degrees of
27 separation; for example, data set developers should not be the only evaluators of data reliability in
28 their products.
29

30 The communication of uncertainties will be quantitative in many instances but, from discussion
31 during the Asheville workshop, it is clear that expert judgment will also be used because standard
32 statistical methods alone do not reflect the full range of uncertainty. Our intent is to follow the
33 protocol developed in the IPCC (2001) assessment and subsequent updates provided by IPCC.
34
35

36 **6. Review**
37

38 NOAA, the lead agency for this product, plans to present the document to an NRC expert
39 committee for scientific review. The NRC Proposal (NAS Proposal No. 04-DELS-385-01) to
40 conduct the review states that the review will address the following issues:
41

- 42 1. Are the goals, objectives, and intended audience of the product are clearly described
43 in the document? Does the product address all the questions outlined in the
44 prospectus?
- 45 2. Are findings and recommendations are adequately supported by evidence and
46 analysis? If any recommendations are based on value judgments or the collective

1 opinions of the authors, is this acknowledged and are adequate reasons given for
2 reaching those judgments?

- 3 3. Are the data and analyses handled competently? Are the statistical methods applied
4 appropriately? Are the uncertainties and confidence levels evaluated and
5 communicated appropriately?
6 4. Are the document's presentation and is organization effective? Are the questions
7 outlined in the prospectus addressed and communicated in a manner that is
8 appropriate for the intended audience?
9 5. Is the document scientifically objective and policy neutral? Is it consistent with the
10 scientific literature, including recent NRC reports and other scientific assessments on
11 the same topic?
12 6. Does the summary concisely and accurately describe the content, key findings, and
13 recommendations? Is it consistent with other sections of the document?
14 7. What other significant improvements, if any, might be made in the document?
15

16 The Proposal further states that the period of performance for the review is expected to be 1
17 November 2004 to 30 April 2005.

18
19 Following expert review, the lead authors will revise the draft product by incorporating
20 comments and suggestions from the reviewers, as the lead authors deem appropriate.
21

22 Following this revision, the draft product will be released for public comment. The public
23 comment period will be 45 days and will take place from 1 June to 15 July 2005.
24

25 The lead authors will prepare a third draft of the product, taking into consideration the comments
26 submitted during the public comment period. The scientific judgment of the lead authors will
27 determine responses to the comments.
28

29 Once the revisions are complete, the lead agency will submit the synthesis and assessment
30 product to the CCSP Interagency Committee for approval. If the CCSP Interagency Committee
31 determines that further revision is necessary, their comments will be sent to the lead agency for
32 consideration and resolution by lead authors. If needed, the NRC will be asked to provide
33 additional scientific analysis to bound scientific uncertainty associated with specific issues.
34

35 If the CCSP Interagency Committee review determines that no further revisions are needed and
36 that the product has been prepared in conformance with the *Guidelines for Producing CCSP*
37 *Synthesis and Assessment Products* (see <[http://www.climate-science.gov/Library/sap/sap-](http://www.climate-science.gov/Library/sap/sap-guidelines.htm)
38 [guidelines.htm](http://www.climate-science.gov/Library/sap/sap-guidelines.htm)>) and the Data Quality Act (including ensuring objectivity, utility, and integrity
39 as defined in 67 FR 8452), they will submit the product to the National Science and Technology
40 Council (NSTC) for clearance. Clearance will require the concurrence of all members of the
41 Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. Comments generated during the NSTC
42 review will be addressed by the CCSP Interagency Committee in consultation with the lead and
43 supporting agencies and the lead authors.
44

45 46 7. Related Activities: Coordination with

Other National or International Assessment Processes

This CCSP synthesis and assessment product has been coordinated internationally with a U.K. Met Office workshop on understanding vertical profiles of temperature trends conducted in September 2004 in Exeter, England. The coordination included presentations in Exeter by the synthesis and assessment product lead authors to provide an interim look at progress on addressing each of the key questions. There is also ongoing coordination with a newly constituted Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)/Atmospheric Observations Panel for Climate (AOPC) Working Group on Reconciling Vertical Temperature Trends. The synthesis and assessment product is expected to provide input to the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

8. Communications

NOAA, the lead agency, will produce and release the completed product using a standard format for all CCSP synthesis and assessment products. The final product and the comments received during the expert review and the public comment period will be posted, without attribution (unless specific reviewers agree to attribution), on the CCSP web site.

The lead authors will also be encouraged to publish their findings in the scientific literature.

9. Proposed Timeline

Preparation of this synthesis and assessment product has been underway during completion of this prospectus because of the time required to finalize the overall *Guidelines for Producing CCSP Synthesis and Assessment Products*. This approach was taken in order to coordinate work on the product with other international efforts, in particular, so the product could be completed in time to provide an input to the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. Comments received on the draft prospectus were taken into account in the process, and all procedures used in preparing the report have been adjusted to be consistent with those mandated by the Guidelines.

The timeline is divided into two phases. The planned completion date for Phase 1, which will result in the submission of the first draft of the synthesis product for scientific review by the National Research Council, is January 2005. The planned completion date for Phase 2, which will culminate with approval of the synthesis product by the President's National Science and Technology Council, is October 2005. Specific milestones follow.

PHASE 1

- Lead authors nominated – July 04
- Synthesis product prospectus released for public comment – July 04
- First lead author meeting – August 04
- Second lead author meeting – October 04
- Third lead author meeting – December 04
- Synthesis product first draft submitted for NRC scientific review – January 05

Short Chapter Titles and Lead Authors

Why (from the surface to the stratosphere) and how do temperatures vary and change over time?

John J. O'Rourke (AA/GFDL) – V. Ramaswamy is a Senior Research Scientist, Princeton, NJ. He is the Chair of the Program in Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Laboratory, Princeton, NJ. He is the Chair of the program (a project of the WCRP Stratospheric Processes for Global Change Project (1993-present). Dr. Ramaswamy has been a member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Scientific Group (1992, 1994, 1998), and a member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II (1995-2001). He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council on Global Change, National Science Foundation, and the United States Governmental Panel on Climate Change. Dr. Ramaswamy has a long publication list and has received numerous awards including the American Meteorological Society Award in 2002 for “world-renowned leader in the state of the art assessment of the science of climate change.” Organization Norbert Gerbier MUMM Award – “For his contribution to the book: Trends: Observations and Model Simulations” by Journal of Geophysical Research, 39, 71-122, 2001. Other relevant

publications include: Barnett, D.Gaffen, M. Gelman, P. Keckhut, Y. Izumi, J. Nash, W. Randel, R. Rood, K. Shine, M. Stueben, and others. Surface Temperature Trends: Observations and Model Simulations, Journal of Geophysical Research, 71-122, 2001.

Other relevant publications include: Trends of Ozone and Well-Mixed Gases on Annual Cycles, Journal of Geophysical Research Letters, 10.1029/2002GL015612.

John D. Elms is a senior scientist and deputy director of the Program in Atmospheric Research. His research focuses on studies and diagnostic analyses to better understand climate change. He has authored or co-authored more than 100 papers and chapters, as well as dozens of other planning documents. His recent publications include numerous articles on surface versus tropospheric temperature trends, and a book, Tropospheric Temperature Trends, by the Society for Meisinger Award from the American Meteorological Society. He is extensively involved in the World Climate Research Program, and he serves as co-Chair of the CLIVAR. Jim has also been involved in the National Research Council on Climate Change, and he has served on numerous other panels. His contributions of particular relevance include the

comparison of satellite versus surface estimates of air temperature

and the difficulties in obtaining reliable temperature trends: Tropospheric Temperature Trends: Journal of Climate, 11, 945-967.

- 1 PHASE 2
- 2 • NRC review completed – April 05
- 3 • Synthesis product second draft released
- 4 • Public comment period completed– 15 .
- 5 • Synthesis product third draft and compi
- 6 – August 05
- 7 • Synthesis product accepted by CCSP an
- 8 approval – September 05
- 9 • Synthesis product approved by NSTC –

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2 tropospheric temperatures from radiosondes and satellites: 1979-1998. Bulletin of the
3 American Meteorological Society, 81, 2165-2177.
4

5 **Lead Author: Jerry Meehl (NCAR)** – Gerald Meehl is a Senior Scientist at the National Center
6 for Atmospheric Research. He is a member of the CLIVAR/WCRP Working Group on Coupled
7 Models (WGCM) and is chairman of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, as well as
8 chairman of the WGCM Climate Simulation Panel and co-chairman of the Community Climate
9 System Model Climate Change Working Group. He has been prominent in the Intergovernmental
10 Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scientific Assessment activities. Dr. Meehl was a convening
11 lead author of Chapter 9 in “Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis,” produced as a
12 contribution of Working Group 1 to the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC. He has written or
13 co-authored several refereed articles on the topic of tropospheric and surface temperatures and has
14 a long history of written publications in this area including:

- 15 - Meehl, G.A., W.M. Washington, C. Ammann, J.M. Arblaster, T.M.L. Wigley, and C. Tebaldi,
16 2004: Combinations of natural and anthropogenic forcings and 20th century climate. J.
17 Climate, in press.
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19 sensitivity in global coupled models. J. Climate, 17, 1584--1596.
20
21

22 **Chapter 2 – What kinds of atmospheric temperature variations can the current observing**
23 **systems measure and what are their strengths and limitations, both spatially and**
24 **temporally?**
25

26 **Convening Lead Author: John Christy (University of Alabama/Huntsville)** –John R. Christy
27 is Professor of Atmospheric Science at the University of Alabama in Huntsville, Alabama State
28 Climatologist and Director of the UAH Earth System Science Center. He is/was a member of
29 several National Research Council panels dealing with climate and space based observations and
30 is currently on the NRC Committee on Environmental Satellite Data Utilization. He was selected
31 as a Lead Author of the IPCC 2001 WG 1 (chapter on observations) and as a member of the panel
32 which wrote the AGU Official Statement on Climate Change adopted in 2003. He has written
33 several articles on surface, tropospheric and stratospheric temperatures, including basic
34 construction methodology of conventional and spaced-based data sets, tests for their precision,
35 and analysis of the climate products. His most recent paper “What may we conclude about
36 tropospheric temperature trends?” will appear soon in Geophysical Research Letters. Other
37 relevant publications include:

- 38 - Christy, J.R. and W.B. Norris, 2004: What may we conclude about tropospheric temperature
39 trends? Geophys. Res. Lett., 31, No. 6, L0621.
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43 estimates of Version 5.0 of MSU/AMSU bulk atmospheric temperatures. J. Atmos. Oceanic
44 Tech. 20, 613-629.
45

1 **Lead Author: Dian Seidel (NOAA Air Resources Laboratory)** – Dian J. Seidel is a Research
2 Meteorologist at NOAA’s Air Resources Laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland. She has
3 contributed to IPCC Scientific Assessments, WMO/UNEP Scientific Assessments of the Ozone
4 Layer, and scientific assessments by the WMO program on Stratospheric Processes and their Role
5 in Climate. She is a former member of the NRC Climate Research Committee and contributed to
6 several NRC reports, including "Reconciling Observations of Global Temperature Change" in
7 2000. She is a Fellow of the AMS and currently chairs its Committee on Climate Variability and
8 Change. Her research on observed climate variations and change has focused on upper-air
9 observations, particularly from radiosondes, and on data quality issues, and is reported
10 in articles in peer-reviewed journals. Relevant publications include:

- 11 - Fu, Q., C.M. Johanson, S.G. Warren, and D.J. Seidel, 2004: Contribution of stratospheric
12 cooling to satellite-inferred tropospheric temperature trend, *Nature*, in press.
- 13 - Seidel, D.J., J.K. Angell, J. Christy, M. Free, S.A. Klein, J.R. Lanzante, C. Mears, D. Parker,
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15 large-scale climate variations in radiosonde and satellite upper-air temperature datasets. *J.*
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- 17 - Seidel, D.J., and M. Free, 2003: Comparison of lower-tropospheric temperatures at low and
18 high elevation radiosonde sites. *Climatic Change*, 59, 53-47.

19
20 **Lead Author: Steve Sherwood (Yale University)** – Steve Sherwood is an Assistant Professor at
21 Yale University. He has published refereed articles on diverse topics relevant to the lower
22 atmosphere temperature trend problem. These topics include moist instability and the physics of
23 vertical (convective) and horizontal (baroclinic) heat transport within the tropical troposphere and
24 tropopause region; the optimal estimation of small climate signals within imperfect datasets; and
25 some performance characteristics of the VIZ and Vaisala radiosonde instruments. He was a
26 contributing author to the 2000 SPARC report on upper troposphere/lower stratosphere water
27 vapor. Relevant publications include:

- 28 - Sherwood, S. C., Climate signals from station arrays with missing data, and an application to
29 winds. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, Vol. 105, No. D24, 2001, pp. 29,489-29,500.
- 30 - Sherwood, S.C. On moist stability. *Monthly Weather Review*, Vol. 128, No. 12, 2000, pp.
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34
35
36 **Chapter 3 – What do observations indicate about the changes of temperature in the**
37 **atmosphere and at the surface since the advent of measuring temperatures vertically?**
38

39 **Convening Lead Author: John Lanzante (NOAA/GFDL)** – John Lanzante is a research
40 meteorologist at NOAA’s Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory. He is a member of the
41 working group charged by the Climate Change Science Program to produce a report defining
42 science requirements for the next U.S. Reanalysis. In this regard, he has taken the lead in
43 developing a plan for the temporal homogenization of data to be used as Reanalysis input. He
44 recently led a project that produced a temporally homogenized radiosonde temperature dataset
45 which is gaining wide use by climate-change scientists. In a spin-off project, these data are being
46 used and updated to produce upper-air temperature climate monitoring products for NOAA. Some

1 of his past and current work also involves the use of radiosonde data in comparison
2 with/evaluation of satellite data as well as output from climate models. He has been a lead or co-
3 author on a number of refereed papers during the last 5-10 years relevant to the study of
4 atmospheric trends. Relevant publications include:

- 5 - Lanzante, J., S. Klein, and D. Seidel, 2003: Temporal homogenization of monthly radiosonde
6 temperature data. Part I: Methodology. *Journal of Climate*, 16(2), 224-240.
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11 stratospheric temperature trends to radiosonde data quality. *Journal of Climate*, 13(10), 1776-
12 1796.

13
14 **Lead Author: Frank Wentz (Remote Sensing Systems (RSS))** – Frank Wentz is the Director of
15 Remote Sensing Systems, a research company specializing in climate monitoring via satellites.
16 Over the last 25 years, he has been one of NASA’s leading principal investigators in the field of
17 microwave remote sensing. Under his direction, Remote Sensing Systems is providing the climate
18 community with research-quality climate datasets, including tropospheric temperature, sea-
19 surface temperature and wind, and atmospheric moisture (water vapor, cloud water and rain). He
20 has served on the National Research Council’s Earth Studies Board and on the NRC Panel on
21 Reconciling Temperature Observations. He has a long list of publications on remote sensing and
22 its application to climate monitoring, including recent papers on tropospheric temperature and sea
23 surface temperature including:

- 24 - Wentz, F.J. and M. Schabel, Effects of satellite orbital decay on MSU lower tropospheric
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29 temperature record, *Journal of Climate* 16(22), 3650-3664, 2003.

30
31 **Lead Author: Kostya Vinnikov (University of Maryland)** – Dr. Konstantin Vinnikov is a
32 Senior Research Scientist in the Department of Meteorology, University of Maryland. He
33 emigrated from Russia in 1991 and is a US citizen. Dr. Vinnikov was the lead and contributing
34 author of several Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports. Dr. Vinnikov is an
35 expert in empirical analysis of observed data on contemporary climate change. He was the first to
36 detect a century-scale (0.5K/100 yr) global warming trend in surface air temperature data
37 (Budyko and Vinnikov, 1976). This was at the time when other climatologists believed in the
38 “observed” global cooling and in the approaching of a new “Little Ice Age.” Now, almost three
39 decades later, and after having been confirmed by many other research groups, the surface global
40 warming trend is an accepted fact. Most recently, he developed new statistical techniques to
41 analyze diurnal and seasonal cycles and trends in climatic records with arbitrary observation times
42 (Vinnikov et al., 2004) and in multi-satellite overlapping observations. He applied these
43 techniques to tropospheric temperature observations and found that the satellite-observed
44 tropospheric air temperature trend agrees well with surface observations (Vinnikov and Grody,
45 2003). Relevant publications include:

- 1 - Budyko, M. I., and K. Y. Vinnikov, 1976: Global warming. *Soviet Meteorol. Hydrol.*, No. 7,
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- 3 - Vinnikov Konstantin Y., and Norman C. Grody, 2003: Global warming trend of mean
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7 *Geophysical Research Lett.*, **31**, L06205, doi:10.1029/2003GL019196.
8

9 **Lead Author: Thomas C. Peterson (NOAA/NCDC)** - Tom Peterson, a research meteorologist
10 at NOAA's National Climatic Data Center, is currently a lead author on the IPCC's Fourth
11 Assessment Report, a member of the GCOS Atmospheric Observation Panel for Climate, and
12 chair of the WMO Commission for Climatology (CCI) OPAG (Open Programme Area Group) on
13 the Monitoring and Analysis of Climate Variability and Change. He has served as a member of
14 the National Research Council's Panel on Reconciling Temperature Observations, chair of the
15 joint WMO CCI/CLIVAR Working Group on Climate Change Detection, contributing author to
16 the IPCC Third Assessment Report and CCI's rapporteur on Statistical Methods for Climatology
17 with emphasis on analyses of extreme events. The primary foci of his research and publications
18 are on the creation of global climate datasets (both in situ and blended satellite/in situ datasets),
19 assuring the fidelity of these data (e.g., quality control, homogeneity testing, and urban heat island
20 contamination), and climate change analyses using these data. Relevant articles include:

- 21 - Peterson, Thomas C., 2003: Assessment of Urban Versus Rural In Situ Surface Temperatures
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29 Climatology Network temperature data base. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*,
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31
32

33 **Chapter 4 – What is our understanding of the contribution made by observational or**
34 **methodological uncertainties to previously reported vertical differences in temperature**
35 **trends?**
36

37 **Convening Lead Author: Carl Mears (Remote Sensing Systems)** - Carl Mears is a Senior
38 Scientist at Remote Sensing Systems. Over the past 5 years, Dr. Mears has led a comprehensive
39 independent analysis of the atmospheric sounding data from MSU channels 2,3, and 4, the results
40 of which was recently published in the *Journal of Climate*. This work was inspired by the
41 significance of the MSU data set in climate change research, and the possibility of systematic
42 errors in it. Dr. Mears has also made numerous contributions to the calibration and validation of
43 geophysical retrievals from several other earth sensing satellites, including SSM/I, TMI, and
44 QuikScat. In addition to this climate-related remote sensing work, Dr. Mears also has extensive
45 past experience in microwave hardware design and lab-based calibration activities. Relevant
46 publications include:

- 1 - Mears, C. A., M. Schabel, F. J. Wentz, B. D. Santer and B. Govindasamy (2002). "Correcting
2 the MSU middle tropospheric temperature for diurnal drifts." Proceedings of the International
3 Geophysics and Remote Sensing Symposium III: 1839-1841.
- 4 - Mears, C. A., M. C. Schabel and F. J. Wentz (2003). "A reanalysis of the MSU channel 2
5 tropospheric temperature record." Journal of Climate 16(22): 3650-3664.

6
7 **Lead Author: Chris Forest (MIT)** – Dr. Chris E. Forest is a Research Scientist at the
8 Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global
9 Change. He is a member of the American Meteorological Society and the American Geophysical
10 Union and focuses his research on merging issues of climate change detection and uncertainties in
11 future climate prediction. He has written several refereed articles on the topic of using
12 tropospheric and surface temperature diagnostics to estimate uncertainty in future climate change
13 and has a long history of publications in this area. His most relevant articles on this issue are:

- 14 - Forest, C.E., M.R. Allen, A.P. Sokolov, and P. H. Stone, Constraining Climate Model
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- 17 - Forest, C.E., P.H. Stone, A.P. Sokolov, M.R. Allen, and M.D. Webster, Quantifying
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22 Change, 61(3): p.295-320, 2003.

23
24 **Lead Author: Roy Spencer (U. Alabama-Huntsville)** - Roy W. Spencer is a Principal Research
25 Scientist at The University of Alabama in Huntsville where he directs a research program on the
26 use of satellite passive microwave measurements to monitor weather and climate variables. He is
27 co-developer of the original method for monitoring global deep-layer temperatures from satellite
28 microwave radiometers, and is the U.S. Science Team Leader for Advanced Microwave Scanning
29 Radiometer - EOS flying on NASA's Aqua spacecraft. He has authored numerous papers on the
30 global monitoring of temperature, precipitation, and water vapor including:

- 31 - Christy, J.R., R.W. Spencer, W.B. Norris, W.D. Braswell and D.E. Parker, 2003: Error
32 estimates of Version 5.0 of MSU/AMSU bulk atmospheric temperatures. J. Atmos. Oceanic
33 Tech. 20, 613-629.
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35 Dataset construction and radiosonde comparisons. J. Atmos. Oceanic Tech. 17, 1153-1170.

36
37 **Lead Author: Dick Reynolds (NOAA/NCDC)** – Dr. Richard W. Reynolds is a Research
38 Oceanographer at the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), which is part of the US National
39 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Environmental Satellite Data and
40 Information Service. In 1980 Dr. Reynolds began his career at NOAA as the lead scientist
41 responsible for the development, implementation and operational production of sea surface
42 temperature (SST) analyses and associated products and has continued working in this area for
43 the past 18 years. He has been active in improving the accuracy of the SST analyses by
44 optimizing the advantages of in situ and satellite data. He has recently led the development of an
45 improved historical sea surface temperature analysis which has been produced from 1880 to
46 present. He has also been involved in the evaluation of the sea surface temperature observing

1 system. In this project, the situ sea surface temperature network was evaluated to determine the
2 minimum number of in situ observations needed to correct any potential satellite bias. This
3 procedure is now operationally produced and is resulting in optimization of US buoy deployment
4 strategies. Dr. Reynolds is also the principal investigator in the US efforts to improve the
5 collection and archiving of surface marine data for the International Comprehensive Ocean-
6 Atmosphere Data Set (I-COADS).

- 7 - Reynolds, R. W, C. Gentemann and F. Wentz, 2004: Impact of TRMM SSTs on a climate-
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- 11 - Smith, T.M., and R.W. Reynolds, 2004: A global merged land and sea surface temperature
12 reconstruction based on historical observations (1880-1997). NOAA internal review. to be
13 submitted to the *Journal of Climate*.

14
15 **Lead Author: Russell S. Vose (NOAA/NCDC)** – Dr. Russell S. Vose is the chief of the
16 Climate Analysis Branch at NOAA’s National Climatic Data Center. Over the past 15 years his
17 research has primarily focused on the construction of “baseline” datasets for use in international
18 climate assessments. The best example of this work is the Global Historical Climatology
19 Network database, which is used operationally by NOAA to monitor long-term global
20 temperature trends. Dr. Vose is also currently involved in the creation of gridded temperature
21 fields for global land areas and in the optimum design of station networks for monitoring
22 climatic change (e.g., the U.S. Climate Reference Network). Relevant publications include:

- 23 - Vose, R.S. and M.J. Menne. 2004. A method to determine station density requirements for
24 climate observing networks. *Journal of Climate* 17: 2961-2971.
- 25 - Vose, R.S., T.R. Karl, D.R. Easterling, C.N. Williams, Jr., and M.J. Menne. 2004. Impact of
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- 27 - Vose, R.S., C.N. Williams, T.C. Peterson, T.R. Karl, and D.R. Easterling. 2003. An
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30
31
32 **Chapter 5 – How well can the observed vertical temperature changes be reconciled with our**
33 **understanding of the causes of these changes?**

34
35 **Convening Lead Author: Ben Santer (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory)** – Ben
36 Santer is a Physicist at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, where he works in the Program
37 for Climate Model Diagnosis and Intercomparison. He was a member of the National Research
38 Council panel on "Reconciling Observations of Temperature Change", and was the Convening
39 Lead Author of Chapter 8 ("Detection of Climate Change, and Attribution of Causes") of the 1995
40 Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. He currently
41 serves as a member of the Scientific Steering Committee for the NCAR Community Climate
42 System Model, the Climate Modeling Advisory Panel of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies,
43 and the Science Review Group of the Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research. He has
44 written a number of peer-reviewed articles that deal with comparisons of modeled and observed
45 atmospheric temperature trends including:

- 1 - Santer, B.D., T.M.L. Wigley, J.S. Boyle, D.J. Gaffen, J.J. Hnilo, D. Nychka, D.E. Parker, and
2 K.E. Taylor, 2000: Statistical significance of trend differences in layer-average temperature
3 time series. *J. Geophys. Res.*, **105**, 7337-7356.
- 4 - Santer, B.D., T.M.L. Wigley, D.J. Gaffen, L. Bengtsson, C. Doutriaux, J.S. Boyle, M. Esch,
5 J.J. Hnilo, P.D. Jones, G.A. Meehl, E. Roeckner, K.E. Taylor and M.F. Wehner, 2000:
6 Interpreting differential temperature trends at the surface and in the lower troposphere.
7 *Science*, **287**, 1227-1232.
- 8 - Santer, B.D., T.M.L. Wigley, G.A. Meehl, M.F. Wehner, C. Mears, M. Schabel, F.J. Wentz,
9 C. Ammann, J. Arblaster, T. Bettge, W.M. Washington, K.E. Taylor, J.S. Boyle, W.
10 Brüggemann, and C. Doutriaux, 2003: Influence of satellite data uncertainties on the detection
11 of externally-forced climate change. *Science*, **300**, 1280-1284.

12
13 **Lead Author: Joyce Penner (U. Michigan)** – Joyce Penner is a Professor at the University of
14 Michigan. She is a member of the National Research Council Committee on Metrics for Global
15 Change Research and has been prominent in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
16 (IPCC) Scientific Assessment activities. Prof. Penner was a convening lead author of “Climate
17 Change 2001: The Scientific Basis,” produced as a contribution of Working Group 1 to the Third
18 Assessment Report of the IPCC. She has written several refereed articles on the topic of aerosols
19 and their climate effects and has also worked on publications (with B. Santer, lead) in the area of
20 comparing temperature trends with data.

- 21 - Santer, B.D., K.E. Taylor, T.M.L. Wigley, T.C. Johns, P.D. Jones, D.J. Karoly,
22 J.F.B. Mitchell, A.H. Oort, J.E. Penner, V. Ramaswamy, M.D. Schwarzkopf, R.J. Stouffer, and
23 S. Tett, 1996: A search for human influence on the thermal structure of the atmosphere,
24 *Nature*, **382**, 39-46.
- 25 - Penner, J.E., T.M.L. Wigley, P. Jaumann, B.D. Santer, and K.E. Taylor, 1997: Anthropogenic
26 aerosols and climate change: A method for calibrating forcing, in *Assessing Climate Change:
27 Results from the Model Evaluation Consortium for Climate Assessment*, ed. by W. Howe and
28 A. Henderson-Sellers, Gordon & Breach Science Publishers, Sydney, Australia, pp. 91-111.
- 29 - Penner, J.E., S.Y. Zhang, and C.C. Chuang, 2003: Soot and smoke aerosol may not warm
30 climate, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **108**, D21, Art. No. 4657, doi: 10.1029/2003JD003409.

31
32 **Lead Author: Peter Thorne (U.K. Met Office/Hadley Centre)** – Peter Thorne is a research
33 scientist within the Hadley Centre at the Met Office. In 2001 he completed his PhD “Advancing
34 climate change detection and attribution studies in the free atmosphere”, available on-line from
35 the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia. Results from these analyses have
36 since been published in *GRL* and *Clim. Dyn.* Since 2001 Peter has been working in the climate
37 variability group at the Hadley Centre. Work there has focused on generation of a new globally
38 gridded (although incomplete) radiosonde dataset using neighbour comparisons, and
39 understanding the physical causes of reported vertical temperature structure changes. A number of
40 papers describing this work are in preparation. Relevant publications include:

- 41 - Thorne, P. W., Jones, P. D., Osborn, T. J., Davies, T. D., Tett, S. F. B., Parker, D. E., Stott, P.
42 A., Jones, G. S., and Allen, M. R., 2002 Assessing the robustness of zonal mean climate
43 change detection studies. *GRL*. doi:10.1029/2002GL015717.
- 44 - Thorne, P. W., Jones, P. D., Tett, S. F. B., Allen, M. R., Parker, D. E., Stott, P. A., Jones, G.
45 S., Osborn, T. J., and Davies, T. D., 2003 Probable causes of late 20th Century tropospheric
46 temperature trends. *Climate Dynamics* **21** 573-591.

1
2
3 **Chapter 6 – What measures can be taken to improve our understanding of observed**
4 **changes?**
5

6 **Convening Lead Author: Roger Pielke Sr. (Colorado State University)** - Roger A. Pielke Sr.
7 is a Professor in the Department of Atmospheric Science at Colorado State University. He is a
8 member of the National Research Council's Committee on Radiative Forcing Effects on Climate,
9 and is the immediate Past-President of the American Association of State Climatologists. In 2004
10 he was elected as a Fellow in the American Geophysical Union. He has published articles on
11 global and regional tropospheric and surface temperature variability and trends, including several
12 papers on the role of land use change and vegetation dynamics in influencing these variations. He
13 is a co-author of a book published by Cambridge University Press with William R. Cotton on
14 Human Impacts on Weather and Climate, with a second edition to be completed this year.

- 15 - Chase, T.N., R.A. Pielke Sr., B. Herman, and X. Zeng, 2004: Likelihood of rapidly increasing
16 surface temperatures unaccompanied by strong warming in the free troposphere. *Climate Res.*,
17 25, 185-190.
18 - Marshall, C.H. Jr., R.A. Pielke Sr., L.T. Steyaert, and D.A. Willard, 2004: The impact of
19 anthropogenic land cover change on warm season sensible weather and sea-breeze convection
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21 - Davey, C.A., and R.A. Pielke Sr., 2004: Microclimate exposures of surface-based weather
22 stations - implications for the assessment of long-term temperature trends. *Bull. Amer.*
23 *Meteor. Soc.*, submitted.
24

25 **Lead Author: David Parker (U.K. Met Office)** – David Parker manages a small group involved
26 in research into observed climate variability at the Met Office's Hadley Centre. A particular focus
27 is tropospheric temperature and humidity as observed by radiosondes and from satellites and
28 comparisons with surface temperature and humidity. In 1999-2000 Mr Parker was a member of
29 the National Research Council's Panel on Reconciling Temperature Observations, and is the
30 author of one of the leading radiosonde temperature data sets. David has written many papers in
31 the peer-reviewed literature on climate variability and climate observations. He has also
32 contributed to the recent WMO Global Climate System Review and to the 2nd GCOS Report on
33 the Adequacy of the Global Climate Observing System for the UN Framework Convention on
34 Climate Change. Mr Parker was a Lead Author of the Supplementary and Second Assessments of
35 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and a contributing author to the First and Third
36 Assessments. Relevant publications include:

- 37 - Parker, D.E., Gordon, M., Cullum, D.P.N., Sexton, D.M.H., Folland, C.K. and Rayner, N.,
38 1997: A new gridded radiosonde temperature data base and recent temperature trends. *Geoph.*
39 *Res. Letters*, 24, 1499-1502.
40 - Parker, D.E., 2000: Temperatures high and low. *Science*, 287, 1216-1217.
41 - Rayner, N.A., Parker, D.E., Horton, E.B., Folland, C.K., Alexander, L.V., Rowell, D.P., Kent,
42 E.C. and Kaplan, A., 2003: Global analyses of sea surface temperature, sea ice and night
43 marine air temperature since the late nineteenth century. *J. Geophys. Research (Atmospheres)*,
44 10.1029/2002JD002670.
45

1 **Lead Author: Dick Reynolds (NOAA/NCDC)** – Dr. Reynolds is also serving as a Lead Author
2 on Chapter 6; his biographical information is listed under that Chapter.

3
4
5 **Executive Summary**

6
7 **Convening Lead Author: Tom M.L. Wigley (NCAR)** - Tom Wigley, a senior scientist at the
8 National Center for Atmospheric Research, is one of the world's experts on climate change. He is
9 a U.S. citizen, born and educated in Australia where he trained as a meteorologist with the
10 Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. His Ph.D. is in Theoretical Physics. He has published
11 widely in the field of climatology and related sciences. He is the author of more than 200 refereed
12 journal articles and book chapters and is one of the most highly cited scientists in the field. He is a
13 Fellow of the American Meteorological Society (AMS) and of the American Association for the
14 Advancement of Science (AAAS). His main current interests include projections of future climate
15 and sea-level change, carbon-cycle modeling, and the interpretation of past climate changes
16 (including the detection of anthropogenic influences). He has contributed as an author to all
17 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments, and developed the MAGICC coupled
18 gas-cycle/climate model that has been used to produce the primary temperature and sea level
19 projections given in these assessments. He also authored 'The Science of Climate Change: Global
20 and U.S. Perspectives' published by the Pew Center on Global Climate Change
21 (<http://www.pewclimate.org/>). Wigley is the former Director of the Climatic Research Unit,
22 University of East Anglia, Norwich, U.K. Relevant publications include:

- 23 - Wigley, T.M.L. and Raper, S.C.B., 2001: Interpretation of high projections for global-mean
24 warming. *Science* 293, 451-454.
25 - Wigley, T.M.L., Smith, S.J. and Prather, M.J., 2002: Radiative forcing due to reactive gas
26 emissions. *Journal of Climate* 15, 2690-2696.
27 - Wigley, T.M.L. and Raper, S.C.B., 2002: Reasons for larger warming projections in the IPCC
28 Third Assessment Report. *Journal of Climate*.

29
30 **Coordinating Lead Author – Comprehensive Document Review: Chris Folland, (Hadley**
31 **Centre, U.K. Met Office)** - Prof. Christopher Kenneth Folland, BSc CPhys CSCI FInstP, is Head
32 of the Climate Variability Research Group at the Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and
33 Research, UK Met Office, and an Honorary Professor at the School of Environmental Sciences,
34 University of East Anglia. Early in his career, Dr. Folland worked in oceanography, surface
35 instrument development, and hydrometeorology. Since 1980, he has specialised in the scientific
36 leadership of research into climate change and variability. This has included observed and
37 modelled climate studies, as well as climate data set development and long range forecasting. He
38 was a Lead or Coordinating Lead Author of the four Scientific Assessments of the
39 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change between 1990 and 2001. He is a Fellow of the
40 American Meteorological Society and a Meteorological Fellow of the Link Foundation of New
41 Zealand. Dr. Folland's awards include the World Meteorological Organisation International
42 Norbert Gerbier-MUMM Medal and Prize in 1996 for leading the UK Met Office research into
43 tropical seasonal rainfall forecasting. He is co-chair of the WMO/CLIVAR Climate of the
44 Twentieth Century modelling project and a member of the WMO/CLIVAR/CCI Expert Team on
45 Climate Change Detection, Monitoring and Indices. Relevant publications include:

- 1 - Folland, C.K., N. Rayner, P. Frich, T. Basnett, D. Parker & E.B. Horton, 2000: Uncertainties
2 in climate data sets - a challenge for WMO. WMO Bull.,49, 59-68.
- 3 - Folland, C.K., Rayner, N.A., Brown, S.J. Smith, T.M. Shen, S.S. Parker, D.E., Macadam, I.,
4 Jones, P.D., Jones, R.N., Nicholls, N. and Sexton, D.M.H., 2001: Global temperature change
5 and its uncertainties since 1861. Geophys. Res. Lett., 106, 2621-2624.
- 6 - Rayner, N.A., Parker, D.E., Horton, E.B., Folland, C.K., Alexander, L.V., Rowell, D.P., Kent,
7 E.C., and A. Kaplan, 2003: Global analyses of sea surface temperature, sea ice, and night
8 marine air temperature since the late nineteenth century. J. Geophys. Res., 108(D14), 4407,
9 doi: 10.1209/2002JD002670, 2003. (29pp + 8 supplementary color pages).
- 10

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of David Dokken [ddokken@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2005 5:12 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] REMINDER: CCSP Reporting of "Directly Related" Expenditures
Dear CCSP Principals -

Just a reminder that "Directly Related" inputs are due by COB Wednesday (12 January). Let me know if you need the attachments referenced below again.

If you have already provided your agency's figures, there's no need to resend.

Dave Dokken
CCSPO

Date: Wed, 22 Dec 2004 10:07:17 -0500
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
From: David Dokken <ddokken@usgcrp.gov>
Subject: CCSP Reporting of "Directly Related" Expenditures
Cc: James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov, richard.moss@pnl.gov, tspence@nsf.gov,
pschultz@usgcrp.gov, ddokken@usgcrp.gov, ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov

December 22, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: CCSP Principals

FROM: James R. Mahoney

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere

NOAA

CC: Tom Spence

Richard Moss
Peter Schultz
David Dokken

RE: Reporting "Directly Related" Expenditures

003059

The CCSP Principals considered and accepted the recommendations of the Ad hoc Subcommittee on SGCR Distributed Costs (December 16, 2003). Consequently, each agency's contribution to the CCSP distributed cost budget for FY2005 will be based on the sum of each agency's core budget and its budget for directly related activities expended in FY2004.

I ask that each agency submit a cost estimate of its FY2004 expenditures for these "directly related" activities to CCSP (ddokken@usgcrp.gov) by January 12, 2005. These estimates will be compiled and distributed to the agencies prior to the February 2005 meeting in anticipation of a decision on the compiled set at the meeting.

According to the Ad hoc Subcommittee report, the "directly related amount should be determined and reported by each individual agency." As defined when first introduced, "directly related" programs are those that significantly contribute to the CCSP thematic areas, but are not historically included in CCSP/GCRP budget crosscuts.

Enclosed is a table that was distributed last year by Marcus Peacock (OMB), listing each agency's core, directly related, and supporting USGCRP budgets for FY02 and FY03. You may find this table useful as you assemble your estimate for FY04 (filename: Inventory, budgetsummary, FY02FY03.pdf). Please contact David Dokken if you would like a copy of the call for FY2003 budget summary information and program categorization.

Attachment converted: Electric Pig VIII:Directly Related mem#39507F.pdf (PDF /«IC»)
(0039507F)

Attachment converted: Electric Pig VIII:Inventory, budgetsum#395080.pdf (PDF /«IC»)
(00395080)

Re: CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 3.1 Prospectus for Public Comment--response due on Tuesday Jan 18
From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Moss, Richard H [Richard.Moss@pnl.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 4:27 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: Bamzai, Anjali; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 3.1 Prospectus for Public Comment--response due on Tuesday January 18

TO: CCSP Principals
FR: James Mahoney and Richard Moss
RE: CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 3.1 Prospectus for Public Comment

Attached please find the revised prospectus for Product 3.1, Climate Models and Their Uses and Limitations: Climate Sensitivity, Feedbacks, and Uncertainties, as well as a compilation of comments received during the prior CCSP review of the prospectus (May 4-18, 2004) and the authors' responses to these comments. This prospectus is being circulated to the CCSP Principals for a concurrence check before posting for public comment. Note that the comments/responses will NOT be publicly posted.

In the past, CCSP has given three days for concurrence checks. However, because of the delay in circulating the revised prospectus since the original CCSP review, we are scheduling a full week for this check. The deadline for response is COB Tuesday, January 18 (note: this is the same day as comments are due for the Prospectus for Product 1.1, so be sure to include the product number and title in the subject line of your email). If this deadline poses a problem, please let me know by the response deadline.

When you respond, please copy Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) and indicate whether you approve the prospectus for public comment. If you have specific comments, please relate them to the page and line numbers of the draft prospectus.

Thank you for your cooperation.

As a heads-up, we expect to be circulating additional prospectuses for CCSP review in the coming week.

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

CEQ
617 PC

Cooney, Phil

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz [psch]
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2005 11:49 AM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; lbranch@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] Decisions/Actions Summary & Next CCSP mtg

Attachments: Decisions & Actions, 01-05-05.pdf



Decisions & Actions,
01-05-05....

Attached is the Summary of Decisions/Actions and Discussion from the January 5, 2005 CCSP Principals meeting.

The next Principals meeting will be February 2, 2005 from 2:30 to 5:00 PM at the CCSP Office. The agenda and read-ahead materials will be distributed one week prior to the meeting.

Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

000728

CommWG approved CIWG TOR and IP
From: outreach-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz
[pschultz@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2005 4:30 PM
To: outreach@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [CommWG] approved CIWG TOR and IP

Attached are the CIWG Terms of Reference and Implementation Plan approved by the Principals on Jan 5.

Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change
Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

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Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

CEQ
617 PC

NRC Assessment Study Draft Pproposal

From: James R. Mahoney [James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 2:51 PM

To: Hannegan, Bryan J.

Subject: NRC Assessment Study Draft Pproposal

Brian - I apologize for my oversight in not sending this to you last week when we spoke about it. For your information, a copy of this proposal will go to the CCSP Principals with the read-ahead material being sent out by Peter Schultz today. All of the agency and EOP principals already reviewed a similar version of this proposal approximately six months ago. Please let me know if you have any comments. Jim

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz [pschultz@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 6:05 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: Leslie Branch; ipo@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp] CCSP Principals mtg agenda & materials
Dear CCSP Principals,

The next CCSP Principals meeting is Wednesday, February 2, 3-5 PM at CCSPO (1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250). (Note: Due to the somewhat smaller set of items on the agenda, we are not starting the meeting at 2:30 as previously advertised.)

Please notify Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) whether you or a designee will be attending the meeting. If you need to call in to the meeting, the number is 800-516-9896 and the pass code is 888503.

Attached are the agenda and briefing materials. The numbers in the file names of the briefing materials correspond to the agenda item numbers. Here are a few additional notes on some of the briefing materials:

2. Decisions & Actions, 01-05-05.pdf --- This document has been modified slightly from the version I sent out on 1/13/05. It includes an additional "Decision" (agenda item #2) and an additional "Action" (agenda item #5).

5.1 NRC CCSP Advisory Committee.pdf and 5.2 NRC Assessments Study.pdf --- The budgets for these two proposals are currently under negotiation. A proposal for support of relevant NRC standing committees is being prepared by the NRC.

6.1 DRAFT FY05 CCSP Omnibus Budget Request.pdf --- This document is currently being reviewed by the Financial Operations Group. The Statement of Work for the CCSPO is dated Nov. 19, 2004 and is consequently out-of-date in a few places.

Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration
Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

003061

CEQ 006769

RE NRC Assessment Study Draft Pproposal

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.

Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 6:44 PM

To: James R. Mahoney

Subject: RE: NRC Assessment Study Draft Pproposal

Jim, thanks. I do see it has gone out to CCSP principals. I have shared with Phil and Kathie for their thoughts and will review myself. Good to see you today. Bryan

-----Original Message-----

From: James R. Mahoney [mailto:James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 2:51 PM

To: Hannegan, Bryan J.

Subject: NRC Assessment Study Draft Pproposal

Brian - I apologize for my oversight in not sending this to you last week when we spoke about it. For your information, a copy of this proposal will go to the CCSP Principals with the read-ahead material being sent out by Peter Schultz today. All of the agency and EOP principals already reviewed a similar version of this proposal approximately six months ago. Please let me know if you have any comments. Jim

Etheridge, Dorothy

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 6:19 PM
To: Etheridge, Dorothy
Subject: FW: [ccsp_info] CCSP Principals mtg agenda & materials

Dorothy, please print out these attachments for me. thanks Phil

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov [mailto:ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov] **On Behalf Of** Peter Schultz
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 6:05 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: Leslie Branch; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] CCSP Principals mtg agenda & materials

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Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration
Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate

001829



1/27/2005

CEQ 006773

Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

Cooney, Phil

CEQ
617 PC

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz [pschultz@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2005 11:49 AM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; lbranch@usgcrp.gov
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Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration Climate Change Science Program Office
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1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

000728

II, F, 17

Cooney, Phil

From: Birgfeld.Erin@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 01, 2005 6:01 PM
To: Mclean.Brian@epamail.epa.gov; Beale.John@epamail.epa.gov;
Kruger.Dina@epamail.epa.gov; Gunning.Paul@epamail.epa.gov;
Dieu.Martin@epamail.epa.gov; Buckley.Katherine@epamail.epa.gov;
Salinas.Sol@epamail.epa.gov; lewandowskij@state.gov; david.conover@hq.doe.gov;
Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Holbrook, William F.; Peel, Kenneth L.;
WHOHENST@mailoce.oce.usda.gov; kbickel@oce.usda.gov; Judd.Swift@hq.doe.gov;
david.beecy@hq.doe.gov; WatsonHL@state.gov; ReifsnyderDA@state.gov;
TalleyT@state.gov; turekianvc@state.gov; jschafer@usaid.gov; goweynand@usaid.gov;
wbreed@usaid.gov; mmurray@usaid.gov; gjackson@tda.gov; dshuster@tda.gov;
jpainter@usaid.gov; derosabm@state.gov; VerloopMD@state.gov; steeleej2@state.gov;
castlen.moore@hq.doe.gov; kbarrett@usaid.gov; mdiaz@ustda.gov; Peel, Kenneth L.;
Krieger.Jackie@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Methane to Markets: Steering Committee Meeting 2/24 2:00 pm
Attachments: FY 05 Planning Handout-REVISED 1-28-05.doc; possible activities revised 1-28-05.doc



FY 05 Planning possible activities
Handout-REVISED... revised 1-...

Dear Steering Committee Members:

The Planning Group (formerly the Ministerial Committee) met last Friday and reviewed the minor revisions suggested by AID and USDA to the FY05 planning documents that were distributed at our last meeting. I have attached revised versions for your information. As agreed, we will distribute these guidance documents to the Technical Working Groups so that they can begin identifying activities, budgets, and outcomes for FY 05 and have them completed by Feb. 18th.

I have scheduled the Steering Committee meet on February 24 at 2 pm in Ariel Rios North Room 5530. The main agenda item will be to review the activities and budgets developed by the Working Groups. Please let me know if you will be able to make it.

Sincerely,
Erin Birgfeld
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Methane to Markets Partnership
phone: (202) 343-9079
fax: (202) 343-2202

(See attached file: FY 05 Planning Handout-REVISED 1-28-05.doc) (See attached file: possible activities revised 1-28-05.doc)

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6/8/05

TENTATIVE AGENDA

PRINCIPALS MEETING
CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE PROGRAM
James R. Mahoney, Chair
February 2, 2005
3:00 – 5:00 PM
Climate Change Science Program Office
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250

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7. :
Up

8. Other Business

- date
- write up for next week
- Oct - Nov. timeframe

CEQ
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Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC		
	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
Jan	Chapters assigned to lead authors	EPA/State
Jan	Send materials to chapter leads (e.g., Word versions of CAR3 chapters, UNFCCC guidelines)	EPA
Jan	Contract prepared for production/editorial assistance	EPA
Jan	Federal Register notice announcing start of CAR4 - 30 day public comment period	State
Feb	Semior Sub-PCC Meeting - Discuss CAR4	State
Feb	First Lead Author Meeting	EPA/State
Feb-Mar	Review public comments and factor in to drafting	State/EPA
March	Initiate design concept for CAR4	EPA/Editor
March	Second Lead Author Meeting	EPA/State
April	First draft of CAR4 completed	
April	National GHG Inventory due to UNFCCC	EPA
April	Draft Federal Register Notice for public comment - 30 days public comment period	State
April	Interagency review of first draft CAR4 (brief)	State/EPA
May	Post CAR4 draft on State Department web site	State
May	Brief Congress on CAR4	State
June	Public comment period complete	
June	Chapter lead revisions to CAR4 based on public comments	
June	Second draft of CAR4 completed	
June	Begin layout of text and graphics	EPA/Editor
July	Interagency review of second draft CAR4 (brief)	State/EPA
August	Final draft due	
August	Interagency clearance	State
September	Final edits and revisions	EPA/State/Editor
Oct	Complete layout of text and graphics	EPA/Editor
Oct	Submit CAR4 to GPO (printer)	EPA
	Review proofs from printer	EPA/State/Editor
Dec	Receive printed copy from printer	
Dec	Prepare 500 CDs of CAR4	
Dec	Distribute final copy to agencies, administration, Congress	State/EPA
Dec	Post final CAR4 on State Department web-site	State
Dec	Copies available to the public	EPA/State
Dec	Submit 500 copies to UNFCCC	State
Jan 1 2006	UNFCCC Deadline for submission	

Jan 1 2006

policy making vehicle? No - a megaphone
public review →

projections
Lyan

9h 2/24 next mtg.

Nahoney - Ch. 6 + 8 lead.

Cooney, Phil

From: Pugh, Graham M (OES) [PughGM@state.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2005 10:44 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Cc: Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Talley, Trigg (OES); Watson, Harlan L (OES); Maurice LeFranc (E-mail)
Subject: Fourth National Communication Planning Meeting

This is to confirm that we will have the planning meeting today at 3 PM in Room 1406 in the HST (Main State) Building. Jim Mahoney and representatives from EPA will also attend. Kathy Olsen is out of the country and cannot attend.

Ken, I recognize that you have a conflict elsewhere in State until 3:30. Perhaps you can join us afterward?

Please enter through the C Street lobby. You will be pre-cleared for the meeting; just mention the meeting name at the entry desk.

Graham

Graham M. Pugh
Office of Global Change (OES/EGC)
US Department of State
Phone: 202-647-4688; Fax: 202-647-3970
E-mail: pughgm@state.gov

Cooney, Phil

From: Pugh, Graham M (OES) [PughGM@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2005 5:32 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: RE: Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC

Importance: High

Phil, Ken, Bryan,

I just learned from Harlan that we should try to pull this meeting together this week. Unfortunately, Harlan is off to the UK again Wed. evening, so tomorrow afternoon would be best for him. Can you let me know your availability on Tuesday or Wednesday? Thanks very much.

Graham Pugh

Graham M. Pugh
Office of Global Change (OES/EGC)
US Department of State
Phone: 202-647-4688; Fax: 202-647-3970
E-mail: pughgm@state.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Watson, Harlan L (OES)
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2005 4:32 PM
To: Pugh, Graham M (OES)
Cc: Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES)
Subject: FW: Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC
Importance: High

Graham--Please try to set up something for tomorrow afternoon.

Harlan

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil [mailto:Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 28, 2005 4:06 PM
To: Watson, Harlan L (OES)
Cc: Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Olsen, Kathie L.
Subject: RE: Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC

Harlan, the week of 2/7 looks good to me, so let's get together at State, with you leading the effort. Please include Bryan, Ken and Kathie Olsen of OSTP. Thanks Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Watson, Harlan L (OES) [mailto:WatsonHL@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2005 2:08 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC
Importance: High

Phil,

Attached is a "Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC" drafted by Maurice LeFranc of EPA.

I think it would be useful if a small group of relevant players (e.g., Dan, John Beale, and Jim Mahoney) met during the week of February 7 to talk about getting organized on this, since it is due in January of next year. Do you want to take the lead on this, or have us set up something here?

Thanks,

Harlan

Cooney, Phil

From: Pugh, Graham M (OES) [PughGM@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2005 5:52 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: RE: Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC

Phil, Ken, Bryan,

Let's do the CAR-4 meeting at 3 PM tomorrow (Tuesday). I'll send you the room number in the morning.

Thanks,

Graham

Graham M. Pugh
Office of Global Change (OES/EGC)
US Department of State
Phone: 202-647-4688; Fax: 202-647-3970
E-mail: pughgm@state.gov

Cooney, Phil

From: Pugh, Graham M (OES) [PughGM@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2005 5:52 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: RE: Notional Schedule for Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC

Phil, Ken, Bryan,

Let's do the CAR-4 meeting at 3 PM tomorrow (Tuesday). I'll send you the room number in the morning.

Thanks,

Graham

Graham M. Pugh
Office of Global Change (OES/EGC)
US Department of State
Phone: 202-647-4688; Fax: 202-647-3970
E-mail: pughgm@state.gov

II. F. 21

Cooney, Phil

From: Holbrook, William F. [CEQClips@msn.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 15, 2005 7:09 AM
To: Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Boyd, Allison; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hopkins, Robert; Susan Povenmire; sowardsml@state.gov; O'Donovan, Kevin M.
Cc: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: Financial Times package on Climate

Financial Times (London, England)

February 15, 2005 Tuesday
 London Edition 1

SECTION: COMMENT; Pg. 18

LENGTH: 496 words

HEADLINE: Allocating blame instead of emissions: UK leadership on climate change falters in row with Brussels

BODY:

Far from providing moral leadership on global warming, the government has landed itself in a row with Brussels that sets a lousy precedent for smooth implementation of the Kyoto treaty on climate change, which comes into effect this week. Kyoto's main instrument for achieving cost-effective pollution reductions is the trading of emissions permits, prefigured by a European Union system supposedly already under way. No EU state has been keener on this market mechanism than Britain, which is already practising such trading at home. No other EU state, however, has had its revised national allocation plan flatly rejected by the European Commission. At this rate, the UK risks trading insults with Brussels rather than emissions.

The UK was one of the first EU states to come up with a plan to allocate pollution reductions across its national industry. But the UK has been the only EU country to come back with a substantially revised plan - allowing 20m tonnes more of carbon dioxide - which it published yesterday, even after being warned by Brussels that such an increase was flatly unacceptable.

So a stand-off has developed. The UK says it has had to revise its plan in the light of higher than expected projections of emissions by industry, and that in any case its plan will still far exceed the 12.5 per cent reduction Kyoto obliges it to start making by 2008. The Commission blames the UK for coming up with a percentage reduction before it had any clear idea of what overall level was to be reduced. But Brussels's main fear is that, if it gives in to the UK, other countries will start, Oliver Twist-style, asking for more, and the whole system will begin to unravel, if not this year then next.

This is not the first time the government has had second thoughts about the price of moral leadership; remember how it trumpeted its free admission of workers from east European states joining the EU last year, only to impose some subsequent curbs in response to domestic opinion. In reality, the UK yesterday signalled a line of retreat on emissions. It said any further lowering of its emission ceiling would be borne by power generators, because they are less exposed to international competition than power-users.

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2/15/2005

Quite apart from the inauspicious start it gives to Britain's presidency of the Group of Eight countries, and of the EU itself later this year, Tony Blair has another reason to want to settle this emissions trading row. Pressure is building for new ways to control aviation emissions, the fastest growing source of greenhouse gases. France, Germany and others in the EU want to see a flat tax imposed on aviation fuel. But international agreements, and US opposition, make this difficult. Mr Blair, rightly, prefers to use the less blunt instrument of bringing airlines into the emissions trading scheme, and wants to use his EU presidency to promote this idea. But it would obviously be possible only if a viable trading scheme existed in the first place.

Financial Times (London, England)

February 15, 2005 Tuesday
London Edition 2

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS BUSINESS & ECONOMY; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: **Co row worst for power generators** CARBON EMISSIONS:

BYLINE: By FIONA HARVEY

BODY:

The electricity generation sector is likely to be most affected by the government's dispute with the European Commission over the UK's carbon emissions allocation.

However, companies in other sectors may also suffer from the uncertainty still surrounding the implementation of the European Union's emissions trading scheme. They will not be able to trade carbon allowances until the dispute is resolved.

The government yesterday issued all businesses covered by the scheme with their carbon emissions allocations, amounting to 756m tonnes of carbon dioxide. It guaranteed that for companies outside the power generation sector those allocations would stand, even if the UK's plan were rejected by the Commission.

The government said that if it were forced by the Commission to return to its original, smaller allocation of emissions allowances - agreed with Brussels in July - it would comply by taking allocations away from the electricity generators.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said: "To provide as much regulatory certainty to industry as possible, the government has confirmed that any allocation below 756m (tonnes of carbon dioxide) would be achieved by reducing the number of allowances given to the electricity generation sector. This should give industry confidence in the government's intentions and allow them to plan accordingly."

Emissions would be deducted from companies across the electricity generation sector, Defra said. The power sector, responsible for about a quarter of the UK's emissions, would be targeted because it was the area of industry most protected from international competition, it added.

Although businesses will be unable to trade in carbon emissions allowances until the government's allocations have

been accepted by the Commission, they will be obliged to monitor their emissions in accordance with the scheme and they will be allowed to trade in carbon futures.

The amount of carbon emissions in dispute is relatively small. In April, the government submitted a plan calling for the UK to be allowed to produce 736m tonnes of carbon between now and 2008. In October, its revised plan asked for 19.8m tonnes more, an addition of less than 3 per cent.

The government said its reason for the revision was that it had underestimated the UK's carbon dioxide emissions in its original submission in April.

The Commission is said to be set against any revision of the national allocation plans because that would set a precedent allowing other countries to dispute their allowances.

The EU's greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme came into force on January 1. It places limits on the amount of carbon dioxide - one of the greenhouse gases blamed for climate change - that businesses in certain energy-intensive sectors are permitted to produce.

The scheme is designed to assist EU member states in meeting their obligations under the UN-brokered Kyoto protocol on climate change, which requires developed countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions and which comes into force on Wednesday. Tony Blair has been a strong backer of the treaty and has made climate change one of two top priorities for the UK's chairmanship of the Group of Eight industrialised nations this year.

Traders said the price of carbon emissions allowances was likely to be unaffected by the dispute with the Commission, as it had already been factored in. Atle Christiansen, director of Point Carbon, said: "We expected the Commission to take a tough line. The market has been trading up recently."

The price of carbon has recovered to just over Euros 7 (Pounds 4.80) after dropping from Euros 8 to under Euros 7 after the scheme came into effect.

Green campaigners said the UK was wrong to ask for more emissions. Editorial Comment, Page 18

Financial Times (London, England)

February 15, 2005 Tuesday
London Edition 3

SECTION: FRONT PAGE - FIRST SECTION; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 283 words

HEADLINE: **Brussels and UK clash over emissions**

BYLINE: By FIONA HARVEY

BODY:

The European Commission yesterday branded as "illegal" the UK's plan to raise its greenhouse gas emissions, as the government stuck with its proposal to allow British industry to emit more carbon dioxide.

The dispute over the European Union's greenhouse gas trading scheme threatens to undermine Tony Blair's bid for global leadership on climate change, on the eve of the Kyoto protocol on climate change coming into force tomorrow.

The EU's mandatory trading scheme, which began on January 1, limits the amount of carbon that industries may produce.

The UK submitted its original emissions plan in April, which was accepted by the Commission in July. But in October, the government revised the limits in the plan upwards. If the revisions are not accepted by the Commission - as looks likely - the electricity generating industry is set to bear the brunt of the cost.

Should the UK go ahead with its revised plan it is likely to face an infringement procedure that could result in a ruling by the European Court of Justice, the EU's highest court.

A spokeswoman for Stavros Dimas, the EU environment commissioner, said: "If the UK launches its emissions trading system and if the allowances match what was announced in July, we are very happy. If not, then we consider that illegal."

The government said it was "taking steps to protect its legal position".

Green campaigners and some carbon experts attacked the government's stance.

James Cameron, partner at Climate Change Capital, a boutique investment bank, said: "The doubt and uncertainty (the government's actions) are creating are bad for the scheme as a whole." Industry fired up, Page 5 Editorial comment, Page 18 Climate change, separate section

Financial Times (London, England)

February 15, 2005 Tuesday

SECTION: FT REPORT - UNDERSTANDING BUSINESS & CLIMATE CHANGE; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 716 words

HEADLINE: BT Group Fiona Harvey explores steps taken by the telecoms company to reduce its energy consumption

BYLINE: By FIONA HARVEY

BODY:

Late last year, BT became the biggest company in the world to procure its entire electricity inventory from environmentally friendly sources. The company announced three-year contracts with Npower and British Gas, the electricity suppliers, under which BT's energy would come from a mixture of renewable sources, such as wind and wave generation, and combined heat and power plants that are low in carbon emissions. The contracts were said to be worth several hundreds of millions pounds, and since BT accounts for about 1.8 per cent of the UK's non-domestic electricity consumption, it was an important moment for the energy industry.

The move to green energy consumption is calculated to reduce BT's carbon dioxide emissions by more than

II. F. 21

Cooney, Phil

From: Fiddelke, Debbie S.
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 11:23 AM
To: 'Wheeler, Andrew (EPW)'; 'Mormino, Brian (EPW)'; 'Shanahan, John (EPW)'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cooney, Phil; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.
Subject: FW: U.S.-GERMAN JOINT ACTIONS ON CLEANER AND MORE EFFICIENT ENERGY, DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

One announcement today from the President's visit to Germany.

-----Original Message-----

From: bounce-38711-114354@list.whitehouse.gov [mailto:bounce-38711-114354@list.whitehouse.gov] **On Behalf Of** White House Press Releases
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 11:09 AM
To: Fiddelke, Debbie S.
Subject: U.S.-GERMAN JOINT ACTIONS ON CLEANER AND MORE EFFICIENT ENERGY, DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Mainz, Germany)

For Immediate Release

February 23, 2005

U.S.-GERMAN JOINT ACTIONS ON CLEANER AND MORE EFFICIENT ENERGY,
DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Germany and the United States have a history of working together bilaterally and multilaterally to promote strong economic growth, reduce harmful air pollution, improve energy security, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through such mechanisms as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Delhi Declaration, the G-8 Action Plan on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation. The United States and Germany welcome the continued work in this area under United Kingdom's G-8 Presidency.

1) Cooperation with Developing Countries

We are particularly committed to working with developing countries to help them meet their own development and poverty reduction priorities, which requires increased access to all forms of cleaner, more abundant, and more affordable modern energy sources, including renewable and efficiency technologies. To this end, we have worked to include major developing countries in our multilateral technology partnerships, to ensure that cleaner, more efficient technologies are appropriate to all major nations and regions of the world. We will broaden and reinforce those activities. We anticipate additional opportunities as we work together to address global environmental, economic and social challenges and opportunities.

2) Energy Conservation and Efficiency

Considerable economically viable technologies exist, and should be encouraged, for boosting energy

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2/23/2005

efficiency in industrialized and developing countries. Progress on energy efficiency provides one of the greatest opportunities for cost-effective reduction in pollution and greenhouse gases and improvement in energy security. Examples range from highly efficient power stations, through energy-saving products, to fuel-efficient vehicles. Innovative future technologies such as fuel cells and photovoltaics offer great economic prospects. A promising new field is the area of nanosciences. They have the potential of offering higher energy efficiency, in particular more energy efficient commercial and household products, including vehicles, through the use of new materials and new illumination technologies. An intensification of our bilateral cooperation in the field of energy conservation, efficiency and new technologies could accelerate our progress. Grasping these opportunities will strengthen our economy and open up profitable markets for our companies.

The United States and Germany also have a joint commitment to the multilateral Methane to Markets Partnership that will advance the commercial use of methane, a potent greenhouse gas, from coalmines, natural gas and oil reserves and landfill sites. This initiative promises to significantly reduce methane emissions and put them to profitable use as a clean energy source.

3) Modernization of domestic power generation

Efficient and cleaner production of heat and power from coal and natural gas are advanced by German-U.S. cooperation in the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF), FUTUREGEN, and CORETECH. These three initiatives will help dramatically advance cleaner heat and power production from coal and natural gas via focused research and development efforts.

These activities underscore the important contribution of modernization of energy systems to supporting economic growth, improving energy security, and reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Highly efficient technologies offer great opportunities to cost-effectively reduce energy consumption, pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Germany and the United States will make joint efforts to apply these technologies domestically and worldwide, especially in fast growing developing countries.

4) Innovation for future energy systems

The United States and Germany lead global efforts to develop future energy systems including the use of hydrogen as an energy carrier. Both countries are founding members of the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy established by 15 countries and the European Commission in 2003 to conduct advanced research and development in hydrogen and fuel cell technologies. Germany and the United States cooperate bilaterally and multilaterally in the development of hydrogen powered fuel cells use in the transport and stationary sectors. A close cooperation in the research and innovation activities of the United States and Germany for future energy and transport systems, including fuel cells and hydrogen, will be a driving force to make these technologies available and price competitive.

5) International cooperation for renewable energy

Renewable energies should play an increasing role in the portfolio of modern energy systems. Renewables 2004, an international conference convened by the German government, provided a platform to advance renewable energy (e.g., biomass, wind, geothermal, solar, and hydropower) technologies and policies. Both the United States and German governments pledged financial and technical resources to advance development of renewable energy in the overall global mix of heat and power production. Recognizing that a wide range of different renewable technologies offer a variety of possibilities for joint projects on both bilateral and multilateral levels, the German and U.S. governments will work together to fulfill the pledges made at Renewables 2004.

Summary

The United States and Germany will broaden and reinforce their activities in three areas of common action to improve energy security and reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, while supporting strong economic growth:

- First, joint activities to further develop and deploy cleaner, more efficient technologies to support sustainable development.
- Second, cooperation in advancing climate science, and developing effective national tools for policy action.
- Third, joint action to raise the efficiency of the energy sector and address air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in our own countries and around the world.

We will continue working together and through partnership with the G-8 countries under the Action Plan for Science and Technology for Sustainable Development to enhance these efforts.

###

II, F, 9

Cooney, Phil

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 4:13 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: FW: FW: Breaking News on Costs of CO2 Trading from the Environmental NewsStand

-----Original Message-----

From: Loosli.Phillip@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Loosli.Phillip@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 4:13 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Cc: Bergman.Cynthia@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Re: FW: Breaking News on Costs of CO2 Trading from the Environmental NewsStand

Data Show Minimal Costs From New England's CO2 Cap-And-Trade Program

New modeling data on New England's upcoming greenhouse gas cap-and-trade program suggest that major energy efficiency efforts could allow for a modest carbon dioxide (CO2) cap at very little cost to the economy, while also minimizing concerns about emissions "leakage" to other parts of the country, sources familiar with the modeling say.

But industry officials are raising a host of concerns with the new modeling results. They question whether significant energy efficiency gains are feasible and say the model may have underestimated the costs of a carbon cap in its assumptions about future natural gas prices.

Industry officials are also urging caution because the model reaches no definite conclusions about leakage -- which refers to concerns that future regional restrictions on energy production will increase power imports and boost emissions in other areas.

New England environment officials unveiled modeling data on the upcoming Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) at a Feb. 17 meeting in New York. The models represent the first attempt to project the economic impact of a cap on CO2 emissions from power plants in the region, sources who attended the meeting say.

RGGI would apply to eight Northeastern states, and could set a national precedent as the first mandatory greenhouse gas program in this country. States are scheduled to unveil a formal rule for the program in April, though officials have recently suggested that deadline may slip.

The modeling prepared by ICF Consulting evaluated the results of four possible caps on CO2 emissions from electric utilities. The models conclude that the strongest projected cap -- 25 percent below 1990 emissions by 2020 -- would lead to a 5 percent increase in wholesale energy prices, and set the price of a carbon trading allowance at \$7 per ton. A 15 percent cap would lead to a 2 percent increase in energy prices, and an allowance price of around \$3 per ton.

In addition, the models evaluated the effect of a 30 percent reduction in energy demand through energy efficiency programs. The models showed that under a 15 percent cap, coupled with these efficiency gains, allowance prices were lowered to zero. Also, this scenario reduces the region's electricity imports from other parts of the country, possibly addressing the concern that emissions could increase in other areas.

"If you do energy efficiency, the costs come down to almost nothing and you also take care of the leakage problem," one environmentalist says.

The source maintains that a 30 percent growth in energy efficiency is "not that ambitious" and can be achieved through programs like green building initiatives, appliance standards, and changes to the rules governing electricity markets.

But the models do not include any direct projections on the emissions increases that could occur outside of the region. As a result, environmentalists and industry sources say additional modeling runs are necessary in order to gain more understanding of how to address leakage.



Environmentalists and state officials say that on the whole, the models offer good news because they suggest the region could impose a modest carbon cap at little or no cost. The results are also likely to provide fodder for environmentalists to argue for much stricter reductions.

"The numbers that have come up in the modeling results come within the ballpark of being reasonable," a state official says.

But an industry source says these results are only preliminary, and do not account for recent data from the American Gas Association that projects higher natural gas costs than what the model assumes. Natural gas projections have "a major impact on the overall cost to the program and the electricity prices," the source says.

Also, the industry source says a major efficiency mandate could be very difficult to accomplish.

Yet a second environmentalist says the modeling results show the proposed caps under the model are "not very aggressive" in terms of their impacts on electric utilities and consumers. Also, the source says that a reduction of 25 percent below 1990 levels is "more of a stabilization cap" because regional emissions in 1990 were abnormally high, and current emissions are much lower than in 1990.

The source says that activists may now push for states to consider a 25 percent cap below current emissions.

Sources on all sides of the issue stress that the modeling results are still preliminary. State environment commissioners are evaluating the results and will likely recommend additional modeling runs.

State officials working on RGGI have said in the past that it is crucial to set a cap at an appropriate level, because the way they proceed could set an example for the rest of the country. Officials say that if a cap is too high, they could discourage other states from participating in similar programs.

Other observers have recently suggested that the overall impact of RGGI will be limited because of the leakage problem, and that a more ambitious approach would have to come from a nationwide regulation.

"It's unlikely that this program can be particularly aggressive because these emissions will appear elsewhere," Billy Pizer of Resources for the Future said in a Feb. 10 conference call with reporters. As a result, he argued that a regional program like RGGI is "not a long-term solution."
-- Avery Palmer

Date: February 23, 2005
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ccsp Data Quality Act 101

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Moss, Richard H
[Richard.Moss@pnl.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, March 09, 2005 9:54 AM

To: thomas.r.karl@noaa.gov; nlanaster@usgs.gov; James.Laver@noaa.gov;
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dwickland@hq.nasa.gov; david.j.hofmann@noaa.gov;
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Christopher.D.Miller@noaa.gov; tcronin@usgs.gov; titus.jim@epa.gov;
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nancy.beller-simms@noaa.gov; Robert.E.Livezey@noaa.gov;
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Cc: Virginia_Burkett@usgs.gov; mbuford@fs.fed.us; dverardo@nsf.gov;
Delachesnaye.Franisco@epamail.epa.gov; shahid.habib.1@gsfc.nasa.gov;
Lawrence.A.Friedl@nasa.gov; wturner@hq.nasa.gov; lfriedl@hq.nasa.gov;
ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; jdodge@hq.nasa.gov; Randall M Dole;
Don.Scavia@noaa.gov; bstokes@fs.fed.us; david.goodrich@noaa.gov;
ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov; danders1@hq.nasa.gov; dCohen1@doc.gov;
pdecola@hq.nasa.gov; Jeff.Amthor@science.doe.gov; Tom.Oconnor@noaa.gov;
west.jordan@epa.gov; wgcc-cc@usgcrp.gov; waleed.abdalati@gsfc.nasa.gov;
rogers.catriona@epa.gov; Eric.J.Lindstrom@nasa.gov; ceavey@nsf.gov;
esheffne@hq.nasa.gov; roconnor@nsf.gov; Caitlin.Simpson@noaa.gov;
prtaylor@nsf.gov; rbern@usgs.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov; Ned.Cyr@noaa.gov;
clow@usgs.gov; rpoore@usgs.gov; stokar@usaid.gov;
whohenst@mailoce.oce.usda.gov; john.calder@noaa.gov; rthompson@usgs.gov;
tlee@hq.nasa.gov; Grambsch.Anne@epa.gov; Mark.Eakin@noaa.gov;
wgcc@usgcrp.gov; Peter.Lunn@science.doe.gov; gamble.janet@epa.gov;
Wanda.Ferrell@science.doe.gov; Edmonds,James A (Jae);
Paula.S.Bontempi@nasa.gov; bierwagen.britta@epamail.epa.gov;
jfein@nsf.edu
Subject: [ccsp] "Data Quality Act 101"

In response to a suggestion from one of the S&A Product teams, we have arranged for an introductory session on issues associated with ensuring compliance with the Data Quality Act (Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2001). Recall that during the final CCSP review (see step 16 of the Guidelines), CCSP will need to certify that the product "has been prepared in conformance with these guidelines and the Data Quality Act." The session will be an opportunity to learn what is involved in providing this certification.

The session will be held on Friday April 1 from 3-5 p.m. in room 1414 of the Herbert C. Hoover Building (Main Commerce), 14th and Constitution Avenues, NW.

Mr. Daniel Cohen, Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce, has graciously agreed to give an overview presentation, answer questions, and point you to resources within your agencies.

Please RSVP to Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) if you wish to participate, and we will add your name to the list for clearance into HCHB.

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

ccsp_info CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7 Prospectus--response due COB Friday March 18
From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Moss, Richard H
[Richard.Moss@pnl.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 4:20 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: michael.savonis@fhwa.dot.gov; wgcc-cc@usgcrp.gov;
Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov; wgcc@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7
Prospectus--response due COB Friday March 18

TO: CCSP Principals
FR: James Mahoney and Richard Moss
RE: CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7 Prospectus for Public
Comment

Attached please find the revised prospectus for Product 4.7, "Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Transportation Systems and Infrastructure - Gulf Coast Study," as well as a compilation of responses to comments received during the prior CCSP review of this prospectus (5-26 August 2004). This prospectus is being circulated to the CCSP Principals for a concurrence check before posting for public comment as described in the CCSP S&A Product Guidelines. Note that this collation of comments/responses will NOT be publicly posted.

In the past, CCSP has provided three days for concurrence checks. However, because the revised prospectus is being circulated so long after the CCSP review, we are scheduling a full week for this check. The deadline for response is COB Friday, March 18. If this deadline poses a problem, please let me know before the deadline.

When you respond, please copy Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) and indicate whether your agency/department approves release of the prospectus for public comment. If you have specific comments, please relate them to the page and line numbers of the draft.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative) 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250 Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

Cooney, Phil

H.F.17

From: Birgfeld.Erin@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 5:20 PM
To: Mclean.Brian@epamail.epa.gov; Beale.John@epamail.epa.gov;
Kruger.Dina@epamail.epa.gov; Gunning.Paul@epamail.epa.gov;
Dieu.Martin@epamail.epa.gov; Buckley.Katherine@epamail.epa.gov;
Salinas.Sol@epamail.epa.gov; lewandowskij@state.gov; david.conover@hq.doe.gov;
Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Holbrook, William F.; Peel, Kenneth L.;
WHOHENST@mailoce.oce.usda.gov; kbickel@oce.usda.gov; Judd.Swift@hq.doe.gov;
david.beecy@hq.doe.gov; WatsonHL@state.gov; ReifsnyderDA@state.gov;
TalleyT@state.gov; turekianvc@state.gov; jschafer@usaid.gov; goweynand@usaid.gov;
wbreed@usaid.gov; mmurray@usaid.gov; gjackson@tda.gov; dshuster@tda.gov;
jpainter@usaid.gov; derosabm@state.gov; VerloopMD@state.gov; steelej2@state.gov;
castlen.moore@hq.doe.gov; kbarrett@usaid.gov; mdiaz@ustda.gov; Peel, Kenneth L.;
Krieger.Jackie@epamail.epa.gov; JANLEWAN@mailoce.oce.usda.gov
Cc: Gunning.Paul@epamail.epa.gov; Buckley.Katherine@epamail.epa.gov;
WHOHENST@mailoce.oce.usda.gov; derosabm@state.gov; VerloopMD@state.gov;
ReifsnyderDA@state.gov; TalleyT@state.gov; steelej2@state.gov;
castlen.moore@hq.doe.gov; mdiaz@ustda.gov; LewandowskiJ@state.gov;
goweynand@usaid.gov; JANLEWAN@mailoce.oce.usda.gov
Subject: M2M: USG Position Paper -- Please review and provide comments by 3/17 COB
Attachments: M2M Proposal Mechanism 4.doc



M2M Proposal
Mechanism 4.doc (..

Dear Steering Committee Members:

Attached please find the draft USG position paper proposing a mechanism for Project Network members to submit ideas to the Partnership's Subcommittees. The document has already been reviewed and vetted by our smaller inter-agency planning group.

At the last Steering Committee meeting we agreed that it is important to circulate the position paper to Partners well before the Coal Subcommittee meeting in April. Unfortunately this means that timing is a bit tight so please provide comments to me by COB Thursday, March 17. Unless major issues are raised, I will consolidate comments and send the final version out to the Partners next Friday (3/18).

Thank you for your help and have a good weekend.

Sincerely,
Erin

Erin Birgfeld
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Methane to Markets Partnership
phone: (202) 343-9079
fax: (202) 343-2202

(See attached file: M2M Proposal Mechanism 4.doc)

001362

Cooney, Phil

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz [pschultz@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 5:22 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] Decisions & Actions, CCSP mtg, 03-02-05

Attachments: Decisions & Actions 03-02-05.pdf



Decisions & Actions
03-02-05.p...

Attached is a summary of the decisions, actions, and discussion from the 2 March 2005 CCSP Principals meeting. It will be an item for discussion and approval at the next Principals meeting, which will take place on Wednesday, April 6 at 2:30 PM at CCSP0.

Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

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CCSP PRINCIPALS MEETING
Summary of Decisions/Actions and Discussion

2 March 2005
2:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Climate Change Science Program Office
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250

Attendance

James Mahoney, NOAA, Chair
David Allen, CCSP
James Andrews, DOD
Ko Barrett, USAID
Karrigan Bork (tel.), DOT
Lou Brown, NSF
Mary Cleave, NASA
Margarita Conkright-Gregg, NOAA
David Dokken, CCSP
Jerry Elwood, DOE
William Farneth, DOS
David Halpern, OSTP
Bryan Hannegan (tel.), CEQ
William Hohenstein, USDA
Jack Kaye, NASA
Chet Koblinsky, NOAA
Nicholas Lancaster, USGS
Margaret Leinen, NSF
Thomas Mampilly (tel.), HHS
Margaret McCalla, NOAA
Richard Moss, CCSP
Patrick Neale (tel.), SI
Rick Petty, DOE
Gloria Rapalee, CCSP
Peter Schultz, CCSP
Mike Slimak, EPA
Tom Spence, NSF
Ahsha Tribble, NOAA

II. K. 11

Cooney, Phil

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 8:53 PM
To: Connaughton, James; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Pearce, Heather S.
Cc: Cooney, Phil; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.
Subject: bears watching - domenici, alexander, et al. and IGCC, climate

Senators tackle climate issues during coal summit

Brian Stempeck, *E&E Daily* senior reporter

A summit on coal issues morphed into a climate change debate yesterday, as experts from academia, industry and environmental groups advised Senate lawmakers on how to advance new power plants that are able to capture and store carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Fresh from a similar summit on natural gas in January, Senate Energy Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) invited a wide range of guests to discuss the future of coal power. Due to floor votes, lawmakers only heard from about half the scheduled guests, but Domenici seemed particularly interested in the recommendations of John Holdren, co-chair of the National Commission on Energy Policy.

Holdren described the National Commission's recommendation on coal power, namely that the federal government invest a total of \$7 billion over 10 years to fund research into IGCC plants -- ultra-clean gasification technology -- and efforts to capture CO₂ from power plant smokestacks. The CO₂ would then be stored underground, potentially in empty oil and gas reservoirs.

"We all agree that advanced technologies are crucial to the future of coal," Holdren said. If the 100 or so plants slated for construction in the United States during the next decade are not equipped with advanced technology like IGCC, there will be "an immense amount of additional CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere that we will wish we were able to avoid," he explained.

"It's pretty obvious that we've got to do something about the technology and the cleanup," Domenici said of coal generation, noting that without major changes in the coal sector, future energy development in the United States will shift even more toward natural gas.

Some industry experts cautioned against relying too much on IGCC and carbon capture technology. There is a "great deal of uncertainty about carbon control," said Frank Burke, vice president at Consol Energy Inc. Burke called IGCC "very immature technology," and said it would be "imprudent" to try and use it widely.

Plus, IGCC is not the only way to reduce CO₂ emissions, Burke said. And with China slated to use 2 billion tons of coal by 2020, largely in conventional coal plants, the United States needs to develop ways of removing CO₂ from more traditional facilities, he said.

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3/14/2005

Holdren conceded that the technology is not mature, but said the Chinese are in fact building some IGCC plants. There is a "very considerable chance" that the Chinese will follow the U.S. lead towards gasification and carbon storage, he said.

The talk of clean coal technology piqued the interest of some lawmakers. Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.) asked panelists how Congress can best encourage IGCC development. Sen. Larry Craig (R-Idaho) noted that he sees proposed climate legislation from Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) -- which would encourage carbon capture technology -- as a "clear alternative" to stricter approaches on global warming.

Some industry executives at the summit said the federal government should be doing more when it comes to clean coal deployment. Bret Clayton, chief executive officer of Kennecott Energy, a major coal producer, said the White House should be doing more than just FutureGen, a proposed zero-emissions coal plant that would capture CO₂ emissions.

"We do not believe it is enough," Clayton said of FutureGen. "We need to make sure that we have multiple large-scale demonstrations."

David Hawkins of the Natural Resources Defense Council agreed with Clayton in supporting more demonstration projects. After seeing carbon storage efforts under way in Norway and elsewhere, NRDC considers geologic CO₂ storage a "safe option," Hawkins said, adding that there should be more on-the-ground efforts. "You won't get it by doing it in a laboratory," he said.

Several panelists said there is a need to go beyond technology incentives and create some type of cap-and-trade program. The National Commission report suggested setting a price of \$7 per ton of CO₂ emissions beginning in 2010, a program that would include a "safety valve" to prevent economic harm, Holdren explained. This type of system would send a market signal to utilities without forcing the "premature retirement" of existing coal plants, Holdren argued. The commission estimates that coal use would actually increase under its proposal, while other cap-and-trade systems typically lead to a decrease in the use of coal.

Still, Domenici and other panelists such as Sen. Jim Bunning (R-Ky.) raised concerns about the high economic costs of cap-and-trade efforts, as utility executives noted that the transition to carbon capture could cost tens of billions of dollars.

Domenici urged some panelists, such as NRDC's Hawkins, to seek out a more moderate goal on climate change. By aiming only for zero-emissions plants, "you don't get anything," Domenici told Hawkins. "We need something in the middle."



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

March 11, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy, Co-chair
Associate Director for Science, Office of Science and
Technology Policy, Secretary
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture
Deputy Secretary of Defense
Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services
Deputy Secretary of the Interior
Deputy Secretary of State
Deputy Secretary of Transportation
Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautical
and Space Administration
Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation
Chief of Staff, Council on Environmental Quality
Associate Director for Natural Resource Programs,
Office of Management and Budget
Special Assistant to the President, National Economic Council

FROM: Theodore W. Kassinger *TWK*

SUBJECT: Initial 2005 Meeting of the Interagency Working Group for
Climate Change Science and Technology (IWGCCST)

As Chair of the Interagency Working Group for Climate Change Science and Technology (IWGCCST), I am writing to call for the first 2005 meeting of the Group. We hope to convene this meeting on March 30, 2005 from 3:00 – 5:00 PM at the Department of Commerce. During this initial meeting of the group, we will consider establishment of a fixed bi-monthly meeting schedule.

The agenda and meeting materials will be forwarded prior to the meeting.

For the new members to the IWGCCST, in February 2002, the President designated a cabinet-oriented management structure to oversee the work of the Climate Change Science Program and Climate Change Technology Program. The IWGCCST is comprised of Deputy Secretaries and Deputy Administrators of all 13 collaborating departments/agencies in the programs, as well as senior representatives from the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Management and Budget.

MAR 16 2005
CEQ 006811

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 1:43 PM
To: Olsen, Kathie L.; Cooney, Phil
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; James R. Mahoney Ph.D.
Subject: Getbacks from meeting this morning
From the meeting this morning, I owe the following information:

- 1) Transcript from Dr. Mahoney's interview with Andy Revkin on March 8
- 2) AAAS Presentation (this will be sent to Secretary Bodman's office in a separate email)
- 3) Information about session on Data Quality Act for CCSP Lead Authors and others that are interested (this email that was sent on 3/9):

In response to a suggestion from one of the S&A Product teams, we have arranged for an introductory session on issues associated with ensuring compliance with the Data Quality Act (Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2001). Recall that during the final CCSP review (see step 16 of the Guidelines), CCSP will need to certify that the product "has been prepared in conformance with these guidelines and the Data Quality Act." The session will be an opportunity to learn what is involved in providing this certification.

The session will be held on Friday April 1 from 3-5 p.m. in room 1414 of the Herbert C. Hoover Building (Main Commerce), 14th and Constitution Avenues, NW.

Mr. Daniel Cohen, Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce, has graciously agreed to give an overview presentation, answer questions, and point you to resources within your agencies.

Have a nice day!
Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
Technical Chief of Staff
Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
For Oceans and Atmosphere
HCHB/Room 5804
14th & Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20230
202-482-3567 (DOC)
202-482-6318 (Fax)

003955

ccsp Secondment and Staff Recommendations
From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of James R. Mahoney
[James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2005 3:19 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; Ahsha Tribble; Allandra
Washington
Subject: [ccsp] Secondment and Staff Recommendations

TO CCSP AGENCY PRINCIPALS:

Please give urgent consideration to the attached secondment and staff recommendations for CCSP. These respond to the issue we discussed during the March 2 CCSP Meeting. We will update you during the April 6 CCSP Meeting.

FYI, NASA has already identified a potential secondment candidate, for which I express my gratitude.

Thank You.

Jim

From: James R. Mahoney [James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2005 7:52 PM
To: Olsen, Kathie L.; Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Graham, John; Schwab, Margo
Cc: Conrad C Lautenbacher; Scott Rayder; Ahsha Tribble; Scott Smullen; Ted Kassinger
Subject: GAO draft report on CCSP
RESTRICTED - DO NOT CIRCULATE

To all -

We have received the attached draft report from GAO, *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Submit Assessment When Required and Needs Well Developed Plan to Meet Content Requirements.*

I have already briefed Secretary Gutierrez, Deputy Secretary Kassinger, Undersecretary Lautenbacher and NOAA Chief of Staff Rayder about this report, and I am sending it to the new addressees above to advise you about its receipt. We are preparing a draft response and talking points for review by the addressees. Please contact me by email or telephone if you have questions or comments. I will be in a NOAA Science Advisory Board meeting during the next two days, but my secretary can forward your messages (if any) to me.

Jim Mahoney

003956

RE ccsp CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7 Prospectus--response due COB Friday March 18
From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2005 11:48 PM
To: Moss, Richard H
Cc: michael.savonis@fhwa.dot.gov; Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov; Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: [ccsp] CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7
Prospectus--response due COB Friday March 18

Importance: High

with apologies for the late response, here are my detailed comments on the prospectus following another detailed review (since it has been months since we last saw it), most of which I believe can be addressed with minor edits.

Please call or write with any questions.

Bryan Hannegan, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Energy and Transportation Council on Environmental Quality

-----Original Message-----

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov [mailto:ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov] On Behalf Of Moss, Richard H
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 4:20 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: michael.savonis@fhwa.dot.gov; wgcc-cc@usgcrp.gov; Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov; wgcc@usgcrp.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp] CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7 Prospectus--response due COB Friday March 18

TO: CCSP Principals
FR: James Mahoney and Richard Moss
RE: CCSP Concurrence Check of Product 4.7 Prospectus for Public
Comment

Attached please find the revised prospectus for Product 4.7, "Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Transportation Systems and Infrastructure - Gulf Coast Study," as well as a compilation of responses to comments received during the prior CCSP review of this prospectus (5-26 August 2004). This prospectus is being circulated to the CCSP Principals for a concurrence check before posting for public comment as described in the CCSP S&A Product Guidelines. Note that this collation of comments/responses will NOT be publicly posted.

In the past, CCSP has provided three days for concurrence checks. However, because the revised prospectus is being circulated so long after the CCSP review, we are scheduling a full week for this check. The deadline for response is COB Friday, March 18. If this deadline poses a problem, please let me know before the deadline.

When you respond, please copy Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) and indicate whether your agency/department approves release of the prospectus for public comment. If you have specific comments, please relate them to the page and line numbers of the draft.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative) 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250 Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

Cooney, Phil

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of James R. Mahoney
[James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2005 4:50 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov; Allandra Washington; Ahsha Tribble; Jennifer Sprague; David Conover; Scott Rayder
Subject: [ccsp_info] March 30 IWGCCST Meeting - Please confirm senior agency representatives attending
Attachments: IWGCCST Meeting Invite 03-16-05.pdf; IWGCCST Agenda 03-30-05.pdf

To CCSP Agency Principals:

I am attaching two files regarding the March 30 IWGCCST meeting:

- (1) The invitation from Deputy Secretary Kassinger to your Deputy Secretary
- (2) The final agenda for the meeting

I ask that the CCSP agency principals assure that your deputy secretary (or designee) has received the invitation, and provide your senior representative with a copy of the attached final agenda. We know that some of the named positions are currently unfilled, so it is important that the invitation and final agenda reach the correct person.

Please confirm by email to me with a copy to Ms. Allandra Washington (address above) the senior representative who will represent your agency/department by noon Monday, March 28. This information is needed to prepare the meeting for Secretaries Gutierrez and Bodman.

For your information, Energy Secretary Bodman, Commerce Secretary Gutierrez and OSTP Director Marburger will be present during the first part of the meeting. (Dr. Marburger currently plans to participate in the entire meeting.)



Assistant Secretary of Commerce for
Oceans and Atmosphere
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Date: 3.24.05

FAX TRANSMITTAL

To: Chief of Staff -
CEQ

From: James R. Mahoney, Ph.D.

Phone: 202-456-5147

Phone: 202-482-3567

Fax: 202-456-2710

Fax: 202-482-6318

Comments:

Number of pages (including this cover sheet): 2



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

March 11, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy, Co-chair
Associate Director for Science, Office of Science and
Technology Policy, Secretary
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture
Deputy Secretary of Defense
Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services
Deputy Secretary of the Interior
Deputy Secretary of State
Deputy Secretary of Transportation
Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautical
and Space Administration
Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation
Chief of Staff, Council on Environmental Quality
Associate Director for Natural Resource Programs,
Office of Management and Budget
Special Assistant to the President, National Economic Council

FROM: Theodore W. Kassinger *TWK*

SUBJECT: Initial 2005 Meeting of the Interagency Working Group for
Climate Change Science and Technology (IWGCCST)

As Chair of the Interagency Working Group for Climate Change Science and Technology (IWGCCST), I am writing to call for the first 2005 meeting of the Group. We hope to convene this meeting on March 30, 2005 from 3:00 – 5:00 PM at the Department of Commerce. During this initial meeting of the group, we will consider establishment of a fixed bi-monthly meeting schedule.

The agenda and meeting materials will be forwarded prior to the meeting.

For the new members to the IWGCCST, in February 2002, the President designated a cabinet-oriented management structure to oversee the work of the Climate Change Science Program and Climate Change Technology Program. The IWGCCST is comprised of Deputy Secretaries and Deputy Administrators of all 13 collaborating departments/agencies in the programs, as well as senior representatives from the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Management and Budget.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2005 5:56 PM
To: James R. Mahoney
Cc: Allandra.Washington@noaa.gov
Subject: RE: [ccsp] March 30 IWGCCST Meeting - Please confirm senior agency representatives attending
Phil Cooney and Bryan Hannegan will attend for CEQ.

Many thanks,
Bh

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov [mailto:ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov] **On Behalf Of** James R. Mahoney
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2005 4:50 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov; Allandra Washington; Ahsha Tribble; Jennifer Sprague; David Conover; Scott Rayder
Subject: [ccsp] March 30 IWGCCST Meeting - Please confirm senior agency representatives attending

To CCSP Agency Principals:

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(1) The invitation from Deputy Secretary Kassinger to your Deputy Secretary
(2) The final agenda for the meeting

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Please confirm by email to me with a copy to Ms. Allandra Washington (address above) the senior representative who will represent your agency/department by noon Monday, March 28. This information is needed to prepare the meeting for Secretaries Gutierrez and Bodman.

For your information, Energy Secretary Bodman, Commerce Secretary Gutierrez and OSTP Director Marburger will be present during the first part of the meeting. (Dr. Marburger currently plans to participate in the entire meeting.)

003049

CEQ 006826

II. F.17

Cooney, Phil

From: Birgfeld.Erin@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Margaret.Sewell@industry.gov.au; James.Shevlin@deh.gov.au; pia-sdg@minambiente.it; presicce.francesco@minambiente.it; sgarribba@attivaproduttive.gov.it; marcello.capra@minindustria.it; KAZUHIKO_TAKEMOTO@env.go.jp; yamagata-hiroshi@meti.go.jp; vkasyanov@ukr.net; kudin@menr.gov.ua; Henry.Derwent@defra.gsi.gov.uk; Holmstead.Jeff@epamail.epa.gov; Beale.John@epamail.epa.gov
Cc: Kylie Stocks; Chris.Lloyd@industry.gov.au; visconti.gloria@minambiente.it; hnishimura@embjapan.org; tom.bastin@defra.gsi.gov.uk; reutov@fasi.gov.ru; mcabral@mre.gov.br; mc@mrecic.gov.ar; hmcima@yahoo.com; shulepov@ukremb.com; cvillafane@minambiente.gov.co
Subject: Methane to Markets Partnership: US Position Paper for Review and Comment
Attachments: USG Position Paper_pdf_25-03-05.PDF



USG Position Paper_pdf_25-03-05.PDF
 25 March 2005

Dear Methane to Markets Steering Committee Members:

The United States Government (USG) has developed a position paper outlining a potential mechanism by which Project Network members may submit project ideas. The USG and has requested the Administrative Support Group (ASG) distribute this paper to the Steering Committee for review and comment. Attached please find the position paper along with a cover letter from Mr. Jeffrey Holmstead, U.S. delegate to the Steering Committee and the Steering Committee Chair.

Please note that in the position paper the United States suggests that such a mechanism be implemented on a provisional basis for use by Project Network members until the next meeting of the Steering Committee. With the concurrence of Partner countries, the ASG is willing to implement this process; thus, we ask that Partners provide comments on the concept paper by 22 April 2005. As noted in the USG cover letter, Mr. Paul Gunning of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will consolidate comments on behalf of the USG. He can be reached at gunning.paul@epa.gov or +1-202-343-9736.

Feel free to contact me at +1-202-343-9079 or birgfeld.erin@epa.gov if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
 Erin Birgfeld
 Administrative Support Group
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 Methane to Markets Partnership
 phone: (202) 343-9079
 fax: (202) 343-2202

(See attached file: USG Position Paper_pdf_25-03-05.PDF)



ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT GROUP OF THE METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP

25 March 2005

Dear Methane to Markets Steering Committee Members:

The United States Government (USG) has developed a position paper outlining a potential mechanism by which Project Network members may submit project ideas. The USG has asked the Administrative Support Group (ASG) to distribute this paper to the Steering Committee for review and comment. Attached please find the position paper along with a cover letter from Mr. Jeffrey Holmstead, U.S. delegate to the Steering Committee and the Steering Committee Chair.

Please note that in the position paper the United States suggests that such a mechanism be implemented on a provisional basis for use by Project Network members until the next meeting of the Steering Committee. With the concurrence of Partner countries, the ASG is willing to implement this process; thus, we ask that Partners provide comments on the concept paper by 22 April 2005. As noted in the USG cover letter, Mr. Paul Gunning of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will consolidate comments on behalf of the USG. He can be reached at gunning.paul@epa.gov or +1.202.343.9736.

Feel free to contact me at +1.202.343.9079 or birgfeld.erin@epa.gov if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erin Birgfeld".

Erin Birgfeld
Administrative Support Group

cc: Jeffrey Holmstead, US EPA
Paul Gunning, US EPA
All Partner Country Methane to Markets Administrative Liaisons



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

MAR 25 2005

Erin Birgfeld
Head, Administrative Support Group
Methane to Markets Partnership
VIA FAX: +1-202-343-2202

Dear Ms. Birgfeld:

The United States Government has developed a position paper that suggests a mechanism for members of the Project Network to submit ideas for activities and projects to the technical subcommittees of the Methane to Markets Partnership.

Please circulate this position paper to my fellow members of the Methane to Markets Steering Committee for their review in addition to posting it to the Methane to Markets website for public review. Comments and feedback on this paper should be directed to Mr. Paul Gunning at +1.202.343.9736 or gunning.paul@epa.gov.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey R. Holmstead".

Jeffrey R. Holmstead
Assistant Administrator
Office of Air and Radiation
Steering Committee Chair
Methane to Markets Partnership

Enclosures

USG POSITION PAPER FOR THE METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP

PROPOSED MECHANISM FOR INPUT FROM PROJECT NETWORK MEMBERS TO THE METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP

1. Purpose

The United States Government (USG) has identified a need for a streamlined mechanism for Project Network members, i.e., the private sector, development banks, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to propose project ideas directly to the Methane to Markets technical Subcommittees. This paper puts forth one possible mechanism and has been submitted for consideration by the Steering Committee.

2. Background

The Project Network (PN), as set forth by the Terms of References (TOR), is intended to enhance participation by entities beyond Partner countries. However, the TOR does not describe a mechanism to coordinate PN input and involvement.

Since the November 2004 inaugural ministerial meeting, the USG has been contacted by numerous organizations interested in projects that support the goals of the Methane to Markets Partnership. We have encouraged these organizations to attend the appropriate Subcommittee meetings in order to provide input. However, Subcommittee meetings are held relatively infrequently and travel may be cost prohibitive for certain key organizations such as non-profits, research organizations, or local governments. Many of the organizations the USG has met with have suggested that the Partnership implement a streamlined mechanism for PN input and project proposals for consideration by the Partners and other members of the PN

The USG agrees that such a mechanism would create more robust linkages and interactions between Subcommittee members and the PN and would further advance the goals of the Partnership. This mechanism would take advantage of PN expertise and provide an avenue for PN members to suggest creative projects that support core functions of the Partnership. These core functions, as identified in the Terms of Reference, are to:

- Identify and promote areas of bilateral, multilateral, and private sector collaboration on methane recovery and use initially in the areas of coal mining, oil and natural gas systems, and landfills, and subsequently in other areas as agreed to by the Partners.
- Identify cost-effective opportunities to recover methane emissions for energy production and potential financing mechanisms to encourage investment.
- Identify and address barriers to project development and improve the legal, regulatory, financial, institutional, technological and other conditions necessary to attract investment in methane recovery and utilization projects.
- Identify and implement collaborative projects aimed at addressing specific challenges to methane recovery, such as raising awareness in key industries, removing barriers to project development and implementation, identifying project opportunities, and demonstrating and deploying technologies. Partners will also work together to share lessons learned from these cooperative activities.

- Foster cooperation with the private sector, research organizations, development banks, and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Integrate and coordinate Partnership activities with related activities and initiatives.
- Support the identification and deployment of best management practices in the recovery and use of methane.
- Work to improve scientific understanding and certainty in relation to the recovery and use of methane.

3. Overview of Proposed Mechanism

We propose that the Partnership solicit project ideas on a continual basis from the PN via the Methane to Markets website at www.methanetomarkets.org. PN members would submit a short concept paper outlining their project ideas to the Administrative Support Group (ASG) which would then route it to the appropriate Subcommittee and also post the idea on the Partnership web site. Subcommittee members and PN members interested in the concept could communicate directly with the point of contact identified in the project proposal to further discuss the opportunity.

4. Project Review and Implementation

There is no requirement that Partners will endorse or act on any of these project ideas submitted by PN members. For example, if a PN member submits a concept for a project in a Partner country, that Partner country then has the opportunity to acknowledge the project as a Methane to Markets activity. If additional resources are necessary, other countries or PN members could decide whether to provide funding or in-kind resources based on the merits of the proposal and their own priorities and criteria for funding projects. If the proposed host country does not maintain a representative on the subcommittee to which the project idea was referred, it would be referred to another Partnership representative of that government for consideration.

In our own view, the proposed mechanism would not create or imply a system where each project proposal is reviewed or approved by the entire Subcommittee before it is implemented. It would simply be one way for PN members to float their ideas and to make connections with the appropriate Subcommittee members and perhaps other PN members in order to facilitate project development.

5. General Guidelines for Submitting Project Ideas to the Subcommittees

Attached is a suggested format for PN members to use to submit ideas to the ASG. We propose posting this form on the Methane to Markets web site after input from the Partners has been received and incorporated. (see attached documents titled "Draft Project Proposal Guidance" and "Draft Project Proposal Form")

6. Next Steps and Action Items

The USG has asked the ASG to circulate our proposal and suggested format for project proposals to the Steering Committee for its members' consideration and comment over a 30-day period. If no objections are received, we suggest the approach described in our proposal be instituted on a provisional basis by the Subcommittees until the next meeting of the Steering Committee, at which time the Committee members can make recommendations for future years.

METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP: DRAFT PROJECT PROPOSAL GUIDANCE

This project proposal form provides a means for members of the Project Network to share project ideas with the Methane to Markets Partnership. The goal is to link project developers together with interested Partners and their representatives on the relevant Methane to Markets Subcommittees and to facilitate collaboration on projects that support methane capture and use in Partner countries. Project proposals submitted through this mechanism will be routed to the appropriate Subcommittees for their review and consideration and made publicly available via the Methane to Markets website at www.methanetomarkets.org.

Suggested Information for Project Proposals

The project proposal form requests information useful to Partners and Subcommittee members when evaluating Methane to Markets projects. However, Project Network members need not supply all of the requested information, if that information is deemed sensitive or business confidential.

It is expected that countries will be particularly interested in project proposals that have defined outcomes and measurable benefits in terms of methane emissions reductions, and/or that address key obstacles to project investment. Projects which cost share or leverage funds from multiple sources including the private sector, development banks, or governments will likely receive a higher level of interest.

Project Proposal Review and Follow Up

Subcommittee members, and/or other Project Network members interested in pursuing a project opportunity are instructed to follow up directly with the point of contact identified in the project proposal. Members of the Subcommittees are not required to respond directly to project proposals nor are they required to provide feedback.

Eligible Submissions

Only project submissions from Project Network members will be considered. Submissions by non-Project Network members will not be forwarded to the Subcommittees or posted on the web site. You may join the Project Network by submitting the form found at www.methanetomarkets.org.

Please note that this is just one mechanism for Partners to identify and implement projects. Country Partners can also identify projects themselves and undertake activities that are not submitted through this process. For example, another key mechanism for identifying and prioritizing activities is through the sector specific action plans being developed by the Partnership's sector specific technical subcommittees.

For More Information

If you have general questions regarding this form please contact Erin Birgfeld of the ASG at birgfeld.erin@epa.gov or +1-202-343-9079. If you would like to discuss your project proposal, please contact the appropriate Technical Subcommittee members. Contact information is available on-line at www.methanetomarkets.org.

**METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP
PROJECT NETWORK
DRAFT PROJECT PROPOSAL FORM**

Date of Project Submission:

[Date and/or dates of subsequent updates]

Title of Project:

[Enter short title of project]

Primary Point of Contact:

[Provide name, organization and contact information (phone, fax and email) of the primary contact for this project]

Project Location:

[Enter Partner county(ies) or region]

Project Sector:

[Select Sector of Project: Coal, Landfill, Oil and Gas]

Description of Project:

[Project description should be no more than 500 words in length and should only contain information that can be made publicly available. This form will be posted on the methanetomarkets.org public website.

To the extent possible please discuss the expected timeline for project implementation, experience to date with the proposed activities, the priority of this activity, the name of the entity(ies) responsible for implementation, and estimated implementation costs.]

Key Partners:

[Insert list of key partners such as the financing organizations, private companies or other organizations. If key partners are not yet identified or finalized, please provide a description of the functions you need fulfilled. e.g. request a Partner to conduct prefeasibility studies or request Partner to provide funding for technology transfer workshop]

Project Benefits

[Discuss the near and long term benefits of the project and specifically describe how it supports the goals of the Partnership]

Funding Requirements

[Please provide answers to the following: 1) What is the expected project cost over the life of the project? 2) Does the project require funding? 3) If yes, is the submitting entity providing funding or cost sharing? 4) What is the percentage of cost sharing and is it in funds or in-kind.]

Miscellaneous Information

[Provide any additional project information not included above]

From: Cooney, Phil

Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 9:31 AM

To: James R. Mahoney; Allandra Washington; Ahsha Tribble

Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.

Subject: RE: [ccsp_info] March 30 IWGCCST Meeting - Please confirm senior agency representatives attending

Bryan Hannegan and I will attend for CEQ. thanks Phil Cooney

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov [mailto:ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov] **On Behalf Of** James R. Mahoney

Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2005 4:50 PM

To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov; Allandra Washington; Ahsha Tribble; Jennifer Sprague; David Conover; Scott Rayder

Subject: [ccsp_info] March 30 IWGCCST Meeting - Please confirm senior agency representatives attending

To CCSP Agency Principals:

I am attaching two files regarding the March 30 IWGCCST meeting:

- (1) The invitation from Deputy Secretary Kassinger to your Deputy Secretary
- (2) The final agenda for the meeting

I ask that the CCSP agency principals assure that your deputy secretary (or designee) has received the invitation, and provide your senior representative with a copy of the attached final agenda. We know that some of the named positions are currently unfilled, so it is important that the invitation and final agenda reach the correct person.

Please confirm by email to me with a copy to Ms. Allandra Washington (address above) the senior representative who will represent your agency/department by noon Monday, March 28. This information is needed to prepare the meeting for Secretaries Gutierrez and Bodman.

For your information, Energy Secretary Bodman, Commerce Secretary Gutierrez and OSTP Director Marburger will be present during the first part of the meeting. (Dr. Marburger currently plans to participate in the entire meeting.)

003046

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 11:36 AM
To: Ahsha Tribble; James R. Mahoney Ph.D.
Cc: Cooney, Phil; Olsen, Kathie L.; Halpern, David; Wuchte, Erin; Schwab, Margo
Subject: RE: COMMENTS ON GAO RESPONSE - DUE NOON, 3/28

Importance: High

Ahsha - please find attached my comments on the background and Q&As on the CCSP response to the GAO report, which should be also reflected in the 2-page formal response as well (given that they use the same materials). Please call or write with any questions. Thanks, Bryan

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2005 4:00 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Olsen, Kathie L.; Halpern, David; Wuchte, Erin; Schwab, Margo
Cc: James R. Mahoney Ph.D.
Subject: COMMETNS ON GAO RESPONSE - DUE NOON, 3/28

Good afternoon,

We are on a very short time schedule to respond to the GAO Draft Report on the climate change assessment. I have attached the following documents for your review:

- 1) Response to GAO, 2-pages (**need comments by noon, Monday, 3/28**)
- 2) Background and Q&As on GAO report (send comments, as needed)
- 3) GAO Draft Report: *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Submit Assessment When Required and Needs Well-Developed Plan to Meet Content Requirements*

If you have any questions, please call me at 202-482-5920 or 202-997-5384 (cell). Thank you in advance. Have a great weekend.

Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
Technical Chief of Staff
Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
For Oceans and Atmosphere
HCHB/Room 5804
14th & Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20230
202-482-3567 (DOC)
202-482-6318 (Fax)

003345

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE: climate science quotes
Date: Monday, March 28, 2005 5:42:10 PM
Attachments:

thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 5:27 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: climate science quotes

Excerpts from "*Climate Change Science: An Analysis of Some Key Questions,*" National Research Council (June 2001)

Summary

"Because there is considerable uncertainty in current understanding of how the climate system varies naturally and reacts to emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols, current estimates of the magnitude of future warming should be regarded as tentative and subject to future

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adjustments (either upward or downward).

Reducing the wide range of uncertainty inherent in current model predictions of global climate change will require major advances in understanding and modeling of both (1) the factors that determine atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and aerosols, and (2) the so-called "feedbacks" that determine the sensitivity of the climate system to a prescribed increase in greenhouse gases. There also is a pressing need for a global observing system designed for monitoring climate."

"What are the specific areas of science that need to be studied further, in order of priority, to advance our understanding of climate change?"

Making progress in reducing the large uncertainties in projections of future climate will require addressing a number

of fundamental scientific questions relating to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the behavior of the climate system. Issues that need to be addressed include (a) the future usage of fossil fuels, (b) the future emissions of methane, (c) the fraction of the future fossil-fuel carbon that will remain in the atmosphere and provide radiative forcing versus exchange with the oceans or net exchange with the

land biosphere, (d) the feedbacks in the climate system that determine both the magnitude of the change and the rate of energy uptake by the oceans, which together determine the magnitude and time history of the temperature increases for a given radiative forcing, (e) details of the regional and local climate change consequent to an overall level of global climate change, (f) the nature and causes of the natural variability of climate and its interactions with forced changes, and (g) the direct and indirect effects of the changing distributions of aerosols. Maintaining a vigorous, ongoing program of basic research, funded and managed independently of the climate assessment activity, will be crucial for narrowing these uncertainties.

An effective strategy for advancing the understanding of climate change also will require (1) a global observing system in support of long-term climate monitoring and prediction, (2) concentration on large-scale modeling through increased, dedicated supercomputing and human resources, and (3) efforts to ensure that climate research is supported and managed to ensure innovation, effectiveness, and efficiency.”

Chapter 3: Climate System Models

“However, climate models are imperfect. Their simulation skill is limited by uncertainties in their formulation, the limited size of their calculations, and the difficulty of interpreting their answers that exhibit almost as much complexity as in nature.”

Chapter 5: Observed Climate Change During the Industrial Era

“THE EFFECT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Because of the large and still uncertain level of natural variability inherent in the climate record and the uncertainties in the time histories of the various forcing agents (and particularly aerosols), a causal linkage between the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the observed climate changes during the 20th century cannot be unequivocally established. The fact that the magnitude of the observed warming is large in comparison to natural variability as simulated in climate models is suggestive of such a linkage, but it does not constitute proof of one because the model simulations could be deficient in natural variability on the decadal to century time scale.”

Chapter 6: Future Climate Change

“However, much of the United States appears to be protected against many different adverse health outcomes related to climate change by a strong public health system, relatively high levels of public awareness, and a high standard of living. Children, the elderly, and the poor are considered to be the most vulnerable to adverse health outcomes. The understanding of the relationships between weather/climate and human health is in its infancy and therefore the health consequences of climate change are poorly understood.”

Chapter 7: Assessing Progress in Climate Science

“Knowledge of the climate system and projections about the future climate are derived from fundamental physics and chemistry through models and observations of the atmosphere and the climate system. Climate models are built using the best scientific knowledge of the processes that operate within the climate system, which in turn are based on observations of these systems. **A major limitation of these model forecasts for use around the world is the paucity of data available to evaluate the ability of coupled models to simulate important aspects of past climate. In addition,**

the observing system available today is a composite of observations that neither provide the information nor the continuity in the data needed to support measurements of climate variables.

Therefore, above all, it is essential to ensure the existence of a long-term observing system that provides a more definitive observational foundation to evaluate decadal-

to century-scale variability and change. This observing system

must include observations of key state variables such as temperature,

precipitation, humidity, pressure, clouds, sea ice

and snow cover, sea level, sea-surface temperature, carbon fluxes and soil moisture.”

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: climate science quotes
Date: Monday, March 28, 2005 5:27:30 PM
Attachments:

Excerpts from "*Climate Change Science: An Analysis of Some Key Questions*," National Research Council (June 2001)

Summary

"Because there is considerable uncertainty in current understanding of how the climate system varies naturally and reacts to emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols, current estimates of the magnitude of future warming should be regarded as tentative and subject to future adjustments (either upward or downward).

Reducing the wide range of uncertainty inherent in current model predictions of global climate change will require major advances in understanding and modeling of both (1) the factors that determine atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and

aerosols, and (2) the so-called "feedbacks" that determine the sensitivity of the climate system to a prescribed increase in greenhouse gases. There also is a pressing need for a global observing system designed for monitoring climate."

"What are the specific areas of science that need to be studied further, in order of priority, to advance our understanding of climate change?"

Making progress in reducing the large uncertainties in projections of future climate will require addressing a number of fundamental scientific questions relating to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the behavior of the climate system. Issues that need to be addressed include (a) the future usage of fossil fuels, (b) the future emissions of methane, (c) the fraction of the future fossil-fuel carbon that will remain in the atmosphere and provide radiative forcing versus exchange with the oceans or net exchange with the land biosphere, (d) the feedbacks in the climate system that determine both the magnitude of the change and the rate of energy uptake by the oceans, which together determine the magnitude and time history of the temperature increases for a given radiative forcing, (e) details of the regional and local climate change consequent to an overall level of global climate change, (f) the nature and causes of the natural variability of climate and its interactions with forced changes, and (g) the direct and indirect effects of the changing distributions of aerosols. Maintaining a vigorous, ongoing program of basic research, funded and managed independently

of the climate assessment activity, will be crucial for narrowing these uncertainties.

An effective strategy for advancing the understanding of climate change also will require (1) a global observing system in support of long-term climate monitoring and prediction, (2) concentration on large-scale modeling through increased, dedicated supercomputing and human resources, and (3) efforts to ensure that climate research is supported and managed to ensure innovation, effectiveness, and efficiency.”

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“However, climate models are imperfect. Their simulation skill is limited by uncertainties in their formulation, the limited size of their calculations, and the difficulty of interpreting their answers that exhibit almost as much complexity as in nature.”

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Chapter 7: Assessing Progress in Climate Science

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that neither provide the information nor the continuity in the data needed to support measurements of climate variables.

Therefore, above all, it is essential to ensure the existence of a long-term observing system that provides a more definitive observational foundation to evaluate decadal- to century-scale variability and change. This observing system must include observations of key state variables such as temperature, precipitation, humidity, pressure, clouds, sea ice and snow cover, sea level, sea-surface temperature, carbon fluxes and soil moisture.”

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Holbrook, William F.;
CC: Connaughton, James; Peel, Kenneth L.;
Subject: Re: Boston Globe DRAFT letter to the editor
Date: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 8:16:57 PM
Attachments:

(b)(5)

-----Original Message-----

From: Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
CC: Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Tue Mar 29 20:11:20 2005
Subject: Boston Globe DRAFT letter to the editor

To the Editor:

(b)(5)

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new file:
 II. F. 22
 [Blue Box meetings]

DRAFT AGENDA
 INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP
 on
CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
 Meeting #2005 - 1

Wednesday, March 30, 2005, 3:00 to 5:00 PM
 Department of Commerce, Secretary's Conference Room

Time	Item	Discussion Lead
3:00 - 3:20	Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remarks by Secretary Gutierrez • Remarks by Secretary Bodman • Remarks by Dr. Marburger 	Dpty Sec Kassinger, DOC; Assoc Dpty Sec Carnes DOE
3:20 - 3:35	Policy Update	Chmn. Connaughton, CEQ
3:35 - 3:45	Budget Update	Dir. Peacock, OMB
3:45 - 4:00	International Update	U/S Dobriansky, State
4:00 - 4:15	Science Update	A/S Mahoney, DOC
4:15 - 4:30	Technology Update	Dir. Conover, DOE
4:30 - 4:40	CAR-4 Update	Dr. Watson, State
4:40 - 5:00	General Discussion/Next meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics for next meeting • Fixed schedule for remainder of 2005 meetings 	Dpty Sec Kassinger, DOC

Jim/Bryan/Ken → CET 1

AGENDA

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP on CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Meeting #2005 - 1

Wednesday, March 30, 2005, 3:00 to 5:00 PM
Department of Commerce, Secretary's Conference Room

Time	Agenda Item	Discussion Lead
3:00 - 3:20	Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remarks by Secretary Gutierrez• Remarks by Secretary Bodman• Remarks by Dr. Marburger	Dpty Sec Kassinger, DOC; Dpty Sec Sell, DOE
3:20 - 3:30	Policy Update	CoS Cooney, CEQ
3:30 - 3:40	Budget Update	Assoc. Dir. Peacock, OMB
3:40 - 3:55	GEOSS Update	U/S Lautenbacher, DOC/NOAA
3:55 - 4:10	Science Update	A/S Mahoney, DOC/NOAA
4:10 - 4:25	Technology Update	Dir. Conover, DOE
4:25 - 4:40	International Update	Dir. Reifsnyder, State
4:40 - 5:00	General Discussion/Next meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics for next meeting• Fixed schedule for remainder of 2005 meetings	Dpty Sec Kassinger, DOC

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230

APR - 4 2005

Mr. John B. Stephenson
Director, Natural Resources and
Environment
United States General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the General Accounting Office's draft report entitled: *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Submit Assessment When Required and Needs Well-Developed Plan to Meet Content Requirements* (GAO-05-338R). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's comments on the draft report are enclosed.

These comments were prepared in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-50.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James R. Mahoney".

James R. Mahoney, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Oceans and Atmosphere

Enclosure



From: Cooney, Phil
To: Pearce, Heather S.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Holbrook, William F.; Cauthen, Khary I.;
CC:
Subject: RE: call
Date: Friday, April 08, 2005 11:51:18 AM
Attachments:

Khary, let's discuss options for next week and settle at today's 4 PM. thanks Phil

From: Pearce, Heather S.
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2005 11:49 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; St. Martin, Michele M.; Holbrook, William F.
Subject: FW: call

Can we schedule this for next week?

-----Original Message-----

From: Mormino, Brian (EPW) [mailto:Brian_Mormino@epw.senate.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2005 11:33 AM
To: Pearce, Heather S.
Subject: call

The Cleveland Plain Dealer called and asked about the follow-up conversation on Clear Skies and climate change.

Have you had a chance to talk to Connaughton? We would really like to do this next week.

Thanks.

001171

CEQ 006862

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil; Perino, Dana M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: NOW on PBS
Date: Monday, April 11, 2005 6:01:06 PM
Attachments:

These guys are not giving up very easy.

-----Original Message-----

From: Green-Dove, Amelia [<mailto:GreenDoveA@thirteen.org>]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 5:59 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Breslauer, Brenda
Subject: NOW on PBS

Dear Michele:

I am writing to request an on-camera interview with Mr. Connaughton for a report we are preparing on the science and politics of global warming for NOW's Earth Day broadcast. The two million viewers who tune into our weekly newsmagazine are an active and informed audience of opinion leaders. Because NOW is a half hour broadcast, we have the opportunity to take interviews with government officials beyond the usual sound-bite and truly grapple with policy issues. We saw Mr. Connaughton's appearance on CNN's "Melting Point" program and we would like to explore his points further and devote more airtime to the Administration's position.

We would like Mr. Connaughton to address the Administration's position and actions taken with respect to climate change; the Administration's position on the state of the science, the nature of the government's current commitment to address climate change, and where the U.S. sees its role with respect to the international community. The interview would be conducted by NOW's host and anchor, David Brancaccio. In consideration of Mr. Connaughton's busy schedule, we would limit ourselves to approximately half an hour of his time. We are requesting an interview on Thursday in D. C. though if Mr. Connaughton happens to be in New York this week, we would be happy to accommodate him here any day. Alternatively, we could come to D.C. Monday or Tuesday of next week.

001170

CEQ 006864

Thank you very much for considering this request. Amelia will call you tomorrow to follow up.

Sincerely,

Brenda Breslauer
Producer
"NOW "
PBS TELEVISION
450 West 33rd Street
New York, NY 10001-2605
212-560-8390
212-560-8845 fax
breslauerb@thirteen.org

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC: Holbrook, William F.;
Subject: RE: NOW on PBS
Date: Monday, April 11, 2005 6:24:42 PM
Attachments:

Bill, will you get the transcript from the CNN interview? Thanks Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 6:05 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: NOW on PBS

Can I get a transcript of how CNN played it?

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 6:01 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Perino, Dana M.
Subject: FW: NOW on PBS

These guys are not giving up very easy.

-----Original Message-----

From: Green-Dove, Amelia [<mailto:GreenDoveA@thirteen.org>]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 5:59 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Breslauer, Brenda
Subject: NOW on PBS

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001169

CEQ 006867

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Thank you very much for considering this request. Amelia will call you tomorrow to follow up.

Sincerely,

Brenda Breslauer
Producer
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PBS TELEVISION
450 West 33rd Street
New York, NY 10001-2605
212-560-8390
212-560-8845 fax
breslauerb@thirteen.org

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Holbrook, William F.; Connaughton, James; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC: Perino, Dana M.;
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below -- recommend against NOW interview (3/37/05)
Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:26:51 PM
Attachments:

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:22 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Yes

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:21 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

is that the only excerpt?

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:20 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: FW: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)
Importance: High

001168

CEQ 006870

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

CONATIN: The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best in a way the government probably couldn't and we should enable them to innovate and find those solutions the government's incapable of figuring out faster.

O'BRIEN: The concern is the economy, that burdening U.S. industry with regulation would mean a loss of jobs. But John McCain believes the caps, the regulations and the incentives for new technologies are not only good for the environment and the climate, they are good for businesses as well, a jobs creator in new high-tech industries.

MCCAIN: When it requires the leadership of the administration, I think we can prove that development of alternate technologies can be a very profitable business.

O'BRIEN: But Conatin says the private sector doesn't need a nudge from the government.

CONATIN: We want to encourage them to find the most economically profitable ways to reduce greenhouse gases and we do not yet need to take on an issue, whether we need to impose a cost on our society to find those gains. We can cross that bridge if we need to when we come to it. Fortunately, we still have time ahead of us and time is on our side.

O'BRIEN: But is it really? Ask the people of Kivalina (ph) on Alaska's west coast. Their island is being swept away by something that is way beyond their control and the only reasonable solution for them is a Draconian one, pack up and leave their homes behind. Are you worried about what's happening to the planet, though?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes I am. Yes, it's changing too fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even though it has not affected a whole lot of people, it probably will eventually. I think this is kind of the first signs of **global warming**. More people need to pay attention to what's happening here.

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:CEQClips@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 9:43 PM
To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Cooney, Phil
Cc: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)
Importance: High

Transcript butchered Jim's last name...

CNN

SHOW: CNN PRESENTS 8:00 PM EST

March 27, 2005 Sunday

TRANSCRIPT: 032701CN.V79

SECTION: NEWS; International

LENGTH: 6515 words

HEADLINE: CNN Presents: Melting Point

BYLINE: Miles O'Brien

HIGHLIGHT:

Global Warming Issues Explained

BODY:

CAROL LIN, **CNN** HEADLINE NEWS, ATLANTA: Good evening. I'm Carol Lin at the **CNN** Center.

And in the news right now, supporters of Terri Schiavo's parents disagree whether she is near death right now. Their lawyer, David Gibbs, says she is declining rapidly. But others say she is fighting

to stay alive.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush says he has done everything possible.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JEB BUSH, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA: I cannot violate a court order. I don't have powers from the United States Constitution, or, for that matter, from the Florida Constitution that would allow me to intervene after a decision has been made.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIN: Terri Schiavo is now in her tenth day without a feeding tube.

Easter Sunday is over now at the Vatican, and an ailing Pope John Paul II observed the holy day by silently blessing a crowd in St. Peter's Square with the sign of the cross. He tried, but was unable to speak. Many in the crowd cried or applauded his efforts.

Severe weather strikes here in the Southeast. A spring storm is hitting the region with strong thunder storms. Police say a tornado was spotted near Montgomery, Alabama, but no damage is reported. The storm is expected to move up through the Carolinas toward the Northeast.

Our senior medical correspondent, Dr. Sanjay Gupta, explores the mystery of memory tonight at 10:00 Eastern. So don't forget.

But right now, Miles O'Brien travels from the Arctic Circle to the South Pacific to track the impact of **global warming as CNN PRESENTS "Melting Point."**

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST, **CNN PRESENTS "MELTING POINT"**: From **CNN PRESENTS**, this is a **CNN 25** Special Report.

The Earth's changing climate.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, POLAR PALEOCLIMATOLOGIST: Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than the last 2,000 years. O'BRIEN: From above the Arctic Circle ...

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: It's a matter of survival for our people.

O'BRIEN: ... to the tropical South Pacific.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: We are right at the frontlines of **climate change** and all the sea level rising.

O'BRIEN: What **global warming** means for the planet right now.

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN, (R) ARIZONA: **Climate change** is real. Its effects are being felt all over the world.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL: We are running an experiment on the place where we live.

O'BRIEN: And what it could mean for our future.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated.

O'BRIEN: And where we go from here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The issue is no longer whether or not **climate change** is occurring. The question is, what do we do about it?

O'BRIEN: Tonight, "Melting Point: Tracking the **Global Warming** Threat."

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST: Hello, and welcome from the tropical and troubled shores of Tuvalu in the South Pacific. I'm Miles O'Brien. And it's troubled because this island nation might not be here in 50 or 100 years, thanks to **global warming**.

It would be no surprise if many of you were confused about this subject of **global warming**. For years environmentalists, scientists, governments and corporations have debated whether it was happening at all, whether humans were making it worse, what the effects might be, and then, finally, what, if anything, to do about it.

But now the scientific debate is largely over. There is overwhelming consensus that the threat is real, that humans are at least part of the cause, and that something must be done.

We've talked to a lot experts -- scientists who study **global warming** -- and you'll hear their views on how to prevent a ruined world, as one of them starkly put it.

But the story is best told in a place like this, trying to keep its head above a rising sea. Or far away from here in the Arctic, where people depend on a sheet of ice that is steadily shrinking.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The ice is just like our land. We live on it. We hunt from it. We retrieve our animals over it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The more it warms up, it warmed up the ocean here. And it started to melt and just kept right on going.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A lot of what's happening is literally out of our control. We have kind of like almost no say in the process of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: It may seem odd to begin a story about a warming planet in a place like this, where warmth is a rare and precious commodity, and cold is not so much a measure of mercury as it is a state of mind and a way of life.

Because here in the frozen land between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, they don't endure the cold as much as they embrace it, rely on it for their very existence.

The ice is their land, their highway, their playground -- their supermarket. And it is slowly yet steadily disappearing into the frigid sea.

The tiny village of Kivalina, Alaska sits on a spit of land along the Arctic Circle. This is the edge of the edge. Here, houses are falling into the ocean as the coastline erodes.

The autumn ice that protects the island from brutal winter storms is coming later each year. So Kivalina is disappearing, eroding into something less than a spit of land.

ROLAN KNOX, MAYOR OF KIVALINA, ALASKA: The island is getting real, real narrow, mostly this fall.

O'BRIEN: The people here are considering leaving their homes to move to higher ground. This town may be in the vanguard of a global retreat inland over the coming, warmer years.

You've got to leave.

KNOX: Yes. We've got to leave sooner or later.

O'BRIEN: I'm taking a walk right now on a little piece of the Arctic Ocean. The North Pole is 1,100 miles that way, the Arctic Circle about 500 miles that way and we're just off Barrow, Alaska.

And it's kind of hard to imagine the concept of **global warming** here. It is below zero right now.

But up here, the warming is more of a problem than it is elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the temperature is rising here about twice as fast as elsewhere.

We are literally on thin ice. The question is, is the entire planet?

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: Years back when I was a kid, I used to see eight-foot-thick ice, 14-foot-thick ice. Forty years later, I'm now seeing ice, at the most, at less than two feet thick.

O'BRIEN: The ice that's disappearing literally sustains a people. It's where they hunt for food.

AHMAOGAK: We don't grow stuff up here. We don't have the money -- a lot of these people don't have the money to be able to go to the store.

KNOX: We depend on the resources. For example, there's polar bear and the seals. It's a matter of survival for our people. They're trying to now adapt to changes.

O'BRIEN: And experts say we should all be listening to what George Ahmaogak is saying.

ROBERT CORELL, CHAIR, ARCTIC CLIMATE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: There is very consistent evidence that the Arctic is warming much more rapidly than the rest of the planet, and it has significance for the rest of the world.

O'BRIEN: And this is no longer the stuff of academic debate. From a variety of scientists, we have heard the same conclusion. The jury is in. And the scientific verdict is clear.

The Earth is warming, and our addiction to burning fossil fuels is hastening the heating. Whatever debate remains focuses on how bad, how soon -- and what can be done about it.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than in any previous decades for the last 2,000 years.

O'BRIEN: Ellen Thompson and her husband Lonnie, researchers at Ohio State University, travel the world trying to figure out what the weather was like before there was anyone around to take note of it. They collect one of nature's best weather records -- ice.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: If you look at the story from the ice, whether you look at the chemistry recorded in the ice cores, or if you look at what's happening physically to the ice on the planet, it's very clearly the planet is warming.

O'BRIEN: They drill deep into glaciers and collect masses of ice cores that are many thousands of years old, reading the seasonal layers like rings on a tree.

The current condition of those glaciers tells them much about what is going on right now -- they are melting.

The Snows of Kilimanjaro may live on -- only in fiction.

THOMPSON: Over 80 percent of the ice has been lost. And you can see that there will be no ice on this mountain by the time we get to 2015, 2020. O'BRIEN: And all that water has to go somewhere. Scientists now believe it could mean a half meter or a foot-and-a-half rise in sea level over the next century.

THOMPSON: And now that may not sound too much unless you live in a coastal area. But if you raise sea level half a meter, you're going to displace over 100 million globally.

And the question is, you know, where do these people go?

GUS SPETH, DEAN, YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES: We're changing the face of the planet and deeply committing the future to a situation which, frankly, as a

new grandparent, I am so concerned about. If we don't do something about it, we'll be handing to them a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: A ruined world. The Inuit are facing it right now.

AHMAOGAK: We're already going through this. We're experiencing the problems right now. And if nothing is done, it's just going to escalate even more further.

And it's going to be billions and billions of dollars of property loss -- not in Alaska, but also in the Lower 48, like Florida, like Louisiana and all of those areas, because the water table is coming up for sure. We see it.

O'BRIEN: Coming up, what causes **global warming** and how world wildlife are already feeling the heat.

NICK LUNN, RESEARCH SCIENTIST, CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE: We're seeing bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: They call it the polar bear capital of the world.

Churchill, Manitoba, on the western banks of Hudson Bay, is probably the best place in the world for humans to catch a glimpse of the magnificent mammals that rule the Arctic icepack.

RICHARD ROMANIUK, DISTRICT SUPERVISOR, MANITOBA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT: Hello. Polar Bear Alert.

O'BRIEN: But the bears are in trouble, big trouble. For them, it's a matter of survival.

ROMANIUK: We've been chasing her since Wednesday. About 10:00 we got the first call.

O'BRIEN: That's Richard Romaniuk, Polar Bear Policeman. He's a very busy man these days.

ROMANIUK: Well, last night we had four calls. One at 5:00, one at about 1:00, one about 3:00 and one at about 5:00.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hey, buddy, you here by yourself?

ROMANIUK: The last three years, 2001, 2002, 2003, were the

busiest years the program has ever had.

O'BRIEN: The bears are coming to town with alarming frequencies -- weak, famished and scavenging for food.

ROMANIUK: Last year there were 176 bears that were captured. About 135 were captured in and around the dump.

O'BRIEN: Polar bears are nature's ultimate binge eaters. During the winter, once the Hudson Bay freezes over, they take to the ice with a voracious appetite for seal.

They hunt and eat as much as they can get their paws on. And then when the ice gets thin in the spring, they return to terra firma for a four-month fast.

LUNN: The amount of time that bears in western Hudson Bay can spend on sea ice is critical for their survival.

O'BRIEN: Scientist Nick Lunn has logged two dozen years studying polar bears for the Canadian Wildlife Service.

LUNN: We've seen bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: Adults males are 15 percent lighter than they were 20 years ago, adult females with cubs 20 percent skinnier. The reason? The polar bear buffet is opening later and closing sooner.

Over the past three decades, the thermometer has steadily risen and the ice has just as steadily receded.

Today, the Hudson Bay returns to its liquid state three weeks earlier than it did in 1970.

LUNN: They're coming ashore earlier with less fat. And they have to make that reduced amount of fat reserves last longer.

O'BRIEN: So who could blame them for coming here, searching for a snack and running afoul of Richard Romaniuk.

ROMANIUK: And a lot of people will refer to it as the polar bear jail. We don't like to refer to it as a jail.

O'BRIEN: After all, it isn't about punishment. The idea is to protect

the people and the bears from each other. The bears are held here, then released when the bay freezes over.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING DIRECTOR, U.S. NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION: Polar bears are going to be very uncomfortable when they can't have enough ice to hunt seals from. But this isn't something that hasn't happened many times in the history of the Earth.

O'BRIEN: Russ Schnell is a leading climate researcher for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SCHNELL: It's just that we're compressing something that happened in millions of years into hundreds.

O'BRIEN: And that's the rub.

SCHNELL: And that's the rub.

O'BRIEN: Our planet is littered with proof that pushing the fast forward button on the climate machine can mean big trouble.

Sixty-five million years ago, scientists believe a killer asteroid struck the Earth, kicking up the mother of all dust storms. The sun's rays were blocked, plants and trees died en masse. And before too long it was curtains to the dinosaurs.

Ironically, it was that event that laid the groundwork for the **climate change** issue we're dealing with today. When the dust settled, the path was clear for mammals and, ultimately, humans to dominate the planet and eventually go on to burn large amounts of fuel derived from the fossils of those dinosaurs.

And burning fossil fuels creates carbon dioxide. Russ Schnell likens the effects of CO₂, along with the other greenhouse gases, to a featherbed.

SCHNELL: So if you can visualize laying in a featherbed and continually adding feathers, eventually you're going to get an extra inch or two, and your heat is going to be retained. And that's exactly what's happening to the Earth.

O'BRIEN: And the feathers -- carbon dioxide and all the other greenhouse gases -- are very stubborn. They just sit in the air up there.

And they act an awful lot like panes of glass in a greenhouse. They allow the solar energy in, but they still trap the heat that is radiated back from the planet.

SCHNELL: Even if we stop producing CO2 today, the effects would last for a couple of centuries.

O'BRIEN: Where there is fossil fuel smoke there is heat, if not fire. Here's the verdict from a United Nations report signed by more than 2,000 scientists from around the world. Most of the warming observed over the past 50 years is attributable to human activity.

SCHNELL: We're going into this huge experiment, not really knowing where it's going to end.

O'BRIEN: **Climate change** is not new, but this time it is different and it is happening fast. And unlike the dinosaurs, we can do something about it.

But will we, before the polar bears of Hudson Bay go the way of T. Rex? LUNN: There's going to be a point in time where the bears are forced ashore so early that they just simply won't be able to survive.

MILE: When we return, a small nation that may be swept away.

UN: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go?

O'BRIEN: It's not so much a nation as it is an extended family, living in many layers of harmony.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: Our culture is unique -- the way we live our lives, the way we look after our children, the way we dance, the way we sing.

O'BRIEN: But beneath the unbridled joy of this community crescendo they call a "fatele," the people of Tuvalu are tugged by an undertow of fear.

LAUPEPA: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go? How are we going to survive in a totally new environment?

O'BRIEN: The very sea they celebrate in song and dance, out of the clear blue now threatens everything they know and love.

LAUPEPA: We are coming to the realization that this is not going to last forever.

O'BRIEN: Miles from nowhere, halfway between the Solomons and the Samoas, the islands of Tuvalu are little more than nine coral heads barely treading water in the South Pacific.

LAUPEPA: You cannot stem the tide, really. There's no way you can stem the tide.

O'BRIEN: And therein lies the problem.

A changing climate means a rising sea. And there's no way to rise above **global warming** here. Most of Tuvalu sits little more than six feet above mean sea level.

In a few generations the islands may sink beneath the waves.

LAUPEPA: There's no high ground to move to. And for us it's a matter of survival.

O'BRIEN: Well, you grew up here.

Paani Laupepa is the nation's assistant secretary of foreign affairs. Like most everyone here, he has lived in Tuvalu by the sea nearly all his life.

He doubts his four young children will be able to do the same.

LAUPEPA: Eventually we will be forced to move from this place, will be forced to move through no fault of our own.

O'BRIEN: While there is a natural fluctuation in sea levels, here the trend has been up for as long as they've been able to measure it.

The signs are everywhere.

These crops here have been abandoned. Why have they been abandoned?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They have been abandoned because of salt water intrusion. That means the hard labor that the farmer is putting into the crops is wasted.

O'BRIEN: During high tides, even moderate waves become shore-

battering threats. And big swells can easily swamp a neighborhood.

It looks like I'm trudging through a puddle that is left after a big rain storm, but it isn't. You've got to taste the water to be sure. It's salty -- sea water. This is a high tide. As a matter of fact, it's one of the highest tides of the year. They call them here on Tuvalu, king tides.

And if you look over here you can see what's happening. The water is literally oozing up from underneath. This island is flooding from the inside out.

Six thousand miles away in Boulder, Colorado, scientists are watching what is happening in Tuvalu -- and everywhere else, for that matter -- trying to understand **climate change** from the inside out.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL, NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH: To do one day takes us about three trillion arithmetical calculations.

O'BRIEN: One day is three trillion calculations.

COLLINS: That's right.

O'BRIEN: Wow.

Created and constantly refined by more than 300 scientists all over the world, the model here at the National Center for Atmospheric Research factors in temperature changes all over the Earth in 10-minute increments for the past 10,000 years.

COLLINS: This is the temperature in 1892. And it's a little cooler than present days.

O'BRIEN: It is the basis for a stark forecast.

COLLINS: And now we're going to start marching forward in time through this Second World War here, come up to just about present day. And this is where we're projecting the future.

So, marching through the 21st century, you can start to see the warming, for example, up in Eurasia, the warming particularly up here in Canada and western United States.

O'BRIEN: A decade in the making, this model and about two dozen others like it, consistently and unequivocally predict the planet will warm up anywhere between three to eight degrees Fahrenheit in the next century.

And that could mean longer and more severe heat waves, droughts, coastal flooding, crop failures and wild weather patterns.

COLLINS: You can argue about whether or not the change will be larger or smaller. But all the models say it's warming, and that we are definitely changing the chemistry of the atmosphere in a way that is historically unprecedented.

O'BRIEN: Collins and his colleagues readily admit the shortcomings of their daunting effort to distill the workings of the world into silicon chips.

The uncertainties are enough for skeptics to pounce.

RICHARD LINDZEN, CLIMATOLOGIST, MIT: We don't understand clouds. We don't really understand water vapor.

O'BRIEN: Richard Lindzen is a climate scientist at MIT and a longtime critic of **global warming** modeling.

LINDZEN: People seem to have a good reason to understand that forecasting weather is inaccurate beyond two or three days.

Why one should believe that a forecast 40 years ahead, or 100 years ahead, will be better is not clear to me.

COLLINS: We believe the evidence will ...

O'BRIEN: Even when scientists look back there is debate. This graph of 1,000 years of northern hemisphere temperatures is the latest skirmish.

It is one of a number of studies that make the case for **global warming**. While it shows temperatures rising dramatically during the past 100 years, there are some who say it is based on faulty math.

The vast majority of scientists say they know the evidence of warming is clear. Even the Pentagon has taken the threat seriously.

War planners have drafted a worse worst-case scenario report that paints a grim picture of an unsettled world -- several major refugee crises, a serious shortage of food and fresh water, disruption, instability and war.

It is doomsday stuff, but it is a real concern.

SPETH: The developing countries don't have the resources to do even the modest adaptations that we might be able to make here.

O'BRIEN: None of this is news in Tuvalu, where the per capita annual income is about \$1,000. But even if the people here find another home, can what is special about Tuvalu live on if the land is erased from the map?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You're being forced to move because someone else in the United States, someone else in Europe, someone else in Canada is living a very good life. He doesn't give a damn about what's happening down the track.

O'BRIEN: Next, the threat to the U.S., the city in the crosshairs of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: In the marshy bayous where the mighty Mississippi rolls and roils into the Gulf of Mexico, the water is rising, the land is sinking and a way of life is gradually fading away.

KEN CAMPO: In 1960, this channel marker right here was 40 feet on land. Now, as you can see, it's no longer on land. None of the markers are land.

O'BRIEN: Kenny Campo (ph) is as much a creature of the bayou as the wild game he has pursued here most of his 56 years.

CAMPO: Muskrats, otters, nutrias, minks. We trapped all of that on here, but we're losing it. It's gone.

O'BRIEN: Gone, along with the marshes that sustain his prey, swallowed up by the muddy waters of the big river. Where there was once 14,000 square miles of marsh and swamp, there is now half that much.

PROF. BOB THOMAS: We loose about a football field size about every 30 to 40 minutes.

O'BRIEN: Professor Bob Thomas is chair of environmental communications at Loyola University in New Orleans, the city the United Nations has called the most vulnerable to the effects of **global warming** in North America.

THOMAS: If you live in Dover, England, and you go out and look over the edge and you look down this big cliff and you say, well, the water's going to come up six and a half inches in the 50 years or maybe even 10 inches in the next 100 years. It's not a lot of concern. But if you live in coastal Louisiana that's like this...

O'BRIEN: Louisiana is so vulnerable, because of a special problem. Hundreds of years of carving up and walling off the Mississippi delta to suit human needs has made the terra not so firma. And now much of bayou country is already sinking. **Global warming** will make it worse.

THOMAS: So literally, you could come up with anywhere from 21 to 44 inches of relative sea level rise in the next 50 to 100 years.

O'BRIEN: Big numbers in a place that is home to big numbers. Two million people live in coastal Louisiana. But slowly, quietly, people are leaving the places they love, places like Shell Beach, where an old fishing community has dwindled to a handful of fisherman.

THOMAS: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated. It's going to be a massive relocation effort.

O'BRIEN: Now think globally for a minute. Consider the millions of people all over the world who live near the sea.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER: I think this is the thing that really makes our world so much different than in the past when we had natural variations in things like sea level. We never had 6.3 billion people and we never had millions of those people living right at sea level.

O'BRIEN: Thirteen of the 17 largest cities in the world sit right on the water. Jakarta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles. So why are the seas rising? It's not as if the icebergs that are currently in the ocean are melting. That would be no different than this glass. If the ice melts, it doesn't cause this cup to runneth

over. No, the ice that is the problem is the ice that is on land, in this case, the ice bucket. Add some ice to the drink and very quickly, you've got a big mess. In the case of the planet, the ice bucket is Antarctica.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING AND DIAGNOSTICS LAB, NOAA: That's where the real ice is. People may not realize that there's two miles of ice in Antarctica. That's two miles, not two feet, two miles thick. That's a lot of ice spread over a huge area. If and when that starts breaking and moving out and melting, then you're going to see sea level changes.

O'BRIEN: So what if the seas rise a foot-and-a-half over the next century? What will be the cost to us all? The UN estimates somewhere between 20 and \$150 billion in property damage in the U.S. alone, but that figure doesn't tell the real story.

THOMAS: The resources won't be here and people will not be living their lives the same way and that will be a tragedy.

O'BRIEN: And from Kenny Campo, the loss of a way of life.

CAMPO: What is a man 60-years old going to do? Somebody going to hire him, that he's been a fisherman all his life. No. So he stays fishing. He makes a living at it, but his kids, his grandkids are moving out. We're losing our future.

O'BRIEN: When **CNN PRESENTS** returns, who funds the debate over **global warming**?

ROSS GELBSPAN (ph), **GLOBAL WARMING** ACTIVIST: And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

SPETH: We've known about it since the late 1970s and we've done very little about it. So a quarter century has passed, a quarter century of neglect of knowledge, a neglect of the **climate change** and now we are faced with a real crisis situation.

O'BRIEN: So why has the response to **climate change** moved at such a glacial pace? Well, at least in part, it's because scientists weren't so sure about their theories. That led to a drawn-out debate over the last two decades over whether the threat was real. It's a debate that left many people confused, but there are critics who say that confusion was deliberate.

GELBSPAN: This is just a recent list of what ExxonMobil has spent in 2003.

O'BRIEN: Ross Gelbspan believes the fossil fuel industry intentionally muddied the water, clouding the **global warming** debate.

GELBSPAN: I sort of got sucked into being a crusader. I sort of moved from being a journalist to an advocate to an activist.

O'BRIEN: Ten years ago, Gelbspan, a retired "Boston Globe" editor, was researching a piece on **global warming** for the "Washington Post." He quickly became outraged at what he learned.

GELBSPAN: Greenhouse skeptics whose work I read were being very dishonest. They were being very selective in what data they were using. They were manipulating information. And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

O'BRIEN: So he began writing it as he saw it. He's now published two books on **climate change**. His latest, "Boiling Point," documents coal and oil companies bankrolling some scientists he calls greenhouse skeptics.

GELBSPAN: For the longest time, the fossil fuel lobby spent huge amounts of money on a very pervasive campaign of deception and disinformation which was designed to persuade the public and policy makers that this issue was stuck on uncertainty.

O'BRIEN: Gelbspan says the industry campaign obscured the growing consensus among scientists. Beginning in 1990, a series of United Nation's studies authored by more than 2,000 of the world's leading researchers, concluded **climate change** is real and that human use of fossil fuels is the primary culprit. Many energy companies have accepted the consensus, but Gelbspan charges the largest of them all, ExxonMobil, continues to fuel the debate.

GELBSPAN: ExxonMobil has spent something like \$5 million over the last four or five years funding these naysayers.

O'BRIEN: We asked ExxonMobil about Gelbspan's claim but the company declined **CNN's** request for an on camera interview. In a written response to questions, Exxon said it had taken action to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions at its plants. The

company did not directly answer the charge that it had deliberately funded skeptics to confuse the debate, but said, we are convinced that **climate change** could pose a serious risk, both to society and to ecosystems. We are also convinced that climate science contains significant well-documented gaps and uncertainties that continue to limit society's ability to predict what changes may occur.

PATRICK MICHAELS, PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: We have had many apocalypses through the ages that haven't shown up and this is likely to be another one.

O'BRIEN: Patrick Michaels is one of the researchers who has received funding from the fossil fuel industry, more than \$150,000 worth. But he says it's a small percentage of his total funding. That has to taint everything you say, doesn't it?

MICHAELS: I actually believe that there's a document called the Constitution in the United States and I haven't read in there, that only the Federal government can ask a research question.

O'BRIEN: Michaels says many climate scientists have exaggerated the threat of **global warming** because in Washington, that gets you dollars.

MICHAELS: Issues have to be portrayed in stark and dire terms. Nobody ever got big programmatic money out of this town by saying well, my issue might not be a problem or yeah, there are probably some overblown aspects of this issue. You'd get booted out the door immediately.

O'BRIEN: Michael's position is in the minority. The consensus is the scientific debate is all but over.

SPETH: The compelling science on this issue has been accumulating rapidly, like a big snowball going down the hill. It is overwhelmingly compelling. In many cases, the same personalities have been the critics for this almost 30 years now. They are so isolated at this point as to be irrelevant. The issue really has shifted from the scientific debate to an economic debate and an equity debate.

O'BRIEN: And that debate is also responsible for the foot dragging in response to **climate change**. In 1997, world leaders gathered

in Japan to draw up what would become the Kyoto Protocol, a pledge to forcibly reduce greenhouse emissions. By the time it went into effect early this year, more than 140 countries had ratified the treaty, but President Bush opposes Kyoto. The U.S., along with Australia, are the only large industrialized countries to do so.

GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: It would have cost our economy up to \$400 billion and we would have lost 4.9 million jobs.

O'BRIEN: The administration insists the cost of Kyoto is too high, the science uncertain and that the agreement lets countries with developing economies off the hook.

BUSH: The world's second largest emitter of greenhouse gases is China, yet China was entirely exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto protocol.

O'BRIEN: Whether or not the exemptions are fair, world leaders condemn the U.S. for its stand, even some industry leaders have joined the call for action.

JOHN BROWNE, CEO, BP OIL: There is a case for proportionary action on **climate change** because the evidence is strong.

O'BRIEN: John Browne, chief executive of BP, has made waves at the fossil fuel industry by calling for limits on production of carbon dioxide.

BROWNE: The real risk is to do nothing, and then to find that reality has crept up on us and that urgent, drastic action is necessary and that really does cause economic damage.

O'BRIEN: BP, one of the world's largest oil companies, is now also one of the biggest sellers of solar powered systems. And even Exxon is less strident. The company is now funding research into technologies that reduce greenhouse gases to the tune of \$100 million. But the argument over what to do and what it will cost goes on. The bottom line, the choice may be an economic cost today or an environmental cost tomorrow.

SPETH: Can we prevent all damages from **climate change**? No. We're too late. We missed that boat, but we can certainly prevent

the worst things from happening. This is our last chance to get it right. We have run out of time.

O'BRIEN: When we come back, what to do about **global warming**.

SEN. JOHN McCAIN, (R) ARIZ: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken.

The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best.

JACK MARTIN: I wanted to go just all the way, I mean the whole nine yards. We wanted to just be the greenest house ever built.

O'BRIEN: Think globally, act locally. At the Martin house in Mooresville, North Carolina, they take that bumper sticker expression to heart.

MARTIN: I'm definitely a green person, but I'm not a fanatic.

O'BRIEN: But Jeff Martin sure does have a fanatical eye for detail.

MARTIN: The windows are the highest R value that you can get.

O'BRIEN: Everything about this place, from top to bottom, from cells to cellar, is designed to wean the house from burning fossil fuels.

MARTIN: For the most part, we've done everything that you can do green in this house.

O'BRIEN: Solar thermal panels on the roof provide all the heat and hot water and there's some that can generate electricity. There's also a geothermal heat pump, clever placement of windows, thick insulation and plenty of power-stingy appliances. Still, this is not "Little House on the Prairie," not by a long shot.

MARTIN: We still have a large-screen TV. We have computers. We have all those things, so you don't necessarily have to trade off on those things.

O'BRIEN: Sunny, spacious, all the comforts. For the Martins, it is home green home. It costs a lot of green though, about 15 to 20 percent more than they would have paid for a plain old fossil fuel thirsty home.

MARTIN: We have 12 different heating zones in the house.

O'BRIEN: But for the Martins, the benefits of living here are priceless.

MARTIN: The intangibles are knowing that you're trying, even our small way, to do the right thing, to try to take a lesser bite out of the planet.

O'BRIEN: Just one family, just one small bite, but while the technology and efficiency of solar, geothermal and wind power improves, there still aren't many American utilities willing to invest in a big way in green energy. Today, the U.S. gets less than 10 percent of its energy from renewable sources.

And there are other potentially effective ideas out there that private industry is reluctant to pursue on its own because of the cost, big ideas like taking carbon from smokestacks and burying it in the ground, rather than putting it in the atmosphere.

MCCAIN: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken. We have to provide some incentives for them to be taken.

O'BRIEN: Arizona Senator John McCain is among lawmakers who suggest the road to a solution to global **climate change** is paved with government intervention. He wants to force industry to act with a bill that would set caps on emission of greenhouse gases.

MCCAIN: It's not an Earthshaking or huge proposal, but it's an important one and it would be an important first step in trying to control the increase in greenhouse gases.

O'BRIEN: McCain would also like to see the government force Detroit to build more fuel-efficient cars and create incentives for industry to turn to clean energy sources.

MCCAIN: None of those things is the administration doing vigorously. I've never heard a single administration official say that this is a top priority.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We're not putting our heads in the sand in this one.

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

CONATIN: The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best in a way the government probably couldn't and we should enable them to innovate and find those solutions the government's incapable of figuring out faster.

O'BRIEN: The concern is the economy, that burdening U.S. industry with regulation would mean a loss of jobs. But John McCain believes the caps, the regulations and the incentives for new technologies are not only good for the environment and the climate, they are good for businesses as well, a jobs creator in new high-tech industries.

MCCAIN: When it requires the leadership of the administration, I think we can prove that development of alternate technologies can be a very profitable business.

O'BRIEN: But Conatin says the private sector doesn't need a nudge from the government.

CONATIN: We want to encourage them to find the most economically profitable ways to reduce greenhouse gases and we do not yet need to take on an issue, whether we need to impose a cost on our society to find those gains. We can cross that bridge if we need to when we come to it. Fortunately, we still have time ahead of us and time is on our side.

O'BRIEN: But is it really? Ask the people of Kivalina (ph) on Alaska's west coast. Their island is being swept away by something that is way beyond their control and the only reasonable solution for them is a Draconian one, pack up and leave their homes behind. Are you worried about what's happening to the planet, though?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes I am. Yes, it's changing too fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even though it has not affected a whole lot of people, it probably will eventually. I think this is kind of the first signs of **global warming**. More people need to pay attention to what's happening here.

SPETH: There's so much that we can do and if we get serious about it now, we can head off the worst things. We don't have to live in a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: Sadly, human history is most frequently a story of conflict, of how the people of our planet can't seem to get along. Any real solution the problem of **global warming** will force us all to rise above that in order to agree on a course of action. This is not a problem that can be solved by a single nation and that is an unprecedented challenge to us all. Are we up to that challenge? How will this chapter of human history be written? The plight of Tuvalu might be easy for us to forget or ignore and perhaps that is human nature, Tuvalu and Kivalina, Alaska may not seem like your back yard, but maybe we should all think of them as if they were. Thanks for joining us. I'm Miles O'Brien. Join us again next week for another edition of **CNN PRESENTS**.

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From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below -- recommend against NOW interview (3/37/05)
Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 2:16:04 PM
Attachments:

wait until Jim responds to my e-mail below

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 2:07 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below (3/37/05)

(BXS)

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:27 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.; Connaughton, James; St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below -- recommend against NOW interview (3/37/05)

..... hil

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:22 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

001167

CEQ 006896

Yes

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil

Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:21 PM

To: Holbrook, William F.

Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

is that the only excerpt?

From: Holbrook, William F.

Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:20 PM

To: Cooney, Phil

Subject: FW: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Importance: High

(BXS)

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

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-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:CEQClips@msn.com]

Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 9:43 PM

To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Cooney, Phil

Cc: Holbrook, William F.

Subject: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Importance: High

Transcript butchered Jim's last name...

CNN

SHOW: CNN PRESENTS 8:00 PM EST

March 27, 2005 Sunday

TRANSCRIPT: 032701CN.V79

SECTION: NEWS; International

LENGTH: 6515 words

HEADLINE: CNN Presents: Melting Point

BYLINE: Miles O'Brien

HIGHLIGHT:

Global Warming Issues Explained

BODY:

CAROL LIN, **CNN HEADLINE NEWS**, ATLANTA: Good evening. I'm Carol Lin at the **CNN** Center.

And in the news right now, supporters of Terri Schiavo's parents disagree whether she is near death right now. Their lawyer, David Gibbs, says she is declining rapidly. But others say she is fighting to stay alive.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush says he has done everything possible.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JEB BUSH, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA: I cannot violate a court order. I don't have powers from the United States Constitution, or, for that matter, from the Florida Constitution that would allow me to intervene after a decision has been made.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIN: Terri Schiavo is now in her tenth day without a feeding tube.

Easter Sunday is over now at the Vatican, and an ailing Pope John Paul II observed the holy day by silently blessing a crowd in St. Peter's Square with the sign of the cross. He tried, but was unable to speak. Many in the crowd cried or applauded his efforts.

Severe weather strikes here in the Southeast. A spring storm is hitting the region with strong thunder storms. Police say a tornado was spotted near Montgomery, Alabama, but no damage is reported. The storm is expected to move up through the Carolinas toward the Northeast.

Our senior medical correspondent, Dr. Sanjay Gupta, explores the mystery of memory tonight at 10:00 Eastern. So don't forget.

But right now, Miles O'Brien travels from the Arctic Circle to the South Pacific to track the impact of **global warming as CNN PRESENTS "Melting Point."**

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST, **CNN PRESENTS "MELTING POINT"**: From **CNN PRESENTS**, this is a **CNN 25** Special Report.

The Earth's changing climate.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, POLAR PALEOCLIMATOLOGIST: Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than the last 2,000 years. O'BRIEN: From above the Arctic Circle ...

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: It's a matter of survival for our people.

O'BRIEN: ... to the tropical South Pacific.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: We are right at the frontlines of **climate change** and all the sea level rising.

O'BRIEN: What **global warming** means for the planet right now.

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN, (R) ARIZONA: **Climate change** is real. Its effects are being felt all over the world.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL: We are running an experiment on the place where we live.

O'BRIEN: And what it could mean for our future.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated.

O'BRIEN: And where we go from here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The issue is no longer whether or not **climate change** is occurring. The question is, what do we do about it?

O'BRIEN: Tonight, "Melting Point: Tracking the **Global Warming** Threat."

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST: Hello, and welcome from the tropical and troubled shores of Tuvalu in the South Pacific. I'm Miles O'Brien. And it's troubled because this island nation might not be here in 50 or 100 years, thanks to **global warming**.

It would be no surprise if many of you were confused about this subject of **global warming**. For years environmentalists, scientists, governments and corporations have debated whether it was happening at all, whether humans were making it worse, what the effects might be, and then, finally, what, if anything, to do about it.

But now the scientific debate is largely over. There is overwhelming consensus that the threat is real, that humans are at least part of the cause, and that something must be done.

We've talked to a lot experts -- scientists who study **global warming** -- and you'll hear their views on how to prevent a ruined world, as one of them starkly put it.

But the story is best told in a place like this, trying to keep its head above a rising sea. Or far away from here in the Arctic, where people depend on a sheet of ice that is steadily shrinking.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The ice is just like our land. We live on it. We hunt from it. We retrieve our animals over it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The more it warms up, it warmed up the ocean here. And it started to melt and just kept right on going.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A lot of what's happening is literally out of our control. We have kind of like almost no say in the process of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: It may seem odd to begin a story about a warming planet in a place like this, where warmth is a rare and precious commodity, and cold is not so much a measure of mercury as it is a state of mind and a way of life.

Because here in the frozen land between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, they don't endure the cold as much as they embrace it, rely on it for their very existence.

The ice is their land, their highway, their playground -- their supermarket. And it is slowly yet steadily disappearing into the frigid sea.

The tiny village of Kivalina, Alaska sits on a spit of land along the Arctic Circle. This is the edge of the edge. Here, houses are falling into the ocean as the coastline erodes.

The autumn ice that protects the island from brutal winter storms is coming later each year. So Kivalina is disappearing, eroding into something less than a spit of land.

ROLAN KNOX, MAYOR OF KIVALINA, ALASKA: The island is getting real, real narrow, mostly this fall.

O'BRIEN: The people here are considering leaving their homes to move to higher ground. This town may be in the vanguard of a global retreat inland over the coming, warmer years.

You've got to leave.

KNOX: Yes. We've got to leave sooner or later.

O'BRIEN: I'm taking a walk right now on a little piece of the Arctic Ocean. The North Pole is 1,100 miles that way, the Arctic Circle about 500 miles that way and we're just off Barrow, Alaska.

And it's kind of hard to imagine the concept of **global warming** here. It is below zero right now.

But up here, the warming is more of a problem than it is elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the temperature is rising here about twice as fast as elsewhere.

We are literally on thin ice. The question is, is the entire planet?

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: Years back when I was a kid, I used to see eight-foot-thick ice, 14-foot-thick ice. Forty years later, I'm now seeing ice, at the most, at less than two feet thick.

O'BRIEN: The ice that's disappearing literally sustains a people. It's where they hunt for food.

AHMAOGAK: We don't grow stuff up here. We don't have the money -- a lot of these people don't have the money to be able to go to the store.

KNOX: We depend on the resources. For example, there's polar bear and the seals. It's a matter of survival for our people. They're trying to now adapt to changes.

O'BRIEN: And experts say we should all be listening to what George Ahmaogak is saying.

ROBERT CORELL, CHAIR, ARCTIC CLIMATE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: There is very consistent evidence that the Arctic is warming much more rapidly than the rest of the planet, and it has significance for the rest of the world.

O'BRIEN: And this is no longer the stuff of academic debate. From a variety of scientists, we have heard the same conclusion. The jury is in. And the scientific verdict is clear.

The Earth is warming, and our addiction to burning fossil fuels is hastening the heating. Whatever debate remains focuses on how bad, how soon -- and what can be done about it.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than in any previous decades for the last 2,000 years.

O'BRIEN: Ellen Thompson and her husband Lonnie, researchers at Ohio State University, travel the world trying to figure out what the weather was like before there was anyone around to take note of it. They collect one of nature's best weather records -- ice.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: If you look at the story from the ice, whether you look at the chemistry recorded in the ice cores, or if you look at what's happening physically to the ice on the planet, it's very clearly the planet is warming.

O'BRIEN: They drill deep into glaciers and collect masses of ice cores that are many thousands of years old, reading the seasonal layers like rings on a tree.

The current condition of those glaciers tells them much about what

is going on right now -- they are melting.

The Snows of Kilimanjaro may live on -- only in fiction.

THOMPSON: Over 80 percent of the ice has been lost. And you can see that there will be no ice on this mountain by the time we get to 2015, 2020. O'BRIEN: And all that water has to go somewhere. Scientists now believe it could mean a half meter or a foot-and-a-half rise in sea level over the next century.

THOMPSON: And now that may not sound too much unless you live in a coastal area. But if you raise sea level half a meter, you're going to displace over 100 million globally.

And the question is, you know, where do these people go?

GUS SPETH, DEAN, YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES: We're changing the face of the planet and deeply committing the future to a situation which, frankly, as a new grandparent, I am so concerned about. If we don't do something about it, we'll be handing to them a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: A ruined world. The Inuit are facing it right now.

AHMAOGAK: We're already going through this. We're experiencing the problems right now. And if nothing is done, it's just going to escalate even more further.

And it's going to be billions and billions of dollars of property loss -- not in Alaska, but also in the Lower 48, like Florida, like Louisiana and all of those areas, because the water table is coming up for sure. We see it.

O'BRIEN: Coming up, what causes **global warming** and how world wildlife are already feeling the heat.

NICK LUNN, RESEARCH SCIENTIST, CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE: We're seeing bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: They call it the polar bear capital of the world.

Churchill, Manitoba, on the western banks of Hudson Bay, is probably the best place in the world for humans to catch a glimpse of the magnificent mammals that rule the Arctic icepack.

RICHARD ROMANIUK, DISTRICT SUPERVISOR, MANITOBA
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT: Hello. Polar Bear Alert.

O'BRIEN: But the bears are in trouble, big trouble. For them, it's a matter of survival.

ROMANIUK: We've been chasing her since Wednesday. About 10:00 we got the first call.

O'BRIEN: That's Richard Romaniuk, Polar Bear Policeman. He's a very busy man these days.

ROMANIUK: Well, last night we had four calls. One at 5:00, one at about 1:00, one about 3:00 and one at about 5:00.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hey, buddy, you here by yourself?

ROMANIUK: The last three years, 2001, 2002, 2003, were the busiest years the program has ever had.

O'BRIEN: The bears are coming to town with alarming frequencies -- weak, famished and scavenging for food.

ROMANIUK: Last year there were 176 bears that were captured. About 135 were captured in and around the dump.

O'BRIEN: Polar bears are nature's ultimate binge eaters. During the winter, once the Hudson Bay freezes over, they take to the ice with a voracious appetite for seal.

They hunt and eat as much as they can get their paws on. And then when the ice gets thin in the spring, they return to terra firma for a four-month fast.

LUNN: The amount of time that bears in western Hudson Bay can spend on sea ice is critical for their survival.

O'BRIEN: Scientist Nick Lunn has logged two dozen years studying polar bears for the Canadian Wildlife Service.

LUNN: We've seen bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: Adults males are 15 percent lighter than they were 20

years ago, adult females with cubs 20 percent skinnier. The reason? The polar bear buffet is opening later and closing sooner.

Over the past three decades, the thermometer has steadily risen and the ice has just as steadily receded.

Today, the Hudson Bay returns to its liquid state three weeks earlier than it did in 1970.

LUNN: They're coming ashore earlier with less fat. And they have to make that reduced amount of fat reserves last longer.

O'BRIEN: So who could blame them for coming here, searching for a snack and running afoul of Richard Romaniuk.

ROMANIUK: And a lot of people will refer to it as the polar bear jail. We don't like to refer to it as a jail.

O'BRIEN: After all, it isn't about punishment. The idea is to protect the people and the bears from each other. The bears are held here, then released when the bay freezes over.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING DIRECTOR, U.S. NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION: Polar bears are going to be very uncomfortable when they can't have enough ice to hunt seals from. But this isn't something that hasn't happened many times in the history of the Earth.

O'BRIEN: Russ Schnell is a leading climate researcher for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SCHNELL: It's just that we're compressing something that happened in millions of years into hundreds.

O'BRIEN: And that's the rub.

SCHNELL: And that's the rub.

O'BRIEN: Our planet is littered with proof that pushing the fast forward button on the climate machine can mean big trouble.

Sixty-five million years ago, scientists believe a killer asteroid struck the Earth, kicking up the mother of all dust storms. The sun's rays were blocked, plants and trees died en masse. And before too long it was curtains to the dinosaurs.

Ironically, it was that event that laid the groundwork for the **climate change** issue we're dealing with today. When the dust settled, the path was clear for mammals and, ultimately, humans to dominate the planet and eventually go on to burn large amounts of fuel derived from the fossils of those dinosaurs.

And burning fossil fuels creates carbon dioxide. Russ Schnell likens the effects of CO₂, along with the other greenhouse gases, to a featherbed.

SCHNELL: So if you can visualize laying in a featherbed and continually adding feathers, eventually you're going to get an extra inch or two, and your heat is going to be retained. And that's exactly what's happening to the Earth.

O'BRIEN: And the feathers -- carbon dioxide and all the other greenhouse gases -- are very stubborn. They just sit in the air up there.

And they act an awful lot like panes of glass in a greenhouse. They allow the solar energy in, but they still trap the heat that is radiated back from the planet.

SCHNELL: Even if we stop producing CO₂ today, the effects would last for a couple of centuries.

O'BRIEN: Where there is fossil fuel smoke there is heat, if not fire. Here's the verdict from a United Nations report signed by more than 2,000 scientists from around the world. Most of the warming observed over the past 50 years is attributable to human activity.

SCHNELL: We're going into this huge experiment, not really knowing where it's going to end.

O'BRIEN: **Climate change** is not new, but this time it is different and it is happening fast. And unlike the dinosaurs, we can do something about it.

But will we, before the polar bears of Hudson Bay go the way of T. Rex? LUNN: There's going to be a point in time where the bears are forced ashore so early that they just simply won't be able to survive.

MILE: When we return, a small nation that may be swept away.

UN: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go?

O'BRIEN: It's not so much a nation as it is an extended family, living in many layers of harmony.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: Our culture is unique -- the way we live our lives, the way we look after our children, the way we dance, the way we sing.

O'BRIEN: But beneath the unbridled joy of this community crescendo they call a "fatele," the people of Tuvalu are tugged by an undertow of fear.

LAUPEPA: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go? How are we going to survive in a totally new environment?

O'BRIEN: The very sea they celebrate in song and dance, out of the clear blue now threatens everything they know and love.

LAUPEPA: We are coming to the realization that this is not going to last forever.

O'BRIEN: Miles from nowhere, halfway between the Solomons and the Samoas, the islands of Tuvalu are little more than nine coral heads barely treading water in the South Pacific.

LAUPEPA: You cannot stem the tide, really. There's no way you can stem the tide.

O'BRIEN: And therein lies the problem.

A changing climate means a rising sea. And there's no way to rise above **global warming** here. Most of Tuvalu sits little more than six feet above mean sea level.

In a few generations the islands may sink beneath the waves.

LAUPEPA: There's no high ground to move to. And for us it's a matter of survival.

O'BRIEN: Well, you grew up here.

Paani Laupepa is the nation's assistant secretary of foreign affairs. Like most everyone here, he has lived in Tuvalu by the sea nearly

all his life.

He doubts his four young children will be able to do the same.

LAUPEPA: Eventually we will be forced to move from this place, will be forced to move through no fault of our own.

O'BRIEN: While there is a natural fluctuation in sea levels, here the trend has been up for as long as they've been able to measure it.

The signs are everywhere.

These crops here have been abandoned. Why have they been abandoned?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They have been abandoned because of salt water intrusion. That means the hard labor that the farmer is putting into the crops is wasted.

O'BRIEN: During high tides, even moderate waves become shore-battering threats. And big swells can easily swamp a neighborhood.

It looks like I'm trudging through a puddle that is left after a big rain storm, but it isn't. You've got to taste the water to be sure. It's salty -- sea water. This is a high tide. As a matter of fact, it's one of the highest tides of the year. They call them here on Tuvalu, king tides.

And if you look over here you can see what's happening. The water is literally oozing up from underneath. This island is flooding from the inside out.

Six thousand miles away in Boulder, Colorado, scientists are watching what is happening in Tuvalu -- and everywhere else, for that matter -- trying to understand **climate change** from the inside out.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL, NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH: To do one day takes us about three trillion arithmetical calculations.

O'BRIEN: One day is three trillion calculations.

COLLINS: That's right.

O'BRIEN: Wow.

Created and constantly refined by more than 300 scientists all over the world, the model here at the National Center for Atmospheric Research factors in temperature changes all over the Earth in 10-minute increments for the past 10,000 years.

COLLINS: This is the temperature in 1892. And it's a little cooler than present days.

O'BRIEN: It is the basis for a stark forecast.

COLLINS: And now we're going to start marching forward in time through this Second World War here, come up to just about present day. And this is where we're projecting the future.

So, marching through the 21st century, you can start to see the warming, for example, up in Eurasia, the warming particularly up here in Canada and western United States.

O'BRIEN: A decade in the making, this model and about two dozen others like it, consistently and unequivocally predict the planet will warm up anywhere between three to eight degrees Fahrenheit in the next century.

And that could mean longer and more severe heat waves, droughts, coastal flooding, crop failures and wild weather patterns.

COLLINS: You can argue about whether or not the change will be larger or smaller. But all the models say it's warming, and that we are definitely changing the chemistry of the atmosphere in a way that is historically unprecedented.

O'BRIEN: Collins and his colleagues readily admit the shortcomings of their daunting effort to distill the workings of the world into silicon chips.

The uncertainties are enough for skeptics to pounce.

RICHARD LINDZEN, CLIMATOLOGIST, MIT: We don't understand clouds. We don't really understand water vapor.

O'BRIEN: Richard Lindzen is a climate scientist at MIT and a longtime critic of **global warming** modeling.

LINDZEN: People seem to have a good reason to understand that forecasting weather is inaccurate beyond two or three days.

Why one should believe that a forecast 40 years ahead, or 100 years ahead, will be better is not clear to me.

COLLINS: We believe the evidence will ...

O'BRIEN: Even when scientists look back there is debate. This graph of 1,000 years of northern hemisphere temperatures is the latest skirmish.

It is one of a number of studies that make the case for **global warming**. While it shows temperatures rising dramatically during the past 100 years, there are some who say it is based on faulty math.

The vast majority of scientists say they know the evidence of warming is clear. Even the Pentagon has taken the threat seriously.

War planners have drafted a worse worst-case scenario report that paints a grim picture of an unsettled world -- several major refugee crises, a serious shortage of food and fresh water, disruption, instability and war.

It is doomsday stuff, but it is a real concern.

SPETH: The developing countries don't have the resources to do even the modest adaptations that we might be able to make here.

O'BRIEN: None of this is news in Tuvalu, where the per capita annual income is about \$1,000. But even if the people here find another home, can what is special about Tuvalu live on if the land is erased from the map?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You're being forced to move because someone else in the United States, someone else in Europe, someone else in Canada is living a very good life. He doesn't give a damn about what's happening down the track.

O'BRIEN: Next, the threat to the U.S., the city in the crosshairs of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: In the marshy bayous where the mighty Mississippi rolls and roils into the Gulf of Mexico, the water is rising, the land is

sinking and a way of life is gradually fading away.

KEN CAMPO: In 1960, this channel marker right here was 40 feet on land. Now, as you can see, it's no longer on land. None of the markers are land.

O'BRIEN: Kenny Campo (ph) is as much a creature of the bayou as the wild game he has pursued here most of his 56 years.

CAMPO: Muskrats, otters, nutrias, minks. We trapped all of that on here, but we're losing it. It's gone.

O'BRIEN: Gone, along with the marshes that sustain his prey, swallowed up by the muddy waters of the big river. Where there was once 14,000 square miles of marsh and swamp, there is now half that much.

PROF. BOB THOMAS: We loose about a football field size about every 30 to 40 minutes.

O'BRIEN: Professor Bob Thomas is chair of environmental communications at Loyola University in New Orleans, the city the United Nations has called the most vulnerable to the effects of **global warming** in North America.

THOMAS: If you live in Dover, England, and you go out and look over the edge and you look down this big cliff and you say, well, the water's going to come up six and a half inches in the 50 years or maybe even 10 inches in the next 100 years. It's not a lot of concern. But if you live in coastal Louisiana that's like this...

O'BRIEN: Louisiana is so vulnerable, because of a special problem. Hundreds of years of carving up and walling off the Mississippi delta to suit human needs has made the terra not so firma. And now much of bayou country is already sinking. **Global warming** will make it worse.

THOMAS: So literally, you could come up with anywhere from 21 to 44 inches of relative sea level rise in the next 50 to 100 years.

O'BRIEN: Big numbers in a place that is home to big numbers. Two million people live in coastal Louisiana. But slowly, quietly, people are leaving the places they love, places like Shell Beach, where an old fishing community has dwindled to a handful of fisherman.

THOMAS: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated. It's going to be a massive relocation effort.

O'BRIEN: Now think globally for a minute. Consider the millions of people all over the world who live near the sea.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER: I think this is the thing that really makes our world so much different than in the past when we had natural variations in things like sea level. We never had 6.3 billion people and we never had millions of those people living right at sea level.

O'BRIEN: Thirteen of the 17 largest cities in the world sit right on the water. Jakarta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles. So why are the seas rising? It's not as if the icebergs that are currently in the ocean are melting. That would be no different than this glass. If the ice melts, it doesn't cause this cup to runneth over. No, the ice that is the problem is the ice that is on land, in this case, the ice bucket. Add some ice to the drink and very quickly, you've got a big mess. In the case of the planet, the ice bucket is Antarctica.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING AND DIAGNOSTICS LAB, NOAA: That's where the real ice is. People may not realize that there's two miles of ice in Antarctica. That's two miles, not two feet, two miles thick. That's a lot of ice spread over a huge area. If and when that starts breaking and moving out and melting, then you're going to see sea level changes.

O'BRIEN: So what if the seas rise a foot-and-a-half over the next century? What will be the cost to us all? The UN estimates somewhere between 20 and \$150 billion in property damage in the U.S. alone, but that figure doesn't tell the real story.

THOMAS: The resources won't be here and people will not be living their lives the same way and that will be a tragedy.

O'BRIEN: And from Kenny Campo, the loss of a way of life.

CAMPO: What is a man 60-years old going to do? Somebody going to hire him, that he's been a fisherman all his life. No. So he stays fishing. He makes a living at it, but his kids, his grandkids are

moving out. We're losing our future.

O'BRIEN: When **CNN PRESENTS** returns, who funds the debate over **global warming**?

ROSS GELBSPAN (ph), **GLOBAL WARMING** ACTIVIST: And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

SPETH: We've known about it since the late 1970s and we've done very little about it. So a quarter century has passed, a quarter century of neglect of knowledge, a neglect of the **climate change** and now we are faced with a real crisis situation.

O'BRIEN: So why has the response to **climate change** moved at such a glacial pace? Well, at least in part, it's because scientists weren't so sure about their theories. That led to a drawn-out debate over the last two decades over whether the threat was real. It's a debate that left many people confused, but there are critics who say that confusion was deliberate.

GELBSPAN: This is just a recent list of what ExxonMobil has spent in 2003.

O'BRIEN: Ross Gelbspan believes the fossil fuel industry intentionally muddied the water, clouding the **global warming** debate.

GELBSPAN: I sort of got sucked into being a crusader. I sort of moved from being a journalist to an advocate to an activist.

O'BRIEN: Ten years ago, Gelbspan, a retired "Boston Globe" editor, was researching a piece on **global warming** for the "Washington Post." He quickly became outraged at what he learned.

GELBSPAN: Greenhouse skeptics whose work I read were being very dishonest. They were being very selective in what data they were using. They were manipulating information. And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

O'BRIEN: So he began writing it as he saw it. He's now published two books on **climate change**. His latest, "Boiling Point," documents coal and oil companies bankrolling some scientists he calls greenhouse skeptics.

GELBSPAN: For the longest time, the fossil fuel lobby spent huge

amounts of money on a very pervasive campaign of deception and disinformation which was designed to persuade the public and policy makers that this issue was stuck on uncertainty.

O'BRIEN: Gelbspan says the industry campaign obscured the growing consensus among scientists. Beginning in 1990, a series of United Nation's studies authored by more than 2,000 of the world's leading researchers, concluded **climate change** is real and that human use of fossil fuels is the primary culprit. Many energy companies have accepted the consensus, but Gelbspan charges the largest of them all, ExxonMobil, continues to fuel the debate.

GELBSPAN: ExxonMobil has spent something like \$5 million over the last four or five years funding these naysayers.

O'BRIEN: We asked ExxonMobil about Gelbspan's claim but the company declined **CNN's** request for an on camera interview. In a written response to questions, Exxon said it had taken action to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions at its plants. The company did not directly answer the charge that it had deliberately funded skeptics to confuse the debate, but said, we are convinced that **climate change** could pose a serious risk, both to society and to ecosystems. We are also convinced that climate science contains significant well-documented gaps and uncertainties that continue to limit society's ability to predict what changes may occur.

PATRICK MICHAELS, PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: We have had many apocalypses through the ages that haven't shown up and this is likely to be another one.

O'BRIEN: Patrick Michaels is one of the researchers who has received funding from the fossil fuel industry, more than \$150,000 worth. But he says it's a small percentage of his total funding. That has to taint everything you say, doesn't it?

MICHAELS: I actually believe that there's a document called the Constitution in the United States and I haven't read in there, that only the Federal government can ask a research question.

O'BRIEN: Michaels says many climate scientists have exaggerated the threat of **global warming** because in Washington, that gets you dollars.

MICHAELS: Issues have to be portrayed in stark and dire terms. Nobody ever got big programmatic money out of this town by saying well, my issue might not be a problem or yeah, there are probably some overblown aspects of this issue. You'd get booted out the door immediately.

O'BRIEN: Michael's position is in the minority. The consensus is the scientific debate is all but over.

SPETH: The compelling science on this issue has been accumulating rapidly, like a big snowball going down the hill. It is overwhelmingly compelling. In many cases, the same personalities have been the critics for this almost 30 years now. They are so isolated at this point as to be irrelevant. The issue really has shifted from the scientific debate to an economic debate and an equity debate.

O'BRIEN: And that debate is also responsible for the foot dragging in response to **climate change**. In 1997, world leaders gathered in Japan to draw up what would become the Kyoto Protocol, a pledge to forcibly reduce greenhouse emissions. By the time it went into effect early this year, more than 140 countries had ratified the treaty, but President Bush opposes Kyoto. The U.S., along with Australia, are the only large industrialized countries to do so.

GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: It would have cost our economy up to \$400 billion and we would have lost 4.9 million jobs.

O'BRIEN: The administration insists the cost of Kyoto is too high, the science uncertain and that the agreement lets countries with developing economies off the hook.

BUSH: The world's second largest emitter of greenhouse gases is China, yet China was entirely exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto protocol.

O'BRIEN: Whether or not the exemptions are fair, world leaders condemn the U.S. for its stand, even some industry leaders have joined the call for action.

JOHN BROWNE, CEO, BP OIL: There is a case for proportionary action on **climate change** because the evidence is strong.

O'BRIEN: John Browne, chief executive of BP, has made waves at the fossil fuel industry by calling for limits on production of carbon dioxide.

BROWNE: The real risk is to do nothing, and then to find that reality has crept up on us and that urgent, drastic action is necessary and that really does cause economic damage.

O'BRIEN: BP, one of the world's largest oil companies, is now also one of the biggest sellers of solar powered systems. And even Exxon is less strident. The company is now funding research into technologies that reduce greenhouse gases to the tune of \$100 million. But the argument over what to do and what it will cost goes on. The bottom line, the choice may be an economic cost today or an environmental cost tomorrow.

SPETH: Can we prevent all damages from **climate change**? No. We're too late. We missed that boat, but we can certainly prevent the worst things from happening. This is our last chance to get it right. We have run out of time.

O'BRIEN: When we come back, what to do about **global warming**.

SEN. JOHN McCAIN, (R) ARIZ: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken.

The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best.

JACK MARTIN: I wanted to go just all the way, I mean the whole nine yards. We wanted to just be the greenest house ever built.

O'BRIEN: Think globally, act locally. At the Martin house in Mooresville, North Carolina, they take that bumper sticker expression to heart.

MARTIN: I'm definitely a green person, but I'm not a fanatic.

O'BRIEN: But Jeff Martin sure does have a fanatical eye for detail.

MARTIN: The windows are the highest R value that you can get.

O'BRIEN: Everything about this place, from top to bottom, from cells to cellar, is designed to wean the house from burning fossil fuels.

MARTIN: For the most part, we've done everything that you can do green in this house.

O'BRIEN: Solar thermal panels on the roof provide all the heat and hot water and there's some that can generate electricity. There's also a geothermal heat pump, clever placement of windows, thick insulation and plenty of power-stingy appliances. Still, this is not "Little House on the Prairie," not by a long shot.

MARTIN: We still have a large-screen TV. We have computers. We have all those things, so you don't necessarily have to trade off on those things.

O'BRIEN: Sunny, spacious, all the comforts. For the Martins, it is home green home. It costs a lot of green though, about 15 to 20 percent more than they would have paid for a plain old fossil fuel thirsty home.

MARTIN: We have 12 different heating zones in the house.

O'BRIEN: But for the Martins, the benefits of living here are priceless.

MARTIN: The intangibles are knowing that you're trying, even our small way, to do the right thing, to try to take a lesser bite out of the planet.

O'BRIEN: Just one family, just one small bite, but while the technology and efficiency of solar, geothermal and wind power improves, there still aren't many American utilities willing to invest in a big way in green energy. Today, the U.S. gets less than 10 percent of its energy from renewable sources.

And there are other potentially effective ideas out there that private industry is reluctant to pursue on its own because of the cost, big ideas like taking carbon from smokestacks and burying it in the ground, rather than putting it in the atmosphere.

MCCAIN: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken. We have to provide some incentives for them to be taken.

O'BRIEN: Arizona Senator John McCain is among lawmakers who suggest the road to a solution to global **climate change** is paved with government intervention. He wants to force industry to act

with a bill that would set caps on emission of greenhouse gases.

MCCAIN: It's not an Earthshaking or huge proposal, but it's an important one and it would be an important first step in trying to control the increase in greenhouse gases.

O'BRIEN: McCain would also like to see the government force Detroit to build more fuel-efficient cars and create incentives for industry to turn to clean energy sources.

MCCAIN: None of those things is the administration doing vigorously. I've never heard a single administration official say that this is a top priority.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We're not putting our heads in the sand in this one.

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

CONATIN: The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best in a way the government probably couldn't and we should enable them to innovate and find those solutions the government's incapable of figuring out faster.

O'BRIEN: The concern is the economy, that burdening U.S. industry with regulation would mean a loss of jobs. But John McCain believes the caps, the regulations and the incentives for new technologies are not only good for the environment and the climate, they are good for businesses as well, a jobs creator in new high-tech industries.

MCCAIN: When it requires the leadership of the administration, I think we can prove that development of alternate technologies can be a very profitable business.

O'BRIEN: But Conatin says the private sector doesn't need a nudge from the government.

CONATIN: We want to encourage them to find the most economically profitable ways to reduce greenhouse gases and we do not yet need to take on an issue, whether we need to impose a

cost on our society to find those gains. We can cross that bridge if we need to when we come to it. Fortunately, we still have time ahead of us and time is on our side.

O'BRIEN: But is it really? Ask the people of Kivalina (ph) on Alaska's west coast. Their island is being swept away by something that is way beyond their control and the only reasonable solution for them is a Draconian one, pack up and leave their homes behind. Are you worried about what's happening to the planet, though?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes I am. Yes, it's changing too fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even though it has not affected a whole lot of people, it probably will eventually. I think this is kind of the first signs of **global warming**. More people need to pay attention to what's happening here.

SPETH: There's so much that we can do and if we get serious about it now, we can head off the worst things. We don't have to live in a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: Sadly, human history is most frequently a story of conflict, of how the people of our planet can't seem to get along. Any real solution the problem of **global warming** will force us all to rise above that in order to agree on a course of action. This is not a problem that can be solved by a single nation and that is an unprecedented challenge to us all. Are we up to that challenge? How will this chapter of human history be written? The plight of Tuvalu might be easy for us to forget or ignore and perhaps that is human nature, Tuvalu and Kivalina, Alaska may not seem like your back yard, but maybe we should all think of them as if they were. Thanks for joining us. I'm Miles O'Brien. Join us again next week for another edition of **CNN PRESENTS**.

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From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below -- recommend against NOW interview (3/37/05)
Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 2:06:59 PM
Attachments:

so, I should jsut send them our fact sheet and be done with it... Right?

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:27 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.; Connaughton, James; St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below -- recommend against NOW interview (3/37/05)

Jim, in my view, you did not do well with CNN -- they isolated one of your quotes as a strawman to be struck down. Given the demonstrated bias of the NOW program, I do not think you could overcome this. I recommend against doing the interview -- your doing it also reinforces the view that the WH is "controlling" all this solely. Phil

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:22 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Yes

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:21 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

is that the only excerpt?

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:20 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: FW: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)
Importance: High

Here's what was used from the interview. They can cut and twist any way they like. I agree with Jim, live would be better, but I don't think that's an option this time around.

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

CONATIN: The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best in a way the government probably couldn't and we should enable them to innovate and find those solutions the government's incapable of figuring out faster.

O'BRIEN: The concern is the economy, that burdening U.S. industry with regulation would mean a loss of jobs. But John McCain believes the caps, the regulations and the incentives for new technologies are not only good for the environment and the climate, they are good for businesses as well, a jobs creator in new high-tech industries.

MCCAIN: When it requires the leadership of the administration, I think we can prove that development of alternate technologies can be a very profitable business.

O'BRIEN: But Conatin says the private sector doesn't need a nudge from the government.

CONATIN: We want to encourage them to find the most economically profitable ways to reduce greenhouse gases and we do not yet need to take on an issue, whether we need to impose a cost on our society to find those gains. We can cross that bridge if we need to when we come to it. Fortunately, we still have time ahead of us and time is on our side.

O'BRIEN: But is it really? Ask the people of Kivalina (ph) on Alaska's west coast. Their island is being swept away by something that is way beyond their control and the only reasonable solution for them is a Draconian one, pack up and leave their homes behind. Are you worried about what's happening to the planet, though?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes I am. Yes, it's changing too fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even though it has not affected a whole lot of people, it probably will eventually. I think this is kind of the first signs of **global warming**. More people need to pay attention to what's happening here.

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:CEQClips@msn.com]

Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 9:43 PM

To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Cooney, Phil

Cc: Holbrook, William F.

Subject: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Importance: High

Transcript butchered Jim's last name...

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HEADLINE: CNN Presents: Melting Point

BYLINE: Miles O'Brien

HIGHLIGHT:

Global Warming Issues Explained

BODY:

CAROL LIN, **CNN** HEADLINE NEWS, ATLANTA: Good evening. I'm Carol Lin at the **CNN** Center.

And in the news right now, supporters of Terri Schiavo's parents disagree whether she is near death right now. Their lawyer, David Gibbs, says she is declining rapidly. But others say she is fighting to stay alive.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush says he has done everything possible.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JEB BUSH, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA: I cannot violate a court order. I don't have powers from the United States Constitution, or, for that matter, from the Florida Constitution that would allow me to intervene after a decision has been made.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIN: Terri Schiavo is now in her tenth day without a feeding tube.

Easter Sunday is over now at the Vatican, and an ailing Pope John Paul II observed the holy day by silently blessing a crowd in St. Peter's Square with the sign of the cross. He tried, but was unable to speak. Many in the crowd cried or applauded his efforts.

Severe weather strikes here in the Southeast. A spring storm is hitting the region with strong thunder storms. Police say a tornado was spotted near Montgomery, Alabama, but no damage is reported. The storm is expected to move up through the Carolinas toward the Northeast.

Our senior medical correspondent, Dr. Sanjay Gupta, explores the mystery of memory tonight at 10:00 Eastern. So don't forget.

But right now, Miles O'Brien travels from the Arctic Circle to the South Pacific to track the impact of **global warming as CNN PRESENTS "Melting Point."**

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST, **CNN PRESENTS "MELTING POINT"**: From **CNN PRESENTS**, this is a **CNN 25** Special Report.

The Earth's changing climate.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, POLAR PALEOCLIMATOLOGIST:
Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than the last
2,000 years. O'BRIEN: From above the Arctic Circle ...

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: It's a matter
of survival for our people.

O'BRIEN: ... to the tropical South Pacific.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
TUVALU: We are right at the frontlines of **climate change** and all
the sea level rising.

O'BRIEN: What **global warming** means for the planet right now.

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN, (R) ARIZONA: **Climate change** is real. Its
effects are being felt all over the world.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL: We are running
an experiment on the place where we live.

O'BRIEN: And what it could mean for our future.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We haven't seen any cities where people had
to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I
would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated.

O'BRIEN: And where we go from here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The issue is no longer whether or not
climate change is occurring. The question is, what do we do
about it?

O'BRIEN: Tonight, "Melting Point: Tracking the **Global Warming**
Threat."

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST: Hello, and welcome from the tropical and
troubled shores of Tuvalu in the South Pacific. I'm Miles O'Brien.
And it's troubled because this island nation might not be here in 50
or 100 years, thanks to **global warming**.

It would be no surprise if many of you were confused about this

subject of **global warming**. For years environmentalists, scientists, governments and corporations have debated whether it was happening at all, whether humans were making it worse, what the effects might be, and then, finally, what, if anything, to do about it.

But now the scientific debate is largely over. There is overwhelming consensus that the threat is real, that humans are at least part of the cause, and that something must be done.

We've talked to a lot experts -- scientists who study **global warming** -- and you'll hear their views on how to prevent a ruined world, as one of them starkly put it.

But the story is best told in a place like this, trying to keep its head above a rising sea. Or far away from here in the Arctic, where people depend on a sheet of ice that is steadily shrinking.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The ice is just like our land. We live on it. We hunt from it. We retrieve our animals over it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The more it warms up, it warmed up the ocean here. And it started to melt and just kept right on going.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A lot of what's happening is literally out of our control. We have kind of like almost no say in the process of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: It may seem odd to begin a story about a warming planet in a place like this, where warmth is a rare and precious commodity, and cold is not so much a measure of mercury as it is a state of mind and a way of life.

Because here in the frozen land between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, they don't endure the cold as much as they embrace it, rely on it for their very existence.

The ice is their land, their highway, their playground -- their supermarket. And it is slowly yet steadily disappearing into the frigid sea.

The tiny village of Kivalina, Alaska sits on a spit of land along the Arctic Circle. This is the edge of the edge. Here, houses are falling into the ocean as the coastline erodes.

The autumn ice that protects the island from brutal winter storms is coming later each year. So Kivalina is disappearing, eroding into something less than a spit of land.

ROLAN KNOX, MAYOR OF KIVALINA, ALASKA: The island is getting real, real narrow, mostly this fall.

O'BRIEN: The people here are considering leaving their homes to move to higher ground. This town may be in the vanguard of a global retreat inland over the coming, warmer years.

You've got to leave.

KNOX: Yes. We've got to leave sooner or later.

O'BRIEN: I'm taking a walk right now on a little piece of the Arctic Ocean. The North Pole is 1,100 miles that way, the Arctic Circle about 500 miles that way and we're just off Barrow, Alaska.

And it's kind of hard to imagine the concept of **global warming** here. It is below zero right now.

But up here, the warming is more of a problem than it is elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the temperature is rising here about twice as fast as elsewhere.

We are literally on thin ice. The question is, is the entire planet?

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: Years back when I was a kid, I used to see eight-foot-thick ice, 14-foot-thick ice. Forty years later, I'm now seeing ice, at the most, at less than two feet thick.

O'BRIEN: The ice that's disappearing literally sustains a people. It's where they hunt for food.

AHMAOGAK: We don't grow stuff up here. We don't have the money -- a lot of these people don't have the money to be able to go to the store.

KNOX: We depend on the resources. For example, there's polar bear and the seals. It's a matter of survival for our people. They're trying to now adapt to changes.

O'BRIEN: And experts say we should all be listening to what

George Ahmaogak is saying.

ROBERT CORELL, CHAIR, ARCTIC CLIMATE IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
There is very consistent evidence that the Arctic is warming much more rapidly than the rest of the planet, and it has significance for the rest of the world.

O'BRIEN: And this is no longer the stuff of academic debate. From a variety of scientists, we have heard the same conclusion. The jury is in. And the scientific verdict is clear.

The Earth is warming, and our addiction to burning fossil fuels is hastening the heating. Whatever debate remains focuses on how bad, how soon -- and what can be done about it.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY:
Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than in any previous decades for the last 2,000 years.

O'BRIEN: Ellen Thompson and her husband Lonnie, researchers at Ohio State University, travel the world trying to figure out what the weather was like before there was anyone around to take note of it. They collect one of nature's best weather records -- ice.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: If you look at the story from the ice, whether you look at the chemistry recorded in the ice cores, or if you look at what's happening physically to the ice on the planet, it's very clearly the planet is warming.

O'BRIEN: They drill deep into glaciers and collect masses of ice cores that are many thousands of years old, reading the seasonal layers like rings on a tree.

The current condition of those glaciers tells them much about what is going on right now -- they are melting.

The Snows of Kilimanjaro may live on -- only in fiction.

THOMPSON: Over 80 percent of the ice has been lost. And you can see that there will be no ice on this mountain by the time we get to 2015, 2020. O'BRIEN: And all that water has to go somewhere. Scientists now believe it could mean a half meter or a foot-and-a-half rise in sea level over the next century.

THOMPSON: And now that may not sound too much unless you live in a coastal area. But if you raise sea level half a meter, you're going to displace over 100 million globally.

And the question is, you know, where do these people go?

GUS SPETH, DEAN, YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES: We're changing the face of the planet and deeply committing the future to a situation which, frankly, as a new grandparent, I am so concerned about. If we don't do something about it, we'll be handing to them a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: A ruined world. The Inuit are facing it right now.

AHMAOGAK: We're already going through this. We're experiencing the problems right now. And if nothing is done, it's just going to escalate even more further.

And it's going to be billions and billions of dollars of property loss -- not in Alaska, but also in the Lower 48, like Florida, like Louisiana and all of those areas, because the water table is coming up for sure. We see it.

O'BRIEN: Coming up, what causes **global warming** and how world wildlife are already feeling the heat.

NICK LUNN, RESEARCH SCIENTIST, CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE: We're seeing bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: They call it the polar bear capital of the world.

Churchill, Manitoba, on the western banks of Hudson Bay, is probably the best place in the world for humans to catch a glimpse of the magnificent mammals that rule the Arctic icepack.

RICHARD ROMANIUK, DISTRICT SUPERVISOR, MANITOBA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT: Hello. Polar Bear Alert.

O'BRIEN: But the bears are in trouble, big trouble. For them, it's a matter of survival.

ROMANIUK: We've been chasing her since Wednesday. About 10:00 we got the first call.

O'BRIEN: That's Richard Romaniuk, Polar Bear Policeman. He's a very busy man these days.

ROMANIUK: Well, last night we had four calls. One at 5:00, one at about 1:00, one about 3:00 and one at about 5:00.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hey, buddy, you here by yourself?

ROMANIUK: The last three years, 2001, 2002, 2003, were the busiest years the program has ever had.

O'BRIEN: The bears are coming to town with alarming frequencies -- weak, famished and scavenging for food.

ROMANIUK: Last year there were 176 bears that were captured. About 135 were captured in and around the dump.

O'BRIEN: Polar bears are nature's ultimate binge eaters. During the winter, once the Hudson Bay freezes over, they take to the ice with a voracious appetite for seal.

They hunt and eat as much as they can get their paws on. And then when the ice gets thin in the spring, they return to terra firma for a four-month fast.

LUNN: The amount of time that bears in western Hudson Bay can spend on sea ice is critical for their survival.

O'BRIEN: Scientist Nick Lunn has logged two dozen years studying polar bears for the Canadian Wildlife Service.

LUNN: We've seen bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: Adults males are 15 percent lighter than they were 20 years ago, adult females with cubs 20 percent skinnier. The reason? The polar bear buffet is opening later and closing sooner.

Over the past three decades, the thermometer has steadily risen and the ice has just as steadily receded.

Today, the Hudson Bay returns to its liquid state three weeks earlier than it did in 1970.

LUNN: They're coming ashore earlier with less fat. And they have to make that reduced amount of fat reserves last longer.

O'BRIEN: So who could blame them for coming here, searching for a snack and running afoul of Richard Romaniuk.

ROMANIUK: And a lot of people will refer to it as the polar bear jail. We don't like to refer to it as a jail.

O'BRIEN: After all, it isn't about punishment. The idea is to protect the people and the bears from each other. The bears are held here, then released when the bay freezes over.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING DIRECTOR, U.S. NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION: Polar bears are going to be very uncomfortable when they can't have enough ice to hunt seals from. But this isn't something that hasn't happened many times in the history of the Earth.

O'BRIEN: Russ Schnell is a leading climate researcher for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SCHNELL: It's just that we're compressing something that happened in millions of years into hundreds.

O'BRIEN: And that's the rub.

SCHNELL: And that's the rub.

O'BRIEN: Our planet is littered with proof that pushing the fast forward button on the climate machine can mean big trouble.

Sixty-five million years ago, scientists believe a killer asteroid struck the Earth, kicking up the mother of all dust storms. The sun's rays were blocked, plants and trees died en masse. And before too long it was curtains to the dinosaurs.

Ironically, it was that event that laid the groundwork for the **climate change** issue we're dealing with today. When the dust settled, the path was clear for mammals and, ultimately, humans to dominate the planet and eventually go on to burn large amounts of fuel derived from the fossils of those dinosaurs.

And burning fossil fuels creates carbon dioxide. Russ Schnell likens the effects of CO₂, along with the other greenhouse gases, to a

featherbed.

SCHNELL: So if you can visualize laying in a featherbed and continually adding feathers, eventually you're going to get an extra inch or two, and your heat is going to be retained. And that's exactly what's happening to the Earth.

O'BRIEN: And the feathers -- carbon dioxide and all the other greenhouse gases -- are very stubborn. They just sit in the air up there.

And they act an awful lot like panes of glass in a greenhouse. They allow the solar energy in, but they still trap the heat that is radiated back from the planet.

SCHNELL: Even if we stop producing CO2 today, the effects would last for a couple of centuries.

O'BRIEN: Where there is fossil fuel smoke there is heat, if not fire. Here's the verdict from a United Nations report signed by more than 2,000 scientists from around the world. Most of the warming observed over the past 50 years is attributable to human activity.

SCHNELL: We're going into this huge experiment, not really knowing where it's going to end.

O'BRIEN: **Climate change** is not new, but this time it is different and it is happening fast. And unlike the dinosaurs, we can do something about it.

But will we, before the polar bears of Hudson Bay go the way of T. Rex? LUNN: There's going to be a point in time where the bears are forced ashore so early that they just simply won't be able to survive.

MILE: When we return, a small nation that may be swept away.

UN: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go?

O'BRIEN: It's not so much a nation as it is an extended family, living in many layers of harmony.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: Our culture is unique -- the way we live our lives, the way we look after our children, the way we dance, the way we sing.

O'BRIEN: But beneath the unbridled joy of this community crescendo they call a "fatele," the people of Tuvalu are tugged by an undertow of fear.

LAUPEPA: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go? How are we going to survive in a totally new environment?

O'BRIEN: The very sea they celebrate in song and dance, out of the clear blue now threatens everything they know and love.

LAUPEPA: We are coming to the realization that this is not going to last forever.

O'BRIEN: Miles from nowhere, halfway between the Solomons and the Samoas, the islands of Tuvalu are little more than nine coral heads barely treading water in the South Pacific.

LAUPEPA: You cannot stem the tide, really. There's no way you can stem the tide.

O'BRIEN: And therein lies the problem.

A changing climate means a rising sea. And there's no way to rise above **global warming** here. Most of Tuvalu sits little more than six feet above mean sea level.

In a few generations the islands may sink beneath the waves.

LAUPEPA: There's no high ground to move to. And for us it's a matter of survival.

O'BRIEN: Well, you grew up here.

Paani Laupepa is the nation's assistant secretary of foreign affairs. Like most everyone here, he has lived in Tuvalu by the sea nearly all his life.

He doubts his four young children will be able to do the same.

LAUPEPA: Eventually we will be forced to move from this place, will be forced to move through no fault of our own.

O'BRIEN: While there is a natural fluctuation in sea levels, here the trend has been up for as long as they've been able to measure it.

The signs are everywhere.

These crops here have been abandoned. Why have they been abandoned?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They have been abandoned because of salt water intrusion. That means the hard labor that the farmer is putting into the crops is wasted.

O'BRIEN: During high tides, even moderate waves become shore-battering threats. And big swells can easily swamp a neighborhood.

It looks like I'm trudging through a puddle that is left after a big rain storm, but it isn't. You've got to taste the water to be sure. It's salty -- sea water. This is a high tide. As a matter of fact, it's one of the highest tides of the year. They call them here on Tuvalu, king tides.

And if you look over here you can see what's happening. The water is literally oozing up from underneath. This island is flooding from the inside out.

Six thousand miles away in Boulder, Colorado, scientists are watching what is happening in Tuvalu -- and everywhere else, for that matter -- trying to understand **climate change** from the inside out.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL, NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH: To do one day takes us about three trillion arithmetical calculations.

O'BRIEN: One day is three trillion calculations.

COLLINS: That's right.

O'BRIEN: Wow.

Created and constantly refined by more than 300 scientists all over the world, the model here at the National Center for Atmospheric Research factors in temperature changes all over the Earth in 10-minute increments for the past 10,000 years.

COLLINS: This is the temperature in 1892. And it's a little cooler than present days.

O'BRIEN: It is the basis for a stark forecast.

COLLINS: And now we're going to start marching forward in time through this Second World War here, come up to just about present day. And this is where we're projecting the future.

So, marching through the 21st century, you can start to see the warming, for example, up in Eurasia, the warming particularly up here in Canada and western United States.

O'BRIEN: A decade in the making, this model and about two dozen others like it, consistently and unequivocally predict the planet will warm up anywhere between three to eight degrees Fahrenheit in the next century.

And that could mean longer and more severe heat waves, droughts, coastal flooding, crop failures and wild weather patterns.

COLLINS: You can argue about whether or not the change will be larger or smaller. But all the models say it's warming, and that we are definitely changing the chemistry of the atmosphere in a way that is historically unprecedented.

O'BRIEN: Collins and his colleagues readily admit the shortcomings of their daunting effort to distill the workings of the world into silicon chips.

The uncertainties are enough for skeptics to pounce.

RICHARD LINDZEN, CLIMATOLOGIST, MIT: We don't understand clouds. We don't really understand water vapor.

O'BRIEN: Richard Lindzen is a climate scientist at MIT and a longtime critic of **global warming** modeling.

LINDZEN: People seem to have a good reason to understand that forecasting weather is inaccurate beyond two or three days.

Why one should believe that a forecast 40 years ahead, or 100 years ahead, will be better is not clear to me.

COLLINS: We believe the evidence will ...

O'BRIEN: Even when scientists look back there is debate. This

graph of 1,000 years of northern hemisphere temperatures is the latest skirmish.

It is one of a number of studies that make the case for **global warming**. While it shows temperatures rising dramatically during the past 100 years, there are some who say it is based on faulty math.

The vast majority of scientists say they know the evidence of warming is clear. Even the Pentagon has taken the threat seriously.

War planners have drafted a worse worst-case scenario report that paints a grim picture of an unsettled world -- several major refugee crises, a serious shortage of food and fresh water, disruption, instability and war.

It is doomsday stuff, but it is a real concern.

SPETH: The developing countries don't have the resources to do even the modest adaptations that we might be able to make here.

O'BRIEN: None of this is news in Tuvalu, where the per capita annual income is about \$1,000. But even if the people here find another home, can what is special about Tuvalu live on if the land is erased from the map?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You're being forced to move because someone else in the United States, someone else in Europe, someone else in Canada is living a very good life. He doesn't give a damn about what's happening down the track.

O'BRIEN: Next, the threat to the U.S., the city in the crosshairs of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: In the marshy bayous where the mighty Mississippi rolls and roils into the Gulf of Mexico, the water is rising, the land is sinking and a way of life is gradually fading away.

KEN CAMPO: In 1960, this channel marker right here was 40 feet on land. Now, as you can see, it's no longer on land. None of the markers are land.

O'BRIEN: Kenny Campo (ph) is as much a creature of the bayou as the wild game he has pursued here most of his 56 years.

CAMPO: Muskrats, otters, nutrias, minks. We trapped all of that on here, but we're losing it. It's gone.

O'BRIEN: Gone, along with the marshes that sustain his prey, swallowed up by the muddy waters of the big river. Where there was once 14,000 square miles of marsh and swamp, there is now half that much.

PROF. BOB THOMAS: We loose about a football field size about every 30 to 40 minutes.

O'BRIEN: Professor Bob Thomas is chair of environmental communications at Loyola University in New Orleans, the city the United Nations has called the most vulnerable to the effects of **global warming** in North America.

THOMAS: If you live in Dover, England, and you go out and look over the edge and you look down this big cliff and you say, well, the water's going to come up six and a half inches in the 50 years or maybe even 10 inches in the next 100 years. It's not a lot of concern. But if you live in coastal Louisiana that's like this...

O'BRIEN: Louisiana is so vulnerable, because of a special problem. Hundreds of years of carving up and walling off the Mississippi delta to suit human needs has made the terra not so firma. And now much of bayou country is already sinking. **Global warming** will make it worse.

THOMAS: So literally, you could come up with anywhere from 21 to 44 inches of relative sea level rise in the next 50 to 100 years.

O'BRIEN: Big numbers in a place that is home to big numbers. Two million people live in coastal Louisiana. But slowly, quietly, people are leaving the places they love, places like Shell Beach, where an old fishing community has dwindled to a handful of fisherman.

THOMAS: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated. It's going to be a massive relocation effort.

O'BRIEN: Now think globally for a minute. Consider the millions of people all over the world who live near the sea.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR

RESEARCH CENTER: I think this is the thing that really makes our world so much different than in the past when we had natural variations in things like sea level. We never had 6.3 billion people and we never had millions of those people living right at sea level.

O'BRIEN: Thirteen of the 17 largest cities in the world sit right on the water. Jakarta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles. So why are the seas rising? It's not as if the icebergs that are currently in the ocean are melting. That would be no different than this glass. If the ice melts, it doesn't cause this cup to runneth over. No, the ice that is the problem is the ice that is on land, in this case, the ice bucket. Add some ice to the drink and very quickly, you've got a big mess. In the case of the planet, the ice bucket is Antarctica.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING AND DIAGNOSTICS LAB, NOAA: That's where the real ice is. People may not realize that there's two miles of ice in Antarctica. That's two miles, not two feet, two miles thick. That's a lot of ice spread over a huge area. If and when that starts breaking and moving out and melting, then you're going to see sea level changes.

O'BRIEN: So what if the seas rise a foot-and-a-half over the next century? What will be the cost to us all? The UN estimates somewhere between 20 and \$150 billion in property damage in the U.S. alone, but that figure doesn't tell the real story.

THOMAS: The resources won't be here and people will not be living their lives the same way and that will be a tragedy.

O'BRIEN: And from Kenny Campo, the loss of a way of life.

CAMPO: What is a man 60-years old going to do? Somebody going to hire him, that he's been a fisherman all his life. No. So he stays fishing. He makes a living at it, but his kids, his grandkids are moving out. We're losing our future.

O'BRIEN: When **CNN PRESENTS** returns, who funds the debate over **global warming**?

ROSS GELBSPAN (ph), **GLOBAL WARMING ACTIVIST**: And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

SPETH: We've known about it since the late 1970s and we've done

very little about it. So a quarter century has passed, a quarter century of neglect of knowledge, a neglect of the **climate change** and now we are faced with a real crisis situation.

O'BRIEN: So why has the response to **climate change** moved at such a glacial pace? Well, at least in part, it's because scientists weren't so sure about their theories. That led to a drawn-out debate over the last two decades over whether the threat was real. It's a debate that left many people confused, but there are critics who say that confusion was deliberate.

GELBSPAN: This is just a recent list of what ExxonMobil has spent in 2003.

O'BRIEN: Ross Gelbspan believes the fossil fuel industry intentionally muddied the water, clouding the **global warming** debate.

GELBSPAN: I sort of got sucked into being a crusader. I sort of moved from being a journalist to an advocate to an activist.

O'BRIEN: Ten years ago, Gelbspan, a retired "Boston Globe" editor, was researching a piece on **global warming** for the "Washington Post." He quickly became outraged at what he learned.

GELBSPAN: Greenhouse skeptics whose work I read were being very dishonest. They were being very selective in what data they were using. They were manipulating information. And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

O'BRIEN: So he began writing it as he saw it. He's now published two books on **climate change**. His latest, "Boiling Point," documents coal and oil companies bankrolling some scientists he calls greenhouse skeptics.

GELBSPAN: For the longest time, the fossil fuel lobby spent huge amounts of money on a very pervasive campaign of deception and disinformation which was designed to persuade the public and policy makers that this issue was stuck on uncertainty.

O'BRIEN: Gelbspan says the industry campaign obscured the growing consensus among scientists. Beginning in 1990, a series of United Nation's studies authored by more than 2,000 of the world's leading researchers, concluded **climate change** is real and that

human use of fossil fuels is the primary culprit. Many energy companies have accepted the consensus, but Gelbspan charges the largest of them all, ExxonMobil, continues to fuel the debate.

GELBSPAN: ExxonMobil has spent something like \$5 million over the last four or five years funding these naysayers.

O'BRIEN: We asked ExxonMobil about Gelbspan's claim but the company declined **CNN's** request for an on camera interview. In a written response to questions, Exxon said it had taken action to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions at its plants. The company did not directly answer the charge that it had deliberately funded skeptics to confuse the debate, but said, we are convinced that **climate change** could pose a serious risk, both to society and to ecosystems. We are also convinced that climate science contains significant well-documented gaps and uncertainties that continue to limit society's ability to predict what changes may occur.

PATRICK MICHAELS, PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: We have had many apocalypses through the ages that haven't shown up and this is likely to be another one.

O'BRIEN: Patrick Michaels is one of the researchers who has received funding from the fossil fuel industry, more than \$150,000 worth. But he says it's a small percentage of his total funding. That has to taint everything you say, doesn't it?

MICHAELS: I actually believe that there's a document called the Constitution in the United States and I haven't read in there, that only the Federal government can ask a research question.

O'BRIEN: Michaels says many climate scientists have exaggerated the threat of **global warming** because in Washington, that gets you dollars.

MICHAELS: Issues have to be portrayed in stark and dire terms. Nobody ever got big programmatic money out of this town by saying well, my issue might not be a problem or yeah, there are probably some overblown aspects of this issue. You'd get booted out the door immediately.

O'BRIEN: Michael's position is in the minority. The consensus is the scientific debate is all but over.

SPETH: The compelling science on this issue has been accumulating rapidly, like a big snowball going down the hill. It is overwhelmingly compelling. In many cases, the same personalities have been the critics for this almost 30 years now. They are so isolated at this point as to be irrelevant. The issue really has shifted from the scientific debate to an economic debate and an equity debate.

O'BRIEN: And that debate is also responsible for the foot dragging in response to **climate change**. In 1997, world leaders gathered in Japan to draw up what would become the Kyoto Protocol, a pledge to forcibly reduce greenhouse emissions. By the time it went into effect early this year, more than 140 countries had ratified the treaty, but President Bush opposes Kyoto. The U.S., along with Australia, are the only large industrialized countries to do so.

GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: It would have cost our economy up to \$400 billion and we would have lost 4.9 million jobs.

O'BRIEN: The administration insists the cost of Kyoto is too high, the science uncertain and that the agreement lets countries with developing economies off the hook.

BUSH: The world's second largest emitter of greenhouse gases is China, yet China was entirely exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto protocol.

O'BRIEN: Whether or not the exemptions are fair, world leaders condemn the U.S. for its stand, even some industry leaders have joined the call for action.

JOHN BROWNE, CEO, BP OIL: There is a case for proportionary action on **climate change** because the evidence is strong.

O'BRIEN: John Browne, chief executive of BP, has made waves at the fossil fuel industry by calling for limits on production of carbon dioxide.

BROWNE: The real risk is to do nothing, and then to find that reality has crept up on us and that urgent, drastic action is necessary and that really does cause economic damage.

O'BRIEN: BP, one of the world's largest oil companies, is now also one of the biggest sellers of solar powered systems. And even Exxon is less strident. The company is now funding research into technologies that reduce greenhouse gases to the tune of \$100 million. But the argument over what to do and what it will cost goes on. The bottom line, the choice may be an economic cost today or an environmental cost tomorrow.

SPETH: Can we prevent all damages from **climate change**? No. We're too late. We missed that boat, but we can certainly prevent the worst things from happening. This is our last chance to get it right. We have run out of time.

O'BRIEN: When we come back, what to do about **global warming**.

SEN. JOHN McCAIN, (R) ARIZ: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken.

The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best.

JACK MARTIN: I wanted to go just all the way, I mean the whole nine yards. We wanted to just be the greenest house ever built.

O'BRIEN: Think globally, act locally. At the Martin house in Mooresville, North Carolina, they take that bumper sticker expression to heart.

MARTIN: I'm definitely a green person, but I'm not a fanatic.

O'BRIEN: But Jeff Martin sure does have a fanatical eye for detail.

MARTIN: The windows are the highest R value that you can get.

O'BRIEN: Everything about this place, from top to bottom, from cells to cellar, is designed to wean the house from burning fossil fuels.

MARTIN: For the most part, we've done everything that you can do green in this house.

O'BRIEN: Solar thermal panels on the roof provide all the heat and hot water and there's some that can generate electricity. There's also a geothermal heat pump, clever placement of windows, thick insulation and plenty of power-sparing appliances. Still, this is not

"Little House on the Prairie," not by a long shot.

MARTIN: We still have a large-screen TV. We have computers. We have all those things, so you don't necessarily have to trade off on those things.

O'BRIEN: Sunny, spacious, all the comforts. For the Martins, it is home green home. It costs a lot of green though, about 15 to 20 percent more than they would have paid for a plain old fossil fuel thirsty home.

MARTIN: We have 12 different heating zones in the house.

O'BRIEN: But for the Martins, the benefits of living here are priceless.

MARTIN: The intangibles are knowing that you're trying, even our small way, to do the right thing, to try to take a lesser bite out of the planet.

O'BRIEN: Just one family, just one small bite, but while the technology and efficiency of solar, geothermal and wind power improves, there still aren't many American utilities willing to invest in a big way in green energy. Today, the U.S. gets less than 10 percent of its energy from renewable sources.

And there are other potentially effective ideas out there that private industry is reluctant to pursue on its own because of the cost, big ideas like taking carbon from smokestacks and burying it in the ground, rather than putting it in the atmosphere.

MCCAIN: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken. We have to provide some incentives for them to be taken.

O'BRIEN: Arizona Senator John McCain is among lawmakers who suggest the road to a solution to global **climate change** is paved with government intervention. He wants to force industry to act with a bill that would set caps on emission of greenhouse gases.

MCCAIN: It's not an Earthshaking or huge proposal, but it's an important one and it would be an important first step in trying to control the increase in greenhouse gases.

O'BRIEN: McCain would also like to see the government force Detroit to build more fuel-efficient cars and create incentives for

industry to turn to clean energy sources.

MCCAIN: None of those things is the administration doing vigorously. I've never heard a single administration official say that this is a top priority.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We're not putting our heads in the sand in this one.

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

CONATIN: The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best in a way the government probably couldn't and we should enable them to innovate and find those solutions the government's incapable of figuring out faster.

O'BRIEN: The concern is the economy, that burdening U.S. industry with regulation would mean a loss of jobs. But John McCain believes the caps, the regulations and the incentives for new technologies are not only good for the environment and the climate, they are good for businesses as well, a jobs creator in new high-tech industries.

MCCAIN: When it requires the leadership of the administration, I think we can prove that development of alternate technologies can be a very profitable business.

O'BRIEN: But Conatin says the private sector doesn't need a nudge from the government.

CONATIN: We want to encourage them to find the most economically profitable ways to reduce greenhouse gases and we do not yet need to take on an issue, whether we need to impose a cost on our society to find those gains. We can cross that bridge if we need to when we come to it. Fortunately, we still have time ahead of us and time is on our side.

O'BRIEN: But is it really? Ask the people of Kivalina (ph) on Alaska's west coast. Their island is being swept away by something that is way beyond their control and the only reasonable solution for them is a Draconian one, pack up and leave their homes

behind. Are you worried about what's happening to the planet, though?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes I am. Yes, it's changing too fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even though it has not affected a whole lot of people, it probably will eventually. I think this is kind of the first signs of **global warming**. More people need to pay attention to what's happening here.

SPETH: There's so much that we can do and if we get serious about it now, we can head off the worst things. We don't have to live in a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: Sadly, human history is most frequently a story of conflict, of how the people of our planet can't seem to get along. Any real solution the problem of **global warming** will force us all to rise above that in order to agree on a course of action. This is not a problem that can be solved by a single nation and that is an unprecedented challenge to us all. Are we up to that challenge? How will this chapter of human history be written? The plight of Tuvalu might be easy for us to forget or ignore and perhaps that is human nature, Tuvalu and Kivalina, Alaska may not seem like your back yard, but maybe we should all think of them as if they were. Thanks for joining us. I'm Miles O'Brien. Join us again next week for another edition of **CNN PRESENTS**.

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From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below --
interview (3/37/05)
Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 2:16:51 PM
Attachments:

oh right..sorry.

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 2:16 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below --
(3/37/05)

wait until Jim responds to my e-mail below

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 2:07 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below --
(3/37/05)

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:27 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.; Connaughton, James; St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: RE: CNN transcript -- see below --
(3/37/05)

001166

CEQ 006947

1/5

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:22 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Yes

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:21 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: RE: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

is that the only excerpt?

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 12:20 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: FW: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)
Importance: High

165

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

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-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:CEQClips@msn.com]

Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 9:43 PM

To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Cooney, Phil

Cc: Holbrook, William F.

Subject: CNN Presents: Melting Point (3/37/05)

Importance: High

Transcript butchered Jim's last name...

CNN

SHOW: CNN PRESENTS 8:00 PM EST

March 27, 2005 Sunday

TRANSCRIPT: 032701CN.V79

SECTION: NEWS; International

LENGTH: 6515 words

HEADLINE: CNN Presents: Melting Point

BYLINE: Miles O'Brien

HIGHLIGHT:

Global Warming Issues Explained

BODY:

CAROL LIN, **CNN HEADLINE NEWS**, ATLANTA: Good evening. I'm Carol Lin at the **CNN** Center.

And in the news right now, supporters of Terri Schiavo's parents disagree whether she is near death right now. Their lawyer, David Gibbs, says she is declining rapidly. But others say she is fighting to stay alive.

Florida Governor Jeb Bush says he has done everything possible.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JEB BUSH, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA: I cannot violate a court order. I don't have powers from the United States Constitution, or, for that matter, from the Florida Constitution that would allow me to intervene after a decision has been made.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIN: Terri Schiavo is now in her tenth day without a feeding tube.

Easter Sunday is over now at the Vatican, and an ailing Pope John

Paul II observed the holy day by silently blessing a crowd in St. Peter's Square with the sign of the cross. He tried, but was unable to speak. Many in the crowd cried or applauded his efforts.

Severe weather strikes here in the Southeast. A spring storm is hitting the region with strong thunder storms. Police say a tornado was spotted near Montgomery, Alabama, but no damage is reported. The storm is expected to move up through the Carolinas toward the Northeast.

Our senior medical correspondent, Dr. Sanjay Gupta, explores the mystery of memory tonight at 10:00 Eastern. So don't forget.

But right now, Miles O'Brien travels from the Arctic Circle to the South Pacific to track the impact of **global warming as CNN PRESENTS "Melting Point."**

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST, **CNN PRESENTS "MELTING POINT"**: From **CNN PRESENTS**, this is a **CNN 25** Special Report.

The Earth's changing climate.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, POLAR PALEOCLIMATOLOGIST: Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than the last 2,000 years. O'BRIEN: From above the Arctic Circle ...

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: It's a matter of survival for our people.

O'BRIEN: ... to the tropical South Pacific.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: We are right at the frontlines of **climate change** and all the sea level rising.

O'BRIEN: What **global warming** means for the planet right now.

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN, (R) ARIZONA: **Climate change** is real. Its effects are being felt all over the world.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL: We are running an experiment on the place where we live.

O'BRIEN: And what it could mean for our future.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated.

O'BRIEN: And where we go from here.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The issue is no longer whether or not **climate change** is occurring. The question is, what do we do about it?

O'BRIEN: Tonight, "Melting Point: Tracking the **Global Warming** Threat."

MILES O'BRIEN, HOST: Hello, and welcome from the tropical and troubled shores of Tuvalu in the South Pacific. I'm Miles O'Brien. And it's troubled because this island nation might not be here in 50 or 100 years, thanks to **global warming**.

It would be no surprise if many of you were confused about this subject of **global warming**. For years environmentalists, scientists, governments and corporations have debated whether it was happening at all, whether humans were making it worse, what the effects might be, and then, finally, what, if anything, to do about it.

But now the scientific debate is largely over. There is overwhelming consensus that the threat is real, that humans are at least part of the cause, and that something must be done.

We've talked to a lot experts -- scientists who study **global warming** -- and you'll hear their views on how to prevent a ruined world, as one of them starkly put it.

But the story is best told in a place like this, trying to keep its head above a rising sea. Or far away from here in the Arctic, where people depend on a sheet of ice that is steadily shrinking.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The ice is just like our land. We live on it. We hunt from it. We retrieve our animals over it.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The more it warms up, it warmed up the ocean here. And it started to melt and just kept right on going.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A lot of what's happening is literally out of our control. We have kind of like almost no say in the process of

global warming.

O'BRIEN: It may seem odd to begin a story about a warming planet in a place like this, where warmth is a rare and precious commodity, and cold is not so much a measure of mercury as it is a state of mind and a way of life.

Because here in the frozen land between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole, they don't endure the cold as much as they embrace it, rely on it for their very existence.

The ice is their land, their highway, their playground -- their supermarket. And it is slowly yet steadily disappearing into the frigid sea.

The tiny village of Kivalina, Alaska sits on a spit of land along the Arctic Circle. This is the edge of the edge. Here, houses are falling into the ocean as the coastline erodes.

The autumn ice that protects the island from brutal winter storms is coming later each year. So Kivalina is disappearing, eroding into something less than a spit of land.

ROLAN KNOX, MAYOR OF KIVALINA, ALASKA: The island is getting real, real narrow, mostly this fall.

O'BRIEN: The people here are considering leaving their homes to move to higher ground. This town may be in the vanguard of a global retreat inland over the coming, warmer years.

You've got to leave.

KNOX: Yes. We've got to leave sooner or later.

O'BRIEN: I'm taking a walk right now on a little piece of the Arctic Ocean. The North Pole is 1,100 miles that way, the Arctic Circle about 500 miles that way and we're just off Barrow, Alaska.

And it's kind of hard to imagine the concept of **global warming** here. It is below zero right now.

But up here, the warming is more of a problem than it is elsewhere. As a matter of fact, the temperature is rising here about twice as fast as elsewhere.

We are literally on thin ice. The question is, is the entire planet?

GEORGE AHMAOGAK, MAYOR OF BARROW, ALASKA: Years back when I was a kid, I used to see eight-foot-thick ice, 14-foot-thick ice. Forty years later, I'm now seeing ice, at the most, at less than two feet thick.

O'BRIEN: The ice that's disappearing literally sustains a people. It's where they hunt for food.

AHMAOGAK: We don't grow stuff up here. We don't have the money -- a lot of these people don't have the money to be able to go to the store.

KNOX: We depend on the resources. For example, there's polar bear and the seals. It's a matter of survival for our people. They're trying to now adapt to changes.

O'BRIEN: And experts say we should all be listening to what George Ahmaogak is saying.

ROBERT CORELL, CHAIR, ARCTIC CLIMATE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: There is very consistent evidence that the Arctic is warming much more rapidly than the rest of the planet, and it has significance for the rest of the world.

O'BRIEN: And this is no longer the stuff of academic debate. From a variety of scientists, we have heard the same conclusion. The jury is in. And the scientific verdict is clear.

The Earth is warming, and our addiction to burning fossil fuels is hastening the heating. Whatever debate remains focuses on how bad, how soon -- and what can be done about it.

ELLEN MOSLEY-THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: Temperatures of the last few decades are warmer than in any previous decades for the last 2,000 years.

O'BRIEN: Ellen Thompson and her husband Lonnie, researchers at Ohio State University, travel the world trying to figure out what the weather was like before there was anyone around to take note of it. They collect one of nature's best weather records -- ice.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR

RESEARCH CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: If you look at the story from the ice, whether you look at the chemistry recorded in the ice cores, or if you look at what's happening physically to the ice on the planet, it's very clearly the planet is warming.

O'BRIEN: They drill deep into glaciers and collect masses of ice cores that are many thousands of years old, reading the seasonal layers like rings on a tree.

The current condition of those glaciers tells them much about what is going on right now -- they are melting.

The Snows of Kilimanjaro may live on -- only in fiction.

THOMPSON: Over 80 percent of the ice has been lost. And you can see that there will be no ice on this mountain by the time we get to 2015, 2020. O'BRIEN: And all that water has to go somewhere. Scientists now believe it could mean a half meter or a foot-and-a-half rise in sea level over the next century.

THOMPSON: And now that may not sound too much unless you live in a coastal area. But if you raise sea level half a meter, you're going to displace over 100 million globally.

And the question is, you know, where do these people go?

GUS SPETH, DEAN, YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES: We're changing the face of the planet and deeply committing the future to a situation which, frankly, as a new grandparent, I am so concerned about. If we don't do something about it, we'll be handing to them a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: A ruined world. The Inuit are facing it right now.

AHMAOGAK: We're already going through this. We're experiencing the problems right now. And if nothing is done, it's just going to escalate even more further.

And it's going to be billions and billions of dollars of property loss -- not in Alaska, but also in the Lower 48, like Florida, like Louisiana and all of those areas, because the water table is coming up for sure. We see it.

O'BRIEN: Coming up, what causes **global warming** and how world wildlife are already feeling the heat.

NICK LUNN, RESEARCH SCIENTIST, CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE: We're seeing bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: They call it the polar bear capital of the world.

Churchill, Manitoba, on the western banks of Hudson Bay, is probably the best place in the world for humans to catch a glimpse of the magnificent mammals that rule the Arctic icepack.

RICHARD ROMANIUK, DISTRICT SUPERVISOR, MANITOBA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT: Hello. Polar Bear Alert.

O'BRIEN: But the bears are in trouble, big trouble. For them, it's a matter of survival.

ROMANIUK: We've been chasing her since Wednesday. About 10:00 we got the first call.

O'BRIEN: That's Richard Romaniuk, Polar Bear Policeman. He's a very busy man these days.

ROMANIUK: Well, last night we had four calls. One at 5:00, one at about 1:00, one about 3:00 and one at about 5:00.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hey, buddy, you here by yourself?

ROMANIUK: The last three years, 2001, 2002, 2003, were the busiest years the program has ever had.

O'BRIEN: The bears are coming to town with alarming frequencies -- weak, famished and scavenging for food.

ROMANIUK: Last year there were 176 bears that were captured. About 135 were captured in and around the dump.

O'BRIEN: Polar bears are nature's ultimate binge eaters. During the winter, once the Hudson Bay freezes over, they take to the ice with a voracious appetite for seal.

They hunt and eat as much as they can get their paws on. And then when the ice gets thin in the spring, they return to terra firma for a four-month fast.

LUNN: The amount of time that bears in western Hudson Bay can spend on sea ice is critical for their survival.

O'BRIEN: Scientist Nick Lunn has logged two dozen years studying polar bears for the Canadian Wildlife Service.

LUNN: We've seen bears coming ashore in poorer and poorer condition.

O'BRIEN: Adults males are 15 percent lighter than they were 20 years ago, adult females with cubs 20 percent skinnier. The reason? The polar bear buffet is opening later and closing sooner.

Over the past three decades, the thermometer has steadily risen and the ice has just as steadily receded.

Today, the Hudson Bay returns to its liquid state three weeks earlier than it did in 1970.

LUNN: They're coming ashore earlier with less fat. And they have to make that reduced amount of fat reserves last longer.

O'BRIEN: So who could blame them for coming here, searching for a snack and running afoul of Richard Romaniuk.

ROMANIUK: And a lot of people will refer to it as the polar bear jail. We don't like to refer to it as a jail.

O'BRIEN: After all, it isn't about punishment. The idea is to protect the people and the bears from each other. The bears are held here, then released when the bay freezes over.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING DIRECTOR, U.S. NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION: Polar bears are going to be very uncomfortable when they can't have enough ice to hunt seals from. But this isn't something that hasn't happened many times in the history of the Earth.

O'BRIEN: Russ Schnell is a leading climate researcher for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SCHNELL: It's just that we're compressing something that happened in millions of years into hundreds.

O'BRIEN: And that's the rub.

SCHNELL: And that's the rub.

O'BRIEN: Our planet is littered with proof that pushing the fast forward button on the climate machine can mean big trouble.

Sixty-five million years ago, scientists believe a killer asteroid struck the Earth, kicking up the mother of all dust storms. The sun's rays were blocked, plants and trees died en masse. And before too long it was curtains to the dinosaurs.

Ironically, it was that event that laid the groundwork for the **climate change** issue we're dealing with today. When the dust settled, the path was clear for mammals and, ultimately, humans to dominate the planet and eventually go on to burn large amounts of fuel derived from the fossils of those dinosaurs.

And burning fossil fuels creates carbon dioxide. Russ Schnell likens the effects of CO₂, along with the other greenhouse gases, to a featherbed.

SCHNELL: So if you can visualize laying in a featherbed and continually adding feathers, eventually you're going to get an extra inch or two, and your heat is going to be retained. And that's exactly what's happening to the Earth.

O'BRIEN: And the feathers -- carbon dioxide and all the other greenhouse gases -- are very stubborn. They just sit in the air up there.

And they act an awful lot like panes of glass in a greenhouse. They allow the solar energy in, but they still trap the heat that is radiated back from the planet.

SCHNELL: Even if we stop producing CO₂ today, the effects would last for a couple of centuries.

O'BRIEN: Where there is fossil fuel smoke there is heat, if not fire. Here's the verdict from a United Nations report signed by more than 2,000 scientists from around the world. Most of the warming observed over the past 50 years is attributable to human activity.

SCHNELL: We're going into this huge experiment, not really knowing where it's going to end.

O'BRIEN: **Climate change** is not new, but this time it is different and it is happening fast. And unlike the dinosaurs, we can do something about it.

But will we, before the polar bears of Hudson Bay go the way of T. Rex? LUNN: There's going to be a point in time where the bears are forced ashore so early that they just simply won't be able to survive.

MILE: When we return, a small nation that may be swept away.

UN: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go?

O'BRIEN: It's not so much a nation as it is an extended family, living in many layers of harmony.

PAANI LAUPEPA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TUVALU: Our culture is unique -- the way we live our lives, the way we look after our children, the way we dance, the way we sing.

O'BRIEN: But beneath the unbridled joy of this community crescendo they call a "fatele," the people of Tuvalu are tugged by an undertow of fear.

LAUPEPA: We feel anxious. Where are we going to go? How are we going to survive in a totally new environment?

O'BRIEN: The very sea they celebrate in song and dance, out of the clear blue now threatens everything they know and love.

LAUPEPA: We are coming to the realization that this is not going to last forever.

O'BRIEN: Miles from nowhere, halfway between the Solomons and the Samoas, the islands of Tuvalu are little more than nine coral heads barely treading water in the South Pacific.

LAUPEPA: You cannot stem the tide, really. There's no way you can stem the tide.

O'BRIEN: And therein lies the problem.

A changing climate means a rising sea. And there's no way to rise above **global warming** here. Most of Tuvalu sits little more than six feet above mean sea level.

In a few generations the islands may sink beneath the waves.

LAUPEPA: There's no high ground to move to. And for us it's a matter of survival.

O'BRIEN: Well, you grew up here.

Paani Laupepa is the nation's assistant secretary of foreign affairs. Like most everyone here, he has lived in Tuvalu by the sea nearly all his life.

He doubts his four young children will be able to do the same.

LAUPEPA: Eventually we will be forced to move from this place, will be forced to move through no fault of our own.

O'BRIEN: While there is a natural fluctuation in sea levels, here the trend has been up for as long as they've been able to measure it.

The signs are everywhere.

These crops here have been abandoned. Why have they been abandoned?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They have been abandoned because of salt water intrusion. That means the hard labor that the farmer is putting into the crops is wasted.

O'BRIEN: During high tides, even moderate waves become shore-battering threats. And big swells can easily swamp a neighborhood.

It looks like I'm trudging through a puddle that is left after a big rain storm, but it isn't. You've got to taste the water to be sure. It's salty -- sea water. This is a high tide. As a matter of fact, it's one of the highest tides of the year. They call them here on Tuvalu, king tides.

And if you look over here you can see what's happening. The water is literally oozing up from underneath. This island is flooding from the inside out.

Six thousand miles away in Boulder, Colorado, scientists are watching what is happening in Tuvalu -- and everywhere else, for that matter -- trying to understand **climate change** from the

inside out.

BILL COLLINS, CHAIR, CLIMATE SYSTEM MODEL, NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH: To do one day takes us about three trillion arithmetical calculations.

O'BRIEN: One day is three trillion calculations.

COLLINS: That's right.

O'BRIEN: Wow.

Created and constantly refined by more than 300 scientists all over the world, the model here at the National Center for Atmospheric Research factors in temperature changes all over the Earth in 10-minute increments for the past 10,000 years.

COLLINS: This is the temperature in 1892. And it's a little cooler than present days.

O'BRIEN: It is the basis for a stark forecast.

COLLINS: And now we're going to start marching forward in time through this Second World War here, come up to just about present day. And this is where we're projecting the future.

So, marching through the 21st century, you can start to see the warming, for example, up in Eurasia, the warming particularly up here in Canada and western United States.

O'BRIEN: A decade in the making, this model and about two dozen others like it, consistently and unequivocally predict the planet will warm up anywhere between three to eight degrees Fahrenheit in the next century.

And that could mean longer and more severe heat waves, droughts, coastal flooding, crop failures and wild weather patterns.

COLLINS: You can argue about whether or not the change will be larger or smaller. But all the models say it's warming, and that we are definitely changing the chemistry of the atmosphere in a way that is historically unprecedented.

O'BRIEN: Collins and his colleagues readily admit the shortcomings of their daunting effort to distill the workings of the world into

silicon chips.

The uncertainties are enough for skeptics to pounce.

RICHARD LINDZEN, CLIMATOLOGIST, MIT: We don't understand clouds. We don't really understand water vapor.

O'BRIEN: Richard Lindzen is a climate scientist at MIT and a longtime critic of **global warming** modeling.

LINDZEN: People seem to have a good reason to understand that forecasting weather is inaccurate beyond two or three days.

Why one should believe that a forecast 40 years ahead, or 100 years ahead, will be better is not clear to me.

COLLINS: We believe the evidence will ...

O'BRIEN: Even when scientists look back there is debate. This graph of 1,000 years of northern hemisphere temperatures is the latest skirmish.

It is one of a number of studies that make the case for **global warming**. While it shows temperatures rising dramatically during the past 100 years, there are some who say it is based on faulty math.

The vast majority of scientists say they know the evidence of warming is clear. Even the Pentagon has taken the threat seriously.

War planners have drafted a worse worst-case scenario report that paints a grim picture of an unsettled world -- several major refugee crises, a serious shortage of food and fresh water, disruption, instability and war.

It is doomsday stuff, but it is a real concern.

SPETH: The developing countries don't have the resources to do even the modest adaptations that we might be able to make here.

O'BRIEN: None of this is news in Tuvalu, where the per capita annual income is about \$1,000. But even if the people here find another home, can what is special about Tuvalu live on if the land is erased from the map?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You're being forced to move because someone else in the United States, someone else in Europe, someone else in Canada is living a very good life. He doesn't give a damn about what's happening down the track.

O'BRIEN: Next, the threat to the U.S., the city in the crosshairs of **global warming**.

O'BRIEN: In the marshy bayous where the mighty Mississippi rolls and roils into the Gulf of Mexico, the water is rising, the land is sinking and a way of life is gradually fading away.

KEN CAMPO: In 1960, this channel marker right here was 40 feet on land. Now, as you can see, it's no longer on land. None of the markers are land.

O'BRIEN: Kenny Campo (ph) is as much a creature of the bayou as the wild game he has pursued here most of his 56 years.

CAMPO: Muskrats, otters, nutrias, minks. We trapped all of that on here, but we're losing it. It's gone.

O'BRIEN: Gone, along with the marshes that sustain his prey, swallowed up by the muddy waters of the big river. Where there was once 14,000 square miles of marsh and swamp, there is now half that much.

PROF. BOB THOMAS: We loose about a football field size about every 30 to 40 minutes.

O'BRIEN: Professor Bob Thomas is chair of environmental communications at Loyola University in New Orleans, the city the United Nations has called the most vulnerable to the effects of **global warming** in North America.

THOMAS: If you live in Dover, England, and you go out and look over the edge and you look down this big cliff and you say, well, the water's going to come up six and a half inches in the 50 years or maybe even 10 inches in the next 100 years. It's not a lot of concern. But if you live in coastal Louisiana that's like this...

O'BRIEN: Louisiana is so vulnerable, because of a special problem. Hundreds of years of carving up and walling off the Mississippi delta to suit human needs has made the terra not so firma. And now much of bayou country is already sinking. **Global warming**

will make it worse.

THOMAS: So literally, you could come up with anywhere from 21 to 44 inches of relative sea level rise in the next 50 to 100 years.

O'BRIEN: Big numbers in a place that is home to big numbers. Two million people live in coastal Louisiana. But slowly, quietly, people are leaving the places they love, places like Shell Beach, where an old fishing community has dwindled to a handful of fisherman.

THOMAS: We haven't seen any cities where people had to move yet, but there are several of them in Louisiana that I would believe in my children's lifetime will have to be relocated. It's going to be a massive relocation effort.

O'BRIEN: Now think globally for a minute. Consider the millions of people all over the world who live near the sea.

LONNIE THOMPSON, SENIOR RESEARCH SCIENTIST, BYRD POLAR RESEARCH CENTER: I think this is the thing that really makes our world so much different than in the past when we had natural variations in things like sea level. We never had 6.3 billion people and we never had millions of those people living right at sea level.

O'BRIEN: Thirteen of the 17 largest cities in the world sit right on the water. Jakarta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles. So why are the seas rising? It's not as if the icebergs that are currently in the ocean are melting. That would be no different than this glass. If the ice melts, it doesn't cause this cup to runneth over. No, the ice that is the problem is the ice that is on land, in this case, the ice bucket. Add some ice to the drink and very quickly, you've got a big mess. In the case of the planet, the ice bucket is Antarctica.

RUSS SCHNELL, CLIMATE MONITORING AND DIAGNOSTICS LAB, NOAA: That's where the real ice is. People may not realize that there's two miles of ice in Antarctica. That's two miles, not two feet, two miles thick. That's a lot of ice spread over a huge area. If and when that starts breaking and moving out and melting, then you're going to see sea level changes.

O'BRIEN: So what if the seas rise a foot-and-a-half over the next century? What will be the cost to us all? The UN estimates somewhere between 20 and \$150 billion in property damage in the

U.S. alone, but that figure doesn't tell the real story.

THOMAS: The resources won't be here and people will not be living their lives the same way and that will be a tragedy.

O'BRIEN: And from Kenny Campo, the loss of a way of life.

CAMPO: What is a man 60-years old going to do? Somebody going to hire him, that he's been a fisherman all his life. No. So he stays fishing. He makes a living at it, but his kids, his grandkids are moving out. We're losing our future.

O'BRIEN: When **CNN PRESENTS** returns, who funds the debate over **global warming**?

ROSS GELBSPAN (ph), **GLOBAL WARMING ACTIVIST**: And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

SPETH: We've known about it since the late 1970s and we've done very little about it. So a quarter century has passed, a quarter century of neglect of knowledge, a neglect of the **climate change** and now we are faced with a real crisis situation.

O'BRIEN: So why has the response to **climate change** moved at such a glacial pace? Well, at least in part, it's because scientists weren't so sure about their theories. That led to a drawn-out debate over the last two decades over whether the threat was real. It's a debate that left many people confused, but there are critics who say that confusion was deliberate.

GELBSPAN: This is just a recent list of what ExxonMobil has spent in 2003.

O'BRIEN: Ross Gelbspan believes the fossil fuel industry intentionally muddied the water, clouding the **global warming** debate.

GELBSPAN: I sort of got sucked into being a crusader. I sort of moved from being a journalist to an advocate to an activist.

O'BRIEN: Ten years ago, Gelbspan, a retired "Boston Globe" editor, was researching a piece on **global warming** for the "Washington Post." He quickly became outraged at what he learned.

GELBSPAN: Greenhouse skeptics whose work I read were being

very dishonest. They were being very selective in what data they were using. They were manipulating information. And I thought these people were basically stealing our reality.

O'BRIEN: So he began writing it as he saw it. He's now published two books on **climate change**. His latest, "Boiling Point," documents coal and oil companies bankrolling some scientists he calls greenhouse skeptics.

GELBSPAN: For the longest time, the fossil fuel lobby spent huge amounts of money on a very pervasive campaign of deception and disinformation which was designed to persuade the public and policy makers that this issue was stuck on uncertainty.

O'BRIEN: Gelbspan says the industry campaign obscured the growing consensus among scientists. Beginning in 1990, a series of United Nation's studies authored by more than 2,000 of the world's leading researchers, concluded **climate change** is real and that human use of fossil fuels is the primary culprit. Many energy companies have accepted the consensus, but Gelbspan charges the largest of them all, ExxonMobil, continues to fuel the debate.

GELBSPAN: ExxonMobil has spent something like \$5 million over the last four or five years funding these naysayers.

O'BRIEN: We asked ExxonMobil about Gelbspan's claim but the company declined **CNN's** request for an on camera interview. In a written response to questions, Exxon said it had taken action to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions at its plants. The company did not directly answer the charge that it had deliberately funded skeptics to confuse the debate, but said, we are convinced that **climate change** could pose a serious risk, both to society and to ecosystems. We are also convinced that climate science contains significant well-documented gaps and uncertainties that continue to limit society's ability to predict what changes may occur.

PATRICK MICHAELS, PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: We have had many apocalypses through the ages that haven't shown up and this is likely to be another one.

O'BRIEN: Patrick Michaels is one of the researchers who has received funding from the fossil fuel industry, more than \$150,000 worth. But he says it's a small percentage of his total funding. That

has to taint everything you say, doesn't it?

MICHAELS: I actually believe that there's a document called the Constitution in the United States and I haven't read in there, that only the Federal government can ask a research question.

O'BRIEN: Michaels says many climate scientists have exaggerated the threat of **global warming** because in Washington, that gets you dollars.

MICHAELS: Issues have to be portrayed in stark and dire terms. Nobody ever got big programmatic money out of this town by saying well, my issue might not be a problem or yeah, there are probably some overblown aspects of this issue. You'd get booted out the door immediately.

O'BRIEN: Michael's position is in the minority. The consensus is the scientific debate is all but over.

SPETH: The compelling science on this issue has been accumulating rapidly, like a big snowball going down the hill. It is overwhelmingly compelling. In many cases, the same personalities have been the critics for this almost 30 years now. They are so isolated at this point as to be irrelevant. The issue really has shifted from the scientific debate to an economic debate and an equity debate.

O'BRIEN: And that debate is also responsible for the foot dragging in response to **climate change**. In 1997, world leaders gathered in Japan to draw up what would become the Kyoto Protocol, a pledge to forcibly reduce greenhouse emissions. By the time it went into effect early this year, more than 140 countries had ratified the treaty, but President Bush opposes Kyoto. The U.S., along with Australia, are the only large industrialized countries to do so.

GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: It would have cost our economy up to \$400 billion and we would have lost 4.9 million jobs.

O'BRIEN: The administration insists the cost of Kyoto is too high, the science uncertain and that the agreement lets countries with developing economies off the hook.

BUSH: The world's second largest emitter of greenhouse gases is China, yet China was entirely exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto protocol.

O'BRIEN: Whether or not the exemptions are fair, world leaders condemn the U.S. for its stand, even some industry leaders have joined the call for action.

JOHN BROWNE, CEO, BP OIL: There is a case for proportionary action on **climate change** because the evidence is strong.

O'BRIEN: John Browne, chief executive of BP, has made waves at the fossil fuel industry by calling for limits on production of carbon dioxide.

BROWNE: The real risk is to do nothing, and then to find that reality has crept up on us and that urgent, drastic action is necessary and that really does cause economic damage.

O'BRIEN: BP, one of the world's largest oil companies, is now also one of the biggest sellers of solar powered systems. And even Exxon is less strident. The company is now funding research into technologies that reduce greenhouse gases to the tune of \$100 million. But the argument over what to do and what it will cost goes on. The bottom line, the choice may be an economic cost today or an environmental cost tomorrow.

SPETH: Can we prevent all damages from **climate change**? No. We're too late. We missed that boat, but we can certainly prevent the worst things from happening. This is our last chance to get it right. We have run out of time.

O'BRIEN: When we come back, what to do about **global warming**.

SEN. JOHN McCAIN, (R) ARIZ: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken.

The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best.

JACK MARTIN: I wanted to go just all the way, I mean the whole nine yards. We wanted to just be the greenest house ever built.

O'BRIEN: Think globally, act locally. At the Martin house in Mooresville, North Carolina, they take that bumper sticker expression to heart.

MARTIN: I'm definitely a green person, but I'm not a fanatic.

O'BRIEN: But Jeff Martin sure does have a fanatical eye for detail.

MARTIN: The windows are the highest R value that you can get.

O'BRIEN: Everything about this place, from top to bottom, from cells to cellar, is designed to wean the house from burning fossil fuels.

MARTIN: For the most part, we've done everything that you can do green in this house.

O'BRIEN: Solar thermal panels on the roof provide all the heat and hot water and there's some that can generate electricity. There's also a geothermal heat pump, clever placement of windows, thick insulation and plenty of power-stingy appliances. Still, this is not "Little House on the Prairie," not by a long shot.

MARTIN: We still have a large-screen TV. We have computers. We have all those things, so you don't necessarily have to trade off on those things.

O'BRIEN: Sunny, spacious, all the comforts. For the Martins, it is home green home. It costs a lot of green though, about 15 to 20 percent more than they would have paid for a plain old fossil fuel thirsty home.

MARTIN: We have 12 different heating zones in the house.

O'BRIEN: But for the Martins, the benefits of living here are priceless.

MARTIN: The intangibles are knowing that you're trying, even our small way, to do the right thing, to try to take a lesser bite out of the planet.

O'BRIEN: Just one family, just one small bite, but while the technology and efficiency of solar, geothermal and wind power improves, there still aren't many American utilities willing to invest in a big way in green energy. Today, the U.S. gets less than 10 percent of its energy from renewable sources.

And there are other potentially effective ideas out there that

private industry is reluctant to pursue on its own because of the cost, big ideas like taking carbon from smokestacks and burying it in the ground, rather than putting it in the atmosphere.

MCCAIN: Voluntary measures are nice, but they're not being taken. We have to provide some incentives for them to be taken.

O'BRIEN: Arizona Senator John McCain is among lawmakers who suggest the road to a solution to global **climate change** is paved with government intervention. He wants to force industry to act with a bill that would set caps on emission of greenhouse gases.

MCCAIN: It's not an Earthshaking or huge proposal, but it's an important one and it would be an important first step in trying to control the increase in greenhouse gases.

O'BRIEN: McCain would also like to see the government force Detroit to build more fuel-efficient cars and create incentives for industry to turn to clean energy sources.

MCCAIN: None of those things is the administration doing vigorously. I've never heard a single administration official say that this is a top priority.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We're not putting our heads in the sand in this one.

JIM CONATIN (ph), BUSH ADMINISTRATION: Not at all, not at all.

O'BRIEN: Jim Conatin is the Bush administration's point person on **climate change** and from where he sits, regulation is not the answer.

CONATIN: The private sector is going to figure out how to do it best in a way the government probably couldn't and we should enable them to innovate and find those solutions the government's incapable of figuring out faster.

O'BRIEN: The concern is the economy, that burdening U.S. industry with regulation would mean a loss of jobs. But John McCain believes the caps, the regulations and the incentives for new technologies are not only good for the environment and the climate, they are good for businesses as well, a jobs creator in new high-tech industries.

MCCAIN: When it requires the leadership of the administration, I think we can prove that development of alternate technologies can be a very profitable business.

O'BRIEN: But Conatin says the private sector doesn't need a nudge from the government.

CONATIN: We want to encourage them to find the most economically profitable ways to reduce greenhouse gases and we do not yet need to take on an issue, whether we need to impose a cost on our society to find those gains. We can cross that bridge if we need to when we come to it. Fortunately, we still have time ahead of us and time is on our side.

O'BRIEN: But is it really? Ask the people of Kivalina (ph) on Alaska's west coast. Their island is being swept away by something that is way beyond their control and the only reasonable solution for them is a Draconian one, pack up and leave their homes behind. Are you worried about what's happening to the planet, though?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes I am. Yes, it's changing too fast.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Even though it has not affected a whole lot of people, it probably will eventually. I think this is kind of the first signs of **global warming**. More people need to pay attention to what's happening here.

SPETH: There's so much that we can do and if we get serious about it now, we can head off the worst things. We don't have to live in a ruined world.

O'BRIEN: Sadly, human history is most frequently a story of conflict, of how the people of our planet can't seem to get along. Any real solution the problem of **global warming** will force us all to rise above that in order to agree on a course of action. This is not a problem that can be solved by a single nation and that is an unprecedented challenge to us all. Are we up to that challenge? How will this chapter of human history be written? The plight of Tuvalu might be easy for us to forget or ignore and perhaps that is human nature, Tuvalu and Kivalina, Alaska may not seem like your back yard, but maybe we should all think of them as if they were. Thanks for joining us. I'm Miles O'Brien. Join us again next week for another edition of **CNN PRESENTS**.

CV Press Release

CEQ
337 PC

Cooney, Phil

From: Eule, Stephen [Stephen.Eule@hq.doe.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 11:38 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: CV Press Release
Attachments: IMA Press Release.doc

Phil: I've drafted a press release on IMA's acceptance into Climate VISION (attached). Please provide a CEQ quote if you wish, by end of week if possible. (Still waiting on IMA's.) Cheers, Steve

<<IMA Press Release.doc>>

Stephen D. Eule

Director, Office of Climate Change Policy

Department of Energy

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4/13/2005

CEQ 006973



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY • OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS • WASHINGTON, DC 20585

NEWS MEDIA CONTACTS:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 2, 2005

New Industry Partner Accepted into the Climate VISION Program

WASHINGTON DC -- The U.S. Department of Energy announced today that the International Minerals Association - North America has been accepted formally into the Climate VISION program.

The addition of International Minerals Association brings to 14 the number of trade associations and business groups taking part in the Climate VISION (Voluntary Innovative Sector Initiatives: Opportunities Now) program. Climate VISION is a Presidential public-private partnership initiative established on February 12, 2003, to support the President Bush's goal of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the U.S. economy (measured as carbon-equivalent emissions per unit of economic output) by 18 percent between 2002 and 2012.

International Minerals Association members account for about 80 percent of soda ash, 100 percent of borates, and 60 percent of merchant sodium silicates production. The association has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion per ton of product by 4.2 percent between 2000 and 2012.

Energy Secretary Dr. Samuel Bodman said, "I am pleased to welcome the International Minerals Association as the newest member of the Climate VISION program. IMA has demonstrated a serious commitment to reducing the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of their production operations. Its activities will contribute significantly to achieving the President's goal of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the U.S. economy by 18 percent by 2012. IMA's addition to the Climate VISION program has made a strong public-private partnership program even stronger."

International Minerals Association Statement

CEQ Statement[?]

For more information on the Climate VISION, please visit: <http://www.climatevision.gov>.

For more information on International Minerals Association, please visit: <http://www.ima-na.org>.

CEQ
336 PC



Industrial Minerals Association - North America

November 23, 2004

Philip Cooney, Esq.
Chief of Staff
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Cooney:

On behalf of the Industrial Minerals Association - North America (IMA-NA), thank you, and Larisa Dobriansky, for taking time last week to meet with Richard Hodgson (Solvay), Steve Harvey (FMC), Jerry Hurley and me (IMA-NA).

As we discussed at our meeting, IMA-NA is pleased to respond to President Bush's challenge to help reduce intensity of greenhouse gas emissions over the next decade on behalf of its member companies in the soda ash, borates and sodium silicates industries¹. We look forward to partnering with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Department of Energy (DOE) in the President's Climate VISION program to address the global climate issue through voluntary measures. We support this approach to achieve the environmental protection our nation requires without unacceptable damage to our national economy.

To that end, we look forward to receiving feedback from you and your staff on the IMA-NA Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Program we shared with you during our meeting.

If IMA-NA can be of assistance to you in these efforts, please do not hesitate to let me know. In the meantime, we are preparing our Letter of Intent with a view to submitting it to DOE in the next few weeks and formalizing our partnership.

Sincerely,

Mark G. Ellis
President

000760

¹ FMC Corporation, General Chemical Industrial Products, Inc. (including its Amherstburg, Ontario plant), PQ Corporation, Searles Valley Minerals, Solvay Chemicals, U.S. Borax.

Philip Cooney, Esq.
November 23, 2004
Page 2

cc: Ms. Larisa Dobriansky
Richard Hodgson
Steve Harvey
Jerry Hurley

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC: Perino, Dana M.;
Subject: FW: CV Press Release
Date: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 1:56:47 PM
Attachments: IMA Press Release.doc

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Stephen D. Eule

Director, Office of Climate Change Policy

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CEQ 006979

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil; Holbrook, William F.;
CC: Perino, Dana M.;
Subject: RE: CV Press Release
Date: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 1:59:15 PM
Attachments:

no, I think it is fine.

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 1:57 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: FW: CV Press Release

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Stephen D. Eule

Director, Office of Climate Change Policy

Department of Energy

001164

CEQ 006981

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From: Cooney, Phil
To: "Eule, Stephen";
CC: St. Martin, Michele M.;
Subject: RE: CV Press Release
Date: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 3:49:15 PM
Attachments:

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001100

CEQ 006984

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE: CV Press Release
Date: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 3:53:34 PM
Attachments:

Thanks.

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2005 3:49 PM
To: 'Eule, Stephen'
Cc: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: RE: CV Press Release

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G A O

Accountability • Integrity • Reliability

United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

April 14, 2005

The Honorable John McCain
The Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Senate

Subject: *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline*

For many years, scientists have observed a warming trend in the earth's climate and have projected additional changes in the coming decades, with potential implications for human society. To provide for the development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated U.S. research program that will assist the nation and the world in understanding, assessing, predicting, and responding to such changes, the Congress, in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (act), required the administration to, among other things, prepare a national global change research plan, a summary of the achievements and expenditures in the area of federal climate change research, and a scientific assessment. The scientific assessment is to be prepared at least every 4 years and is to

- (1) integrate, evaluate, and interpret research findings on climate change of the Global Change Research Program (implemented under the Global Change Research Plan) and scientific uncertainties associated with such findings;
- (2) analyze the effects of global change on the natural environment, human health and welfare, and other specified areas; and
- (3) analyze current trends in global change and project major trends for the next 25 to 100 years.

The first scientific assessment under the act was completed in November 2000, when the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President¹ transmitted to the Congress a 600-plus page report entitled *Climate*

¹OSTP submitted the assessment, which was prepared by the National Assessment Synthesis Team, a committee of experts.

Change Impacts on the United States: The Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change. The report sought to identify the key climatic vulnerabilities of particular regions of the country and sectors of the economy in the context of other changes in the nation's environment, resources, and economy. In addition to the full report, the administration published a 154-page summary of the findings for a more general audience. Detailed reports were also published on the possible impacts of climate change on specific regions and the possible effects of climate change on various environmental, economic, and social sectors. Some of these reports were published after November 2000, the final one in 2003.

In 2002, the President announced the creation of the interagency Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) to coordinate and direct U.S. research efforts in the area of climate change. CCSP is now responsible for producing and submitting the climate change assessment and is led by the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere at the Department of Commerce. In July 2003, CCSP's strategic plan was transmitted to the Congress. The strategic plan contained a schedule for preparing the next assessment by publishing 21 reports, each focusing on a specific topic.

The act also requires preparation of a national global change research plan. In 2002, under the auspices of CCSP, 13 federal departments and agencies contributed to the drafting of such a plan, and in December 2002, CCSP held a climate science workshop in Washington, D.C., at which climate scientists and other information users provided comments and suggestions on the draft plan. At CCSP's request, under an agreement called for in the act, the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council convened an expert committee to review the draft. According to the committee's February 2003 review of CCSP's draft strategic plan, the draft plan was not likely to produce deliverables, such as written reports, within 4 years. In response, CCSP officials developed a set of potential research topics that they believed would both satisfy the need for deliverables and meet the act's reporting requirements. These research topics were subsequently reduced to 21 topics, which became the foundation of the current assessment.

You asked us to evaluate the extent to which CCSP's planned assessment meets the requirements of the act regarding the timing and content of such an assessment. In conducting our work, we reviewed and analyzed the act, its legislative history, and agency documents. We also interviewed the CCSP Director and other Department of Commerce officials. We conducted our work between June 2004 and February 2005 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

CCSP Did Not Submit an Assessment in 2004, as Required

CCSP did not submit a scientific assessment in November 2004, 4 years after the previous assessment, as required by the act. Instead, CCSP's July 2003 schedule called for issuing 21 shorter reports between 2005 and 2007. According to that schedule, the first 9 reports are due on or before September 30, 2005, and the other 12 are due on or before September 30, 2007. Thus, by the time the last of these reports is

published, about 7 years will have elapsed since the publication of the 2000 report—nearly twice the interval specified in the act. Further, the CCSP Director told us that he was not certain that even the first 9 reports would be published in accordance with this planned schedule. Of these 9 reports, a specific timeline is in place for only the first report, and that report is on schedule. For 3 other reports, draft prospectuses, the first step in the writing process, have been released for public comment, but for the remaining 5 reports, originally planned for September 2005, no prospectuses had been published as of February 2005. Those reports are now expected to be completed up to a year later than planned, September 2006. The remaining 12 reports are currently expected to be completed by September 2007, according to the CCSP Strategic Plan. The Director said the completion of these 12 reports would be affected to some extent by the delay in issuing the first 9 reports, but the delay would be less than 12 months.

According to the CCSP Director, work on the reports was delayed for three reasons: (1) the CCSP Committee, consisting of senior members of 13 federal departments and agencies overseen by three entities of the Executive Office of the President, underestimated the complexity and scope of the work involved to produce the reports; (2) the guidelines for preparing the assessment were delayed as a result of extensive legal discussions that included discussions about compliance with the Data Quality Act and Office of Management and Budget guidance on peer review; and (3) the director was severely ill for the better part of a year when the assessment was getting started, which slowed early momentum.

The CCSP Director also told us that, considering the number of advancements in science and technology today compared with 1990, 4 years may not be enough time to complete a comprehensive assessment, such as that called for under the act. Further, over the past decade and a half, federally sponsored climate research has greatly expanded. For example, in fiscal year 1991, 9 agencies spent \$954 million on climate change science, compared with fiscal year 2004, when 12 agencies spent about \$2 billion on climate change science. This has increased the burden of analyzing and synthesizing all of the research. The director also noted that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an international body that assesses scientific, technical, and socio-economic information on climate change, uses a 7-year reporting cycle.

Unclear How CCSP's Planned Reports Will Explicitly Address All Required Assessment Topics

It is unclear how the 21 reports proposed in CCSP's July 2003 strategic plan will address all three of the components of the assessment required under the act. The planned report topics generally appear to focus on either of these components: (1) the evaluation and interpretation of research findings on climate change and associated scientific uncertainties or (2) the analysis of current trends in global change and projection of major trends. (See the enclosure for the planned reports and their estimated publication dates.) However, CCSP has no comparable explicit plan for addressing the other major required component, assessing the effects of global change on the eight areas enumerated in the act: the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation,

human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity. The National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council noted in its February 2004 review of the final CCSP strategic plan that, "The purpose of the plan's proposed [reports] must also be clarified, because it is unclear whether they ... will ... meet the 1990 Global Change Research Act requirement for impact assessments...." The Council noted that "...some areas specified in the Act, such as analyzing the effects on energy production and use, human health and welfare, and human social systems, are only peripherally addressed by this portfolio of products. Not a single [report] explicitly addresses the nation's water supply."

CCSP officials agreed that some of the required topics are not explicitly included on the current list of planned reports, but told us that they are committed to reporting on all eight areas and are considering using various means of doing so. For example, a Commerce Department senior counsel said that as the authors of the 21 reports prepare their outlines, they will be asked to document how they intend to respond to the act and will have the opportunity to modify or extend their reports' coverage. Moreover, the CCSP Director noted that additional reports could be commissioned if necessary to cover any assessment areas not otherwise addressed. However, we believe that, without a well-developed plan that links the reports to the eight assessment areas—and especially because the currently planned reports will be issued over a 3-year period—the Congress and other users will not know how, when, and where the eight areas will be addressed. Further, the CCSP Director stated that there are currently no plans to integrate and summarize the findings of the 21 individual reports into a single volume, as was done in 2000.

Conclusions

The 4-year interval between assessments, which was established 15 years ago, may not allow sufficient time for CCSP to prepare an assessment that meets all of the act's requirements. We believe that, if the deadline cannot be met for any future assessments, the CCSP Director should recommend that the CCSP interagency committee request an extension from the Congress.

CCSP's approach for reporting on the eight assessment areas contrasts with its more structured approach for addressing scientific uncertainties and trends. Without a well-developed plan for how it will address the eight assessment areas—and especially because the currently planned reports will be issued over a period of 3 or more years—the Congress and other users will not know when and where all of the issues will be addressed or whether the reports meet the requirements established by the act. Accordingly, we believe that a well-developed plan for addressing all eight assessment areas would provide assurance to the Congress and others on when and where all eight areas will be covered.

Because the 21 individual reports are planned to address scientific uncertainties associated with climate change and other technical subjects and are to be issued over a period of 3 or more years, it may be difficult for the Congress and others to use this information effectively as the basis for making decisions on climate policy. We

believe it would be helpful to the Congress and other users if CCSP summarized the 21 reports in a single volume for a general audience, as was done in 2000.

Recommendations

To ensure that the climate change assessments required under the Global Change Research Act of 1990 present information in a manner that is most useful for the Congress and the public, we recommend that the CCSP director take the following three actions:

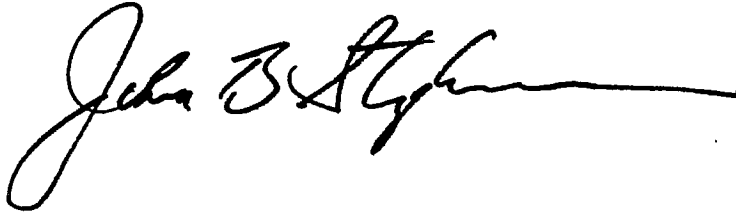
- develop plans to prepare the next assessment within the prescribed time frame, or if 4 years are insufficient to complete the assessment, recommend to the CCSP interagency Committee that CCSP request an extension from the Congress;
- develop a specific plan to address all eight of the assessment areas; and
- recommend to the CCSP interagency Committee that a summary report be prepared to integrate the findings of the 21 or more individual reports.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

We provided the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, who also serves as the Director, CCSP, with a draft of this report for review and comment. He generally agreed with our recommendations, but he provided no specific information on whether and when he intends to develop a plan that addresses all eight assessment areas. We continue to believe that such a plan should be developed. The Director also provided technical comments, which we incorporated. His comments and our response are included in enclosure II.

As agreed with your offices, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after the date of this report. At that time, we will send copies to the Director, CCSP, and other interested officials. The report will also be available on GAO's home

page at <http://www.gao.gov>. If you have questions, please contact me or David Marwick at (202) 512-3841. Anne K. Johnson was the major contributor to this report. John Delicath and Amy Webbink also made important contributions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John B. Stephenson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

John B. Stephenson
Director, Natural Resources and
Environment

Enclosures - 2

Enclosure I

Planned Reports on Topics Related to Climate Uncertainty

In its July 2003 strategic plan, CCSP identified five broad research goals for climate change, shown in the table below. Under each goal are the specific topics, 21 in all, that will comprise the national assessment.

	Estimated completion date (starting Oct. 2003)	Report topics
Reports that extend knowledge of the Earth's past and present climate and environment, including its natural variability, and improve understanding of the causes of observed changes.		
1	Within 2 years	Temperature trends in the lower atmosphere – steps for understanding and reconciling differences.
2	Within 2 years	Past climate variability and change in the Arctic and at high latitudes.
3	2-4 years	Re-analyses of historical climate data for key atmospheric features. Implications for attribution of causes of observed change.
Reports that improve quantification of the forces bringing about changes in the Earth's climate and related systems.		
4	Within 2 years	Updating scenarios of greenhouse gas emissions and concentrations, in collaboration with the Climate Change Technology Program (CCTP). Review of integrated scenario development and application.
5	Within 2 years	North American carbon budget and implications for the global carbon cycle.
6	2-4 years	Aerosol properties and their impacts on climate.
7	2-4 years	Trends in emissions of ozone-depleting substances, ozone layer recovery, and implications for ultraviolet radiation exposure and climate change.
Reports that reduce uncertainty in projections of how the Earth's climate and related systems may change in the future.		
8	Within 2 years	Climate models and their uses and limitations, including sensitivity, feedbacks, and uncertainty analysis.
9	2-4 years	Climate projections for research and assessment based on emissions scenarios developed through CCTP.
10	2-4 years	Climate extremes, including documentation of current extremes. Prospects for improving projections.
11	2-4 years	Risks of abrupt changes in global climate.
Reports that improve understanding of the sensitivity and adaptability of different natural and managed ecosystems and human systems to climate and related global changes.		

12	Within 2 years	Coastal elevation and sensitivity to sea-level rise.
13	2-4 years	State-of-knowledge of thresholds of change that could lead to discontinuities (sudden changes) in some ecosystems and climate-sensitive resources.
14	2-4 years	Relationship between observed ecosystem changes and climate change.
15	2-4 years	Preliminary review of adaptation options for climate-sensitive ecosystems and resources.
16	2-4 years	Scenario-based analysis of the climatological, environmental, resource, technological, and economic implications of different atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.
17	2-4 years	State-of-the-science of socioeconomic and environmental impacts of climate variability.
18	2-4 years	Within the transportation sector, a summary of climate change and variability sensitivities, potential impacts, and response options.
Reports that explore the uses and identify the limits of evolving knowledge to manage risks and opportunities related to climate variability and change.		
19	Within 2 years	Uses and limitations of observations, data, forecasts, and other projections in decision support for selected sectors and regions.
20	Within 2 years	Best practice approaches for characterizing, communicating, and incorporating scientific uncertainty in decision-making.
21	Within 2 years	Decision support experiments and evaluations using seasonal to inter-annual forecasts and observational data.

Source: Climate Change Science Program.

Enclosure II

Comments from the Department of Commerce



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230

APR -4 2005

Mr. John B. Stephenson
Director, Natural Resources and
Environment
United States General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the General Accounting Office's draft report entitled: *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Submit Assessment When Required and Needs Well-Developed Plan to Meet Content Requirements* (GAO-05-338R). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's comments on the draft report are enclosed.

These comments were prepared in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-50.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James R. Mahoney".

James R. Mahoney, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Oceans and Atmosphere

Enclosure



THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR



**DOC/CCSP Comments on the Draft GAO Report Entitled
“Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Submit Assessment When
Required and Needs Well-Developed Plan to Meet Content Requirements”
(GAO-05-338R /April 2004)**

General Comments

The report on the Climate Change Assessment does an adequate job in representing the status of production of the climate change assessment, which is a requirement in 1990 Global Change Research Act (GCRA). Although the assessment is being developed and is not yet complete, the GAO report does recognize the four-year interval between assessments, established 15 years ago by the GCRA, may not be sufficient time to prepare an assessment meeting all of the Act’s requirements. The GAO report also correctly characterizes the challenges faced by the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) in producing this assessment.

Recommended Changes for Factual/Technical Information

Page 1, bullet (1), lines 1 and 2:

The name of the program is Global Change Research Program. “Change” was not included and should be added.

Page 3, lines 2 and 3:

There was never a concrete number (30) of potential research topics cited or confirmed. Remove the reference to “30” in lines 2 and 3.

Page 5, first paragraph, lines 3 and 4:

The report mentions the “third” major component and goes on to describe the contents of that component. The description in the following lines (lines 4-7) actually refers to the “second” major component in Section 106 of the GCRA. Replace “third” with “second.”

Editorial Comments

None

DOC/CCSP Response to GAO Recommendations

The GAO states, “...we recommend that the CCSP Director take the following three actions:”

Recommendation 1: “Develop plans to prepare the next assessment within the prescribed time frame, or if 4 years are insufficient to complete the assessment, recommend to the CCSP interagency committee that CCSP request an extension from the Congress.”

DOC/CCSP Response: DOC/CCSP agrees with this recommendation. CCSP will determine the necessary time frame required to meet the assessment requirements of the Act, taking into account the schedule of report production for the prior assessment (between late 2000 and 2003) and the anticipated schedule for the 21 Synthesis and Assessment products. CCSP will request an extension from Congress, if necessary. It took the previous Administration nearly a decade to issue the first element of its first assessment (November 2000) after the Act came into effect in 1990. And even then, the more detailed, significant reports were published as late as 2003. This is a sure indication the complexity of the effort envisioned by Congress cannot be reasonably accomplished within four years. CCSP believes the approach and timeline it has outlined with the 21 Synthesis and Assessment products being released on a rolling basis and updated every four years represents an essential and prudent balance of quality and timeliness.

See comment 1.

See comment 2.

See comment 3.

See comment 4.

Recommendation 2: Develop a specific plan to address all eight of the assessment areas.

DOC/CCSP Response: DOC/CCSP agrees with this recommendation. The dissemination of the Synthesis and Assessment reports will provide a snapshot of knowledge of the environmental and socio-economic aspects of climate variability and change. We are engaging the National Academy of Sciences – National Research Council to provide advice on the relevant aspects of the Climate Change Science Program, including recommendations on areas needing further emphasis. Moreover, the lead authors of the reports will be asked to document how their efforts address one or more assessment areas of the Act as they develop their prospectuses and will have the opportunity to modify or extend their report’s coverage, if needed. We may also commission additional reports, if needed, to cover specific topics found to be insufficiently addressed.

Recommendation 3: Recommend to the interagency CCSP Committee that a summary report be prepared to integrate the findings of the 21 or more individual reports.

DOC/CCSP Response: DOC/CCSP is committed to provide policy-relevant summary information within each product. As the reports are staggered, we will consider the practicality and utility of also providing an overall summary at a single point in time.

GAO's Comments

The following are GAO's comments on the Department of Commerce letter dated April 4, 2005.

1. We revised the text to include the word "Change," as suggested.
2. We deleted the number 30, as suggested.
3. We revised the text, as suggested, replacing the word "third" with the word "other."
4. Although the Director, CCSP, stated that he agrees with our recommendation, he did not provide specific information on whether and when a specific plan will be developed to address all eight assessment areas. We continue to believe that such a plan should be developed.

(360528)

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Paul Anderson, Managing Director, AndersonP1@gao.gov (202) 512-4800
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7149
Washington, D.C. 20548

From: Cooney, Phil
To: "Eric.Burgeson@hq.doe.gov";
CC: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Perino, Dana M.;
Subject: AP Study: Greenhouse Gas Limits Affordable
Date: Friday, April 15, 2005 2:50:53 PM
Attachments:

Is DOE getting any calls on this? Did you have anything prepared -- any talkers?
Phil

Study: Greenhouse Gas Limits Affordable

27 minutes ago

 Science - AP

By *JOHN HEILPRIN, Associated Press Writer*

WASHINGTON - Mandatory limits on all U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse" gases would not significantly affect average economic growth rates across the country through 2025, the government's says.

That finding by the Energy Information Administration, an independent arm of the Energy Department, runs counter to President Bush's repeated pronouncements that limits on carbon dioxide and other gases that warm the atmosphere like a greenhouse would seriously harm the U.S. economy.

Bush has proposed ways of slowing the growth rate in U.S.-produced greenhouse gases and methods to reduce emissions of methane internationally. But he rejected U.S. participation in the Kyoto international treaty negotiated by the Clinton administration — a pact which seeks to mandate reductions in emissions.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman (news, bio, voting record), D-N.M., asked the EIA to study the possible effects of a proposal from the National Commission on Energy Policy. The commission's proposed cap would affect energy-related emissions of carbon dioxide, methane emissions from coal mines and several other gases

related to global warming.

William K. Reilly, the commission co-chairman and former head of the Environmental Protection Agency under the first President Bush, said it was an old argument that the economy could not withstand greenhouse gas reductions. He said both his commission and the EIA have now shown otherwise.

"This is a reassuring set of conclusions," he said.

EIA estimated that the cost to each U.S. household of using a market-based approach to limit greenhouse gases would be \$78 per year, from 2006 to 2025. That would reduce the gross domestic product in 2025 by about one-tenth of 1 percent, it said.

The commission also had recommended a 36 percent increase in the average fuel economy for cars and light-duty trucks between 2010 and 2015 and doubling to \$3 billion a year the budget for federal energy research and development. In addition, it called for new tax incentives for gasifying coal and building nuclear plants.

Adding those measures to the greenhouse gas plan, EIA estimated, would reduce the nation's gross domestic product in 2025 by about four-tenths of 1 percent.

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil; "Eric.Burgeson@hq.doe.gov";
CC: Holbrook, William F.; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Perino, Dana M.;
Subject: RE: AP Study: Greenhouse Gas Limits Affordable
Date: Friday, April 15, 2005 2:54:08 PM
Attachments:


Heilprin called me around noon for a quote, I emailed him and told him I would get back to him before his deadline. He obviously did not want to wait for me to comment, or he is expecting us to respond to what he just wrote and going to write a later updated version..to keep his story alive???

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, April 15, 2005 2:51 PM
To: 'Eric.Burgeson@hq.doe.gov'
Cc: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Perino, Dana M.
Subject: AP Study: Greenhouse Gas Limits Affordable

Is DOE getting any calls on this? Did you have anything prepared -- any talkers?
Phil

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27 minutes ago

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CEQ 007007

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From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil; Perino, Dana M.;
CC:
Subject: what do you think?
Date: Friday, April 15, 2005 3:20:07 PM
Attachments:

Also, I am emailing him whatever statement we decide. FYI
The question? Any reaction to this report from EIA? Its conclusion is counter to White
House thinking.

(b)(5)

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CEQ 007010

II. F. 1

E EI

**701 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20004**

facsimile transmittal

To: *Phil Cooney*
From: *Quin Shea*
Re:
Cc:

Fax: *456-2710*
Date: *4/20/2005*
Pages: *Including cover sheet*

- Urgent
- For review
- Please comment
- Please reply
- Please recycle

Notes:

- Some preliminary notes from Eric Holdsworth on the EIA assessment of the NCEP report. (Don 4/13.)
- We are taking a closer look at the report per our conversation.

001865

*Best,
Quin*

4/13

- The NCEP-specified GHG intensity targets "are not reached" and "fall short by 557 million metric tons CO₂e" (MMT CO₂e) in 2025. (As a point of reference, the current Bush voluntary climate program would yield 500 MMT CO₂e worth of reductions cumulatively by 2010) Absolute emissions continue to increase.
- The targets are not reached due to the safety-valve mechanism in the cap-and-trade program. The safety-valve price essentially acts like a carbon tax in this case since, the EIA conclusions indicate, companies would find it less expensive to buy the quantity of permits they need at the safety-valve price than to actually reduce their emissions.
- Adding these two points together, the conclusion is that the EIA analysis indicates not that a certain reduction target can be met at a low cost, but rather that a certain cost point (the safety-valve price) will be met that will yield significantly fewer reductions than required under the cap. This seems a lot like the EIA analysis of the Bingaman 10% RPS -- that companies would meet it by paying the penalty rather than building the generation.
- The EIA summary states that the AEO2005 high technology case combined with the NCEP recommendation meets the NCEP GHG intensity goal. However, EIA notes that "non-CO₂ GHGs account for a preponderant share" of the estimated reductions AND that the estimated reductions of non-CO₂ GHG emissions were developed using information and methodologies that "may result in an overstatement of the actual value of non-CO₂ abatement achieved."
- These last two points raise the question of why the US would want to enact a carbon tax (see point #2 above) when most of the reductions come from non-CO₂ GHGs. The carbon tax will not reduce CO₂ emissions which is what many activists are really seeking.
- Natural gas prices are unrealistically low (\$4.80/bcf) and the EIA analysis assumes its use declines in 2015 and 2025 "due mainly to lower demand from the building standard recommendations, and incentives for renewables, IGCC and nuclear deployments. Not sure how realistic those assumptions are (see following points).
- The report assumes at least one new nuclear plant is built, which itself may be overly optimistic. As a sector, we might be able to meet some pretty big reduction targets if new nuclear plants were allowed.
- Renewable generation is projected to increase by 23 percent through the addition of 4.4GW of capacity by 2015 and 7.1 GW by 2025 - these seem like questionable assumptions. More importantly, what is the backup generation for the renewable sources?
- IGCC plants yield 44 GW of power by 2025. The key assumption here is that 40% of those plants add carbon sequestration technology starting in 2010 and increasing 1 GW/year. Currently that technology is too expensive for companies to build with their IGCC plants. The plants AEP, Cinergy, etc. have announced will all be straight IGCC with an ability to retrofit the carbon sequestration technology when it becomes commercially viable. The use of IGCC will also be limited to areas where geologic formations allow for deep underground injection. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, without the sequestration capability there is little GHG benefit from switching to IGCC (aside from its improved burn efficiency). Seems like some pretty optimistic assumptions on such a critical issue.

II. F. 1

EEI

**701 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20004**

facsimile transmittal

To: *Phil Cooney*
From: *Quin Shea*
Re:
Cc:

Fax: *456-2710*
Date: *4/20/2005*
Pages: **Including cover sheet**

- Urgent
- For review
- Please comment
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Quin*

4/13

- The NCEP-specified GHG intensity targets "are not reached" and "fall short by 557 million metric tons CO₂e" (MMT CO₂e) in 2025. (As a point of reference, the current Bush voluntary climate program would yield 500 MMT CO₂e worth of reductions cumulatively by 2010) Absolute emissions continue to increase.
- The targets are not reached due to the safety-valve mechanism in the cap-and-trade program. The safety-valve price essentially acts like a carbon tax in this case since, the EIA conclusions indicate, companies would find it less expensive to buy the quantity of permits they need at the safety-valve price than to actually reduce their emissions.
- Adding these two points together, the conclusion is that the EIA analysis indicates not that a certain reduction target can be met at a low cost, but rather that a certain cost point (the safety-valve price) will be met that will yield significantly fewer reductions than required under the cap. This seems a lot like the EIA analysis of the Bingaman 10% RPS -- that companies would meet it by paying the penalty rather than building the generation.
- The EIA summary states that the AEO2005 high technology case combined with the NCEP recommendation meets the NCEP GHG intensity goal. However, EIA notes that "non-CO₂ GHGs account for a preponderant share" of the estimated reductions AND that the estimated reductions of non-CO₂ GHG emissions were developed using information and methodologies that "may result in an overstatement of the actual value of non-CO₂ abatement achieved."
- These last two points raise the question of why the US would want to enact a carbon tax (see point #2 above) when most of the reductions come from non-CO₂ GHGs. The carbon tax will not reduce CO₂ emissions which is what many activists are really seeking.
- Natural gas prices are unrealistically low (\$4.80/bcf) and the EIA analysis assumes its use declines in 2015 and 2025 "due mainly to lower demand from the building standard recommendations, and incentives for renewables, IGCC and nuclear deployments. Not sure how realistic those assumptions are (see following points).
- The report assumes at least one new nuclear plant is built, which itself may be overly optimistic. As a sector, we might be able to meet some pretty big reduction targets if new nuclear plants were allowed.
- Renewable generation is projected to increase by 23 percent through the addition of 4.4GW of capacity by 2015 and 7.1 GW by 2025 - these seem like questionable assumptions. More importantly, what is the backup generation for the renewable sources?
- IGCC plants yield 44 GW of power by 2025. The key assumption here is that 40% of those plants add carbon sequestration technology starting in 2010 and increasing 1 GW/year. Currently that technology is too expensive for companies to build with their IGCC plants. The plants AEP, Cinergy, etc. have announced will all be straight IGCC with an ability to retrofit the carbon sequestration technology when it becomes commercially viable. The use of IGCC will also be limited to areas where geologic formations allow for deep underground injection. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, without the sequestration capability there is little GHG benefit from switching to IGCC (aside from its improved burn efficiency). Seems like some pretty optimistic assumptions on such a critical issue.

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele
M.;
CC:
Subject: Re: My daily wrap -
Date: Thursday, April 21, 2005 10:02:22 PM
Attachments:

Bill, you worked your... Off today and you have been so productive and excellent. I really am impressed and appreciate it. Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
CC: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu Apr 21 21:16:01 2005
Subject: My daily wrap -

Whew!

(just kidding)

Jim spoke with the WSJ this morning from the car on the way to a meeting. Said it went fine, but he'd like to follow up with the guy later.

Candace at PBS NOW called me for fact-checking on her climate story. Glad she did. She tried to say that the President's climate change initiative was a \$4.5 billion initiative. She was only using the FY03 budget number because she said that was the budget the President referred to at the time of the speech. (Wow, see what we get here sometimes?) I explained to her that there's a lot more to it than that, and that over time our budgets have increased for climate science and tech programs. The budgets have included around \$6 billion (\$5.8 billion give or take some) the past couple of years. Sounded like she got it, but maybe she just wanted to get me off the phone. I referred her back to the CC fact

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sheet, and suggested she touch base with NOAA and OSTP for any additional background info.

Heilprin and mercury (CRS study). Heilprin called us after he called Rich Hood. Hood wasn't around or something. I referred him back to EPA and gave him Lisa's number. It was an EPA reg and EPA can handle those calls. They put Wehrum on. Interesting lead, but kind of downhill from there.

We've got a letter to the editor in the can for the Winston-Salem Journal. Jim's got my latest draft now, and I'd like to submit it tonight or first thing in the morning.

Other than that, it was all day on the speech with fact-checking and staffing, as well as our event fact sheet. The wetlands stuff went out to our group, and I bailed on the PEYA event because I didn't have time to go. Apparently it went very well. Was inside because of rain.

At this point, I'll be in the office tomorrow. The Smoky park guys were concerned about my not having enough time to drive from Knoxville, so I canceled that flight but still have the return in case I somehow get on AF1.

Thanks!

- Bill

Cooney, Phil

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 8:02 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Holbrook, William F.
Cc: Connaughton, James
Subject: nyt revkin

The New York Times
nytimes.com

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April 22, 2005

Climate Research Faulted Over Missing Components

By ANDREW C. REVKIN

The Bush administration's program to study climate change lacks a major component required by law, according to Congressional investigators. The program fails to include periodic assessments of how rising temperatures may affect people and the environment.

The investigators, from the Government Accountability Office, conclude in a report to be released today that none of the 21 studies of climate change that the administration plans to publish by September 2007 explicitly address the potential effects in eight areas specified by a 1990 law, the Global Change Research Act. The areas include agriculture, energy, water resources and biological diversity.

Without such an assessment, the accountability office said, "it may be difficult for the Congress and others to use this information effectively as the basis for making decisions on climate policy."

The investigators also said the program was behind schedule, with just one report on track out of nine that are to be published by next September. The 1990 law requires a report to Congress every four years on the consequences of climate change.

The report was given to The New York Times by Congressional staff members.

Dr. James R. Mahoney, the Commerce Department official in charge of climate research, said yesterday that he would not comment on the report because he had not seen the final version.

In written comments to the Congressional investigators, however, Dr. Mahoney defended the program, saying government climate reports would include information on the potential effects on humans and nature. He added that the National Academy of Sciences would be consulted to ensure that the reports were adequate.

"We may commission additional reports, if needed, to cover specific topics found to be

insufficiently addressed," Dr. Mahoney told the accountability office.

Addressing the delays, he noted that it took 10 years from enactment of the law in the first Bush administration for the Clinton administration to complete the first assessment. It was published in 2000.

"This is a sure indication the complexity of the effort envisioned by Congress cannot be reasonably accomplished within four years," he wrote, adding that the schedule of the coming series of reports represented "an essential and prudent balance of quality and timeliness."

The G.A.O. report was requested by Senators John Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, and John McCain, Republican of Arizona. Mr. McCain, who supported President Bush's re-election, has criticized his policies on climate change.

Mr. Bush opposes mandatory restrictions on smokestack and tailpipe gases, which many climate scientists link to global warming, saying the science pointing to the risks remains uncertain.

Other Republicans have broken ranks with Mr. Bush on the climate since his re-election. In remarks at the Brookings Institution in February, Senator Chuck Hagel, Republican of Nebraska, said although the administration had been right to reject the Kyoto Protocol, the climate treaty embraced by almost all other industrial powers, it had never offered a coherent alternative.

"We have been out of the game for four years," Mr. Hagel said. "That's dangerous. It's irresponsible."

Mr. Bush began reorganizing climate research in 2001, focusing on the uncertainties about the relationship between rising global temperatures and rising concentrations of heat-trapping emissions. His critics, including some scientists and former senior officials in the climate program, say the shift in focus was meant to distract attention from the broad scientific consensus that humans have caused most of the new global warming.

Rick S. Piltz, who resigned last month after 10 years in the Global Change Research Program, which coordinates climate work, said that Dr. Mahoney had good intentions, but that the program had been changed so that worrisome findings did not emerge that could increase pressure to curb emissions.

The first national assessment of potential impacts of climate change under the global change law projected a host of potential problems in the United States if emissions and climate trends persisted.

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Cooney, Phil

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 8:42 AM
To: 'Jennifer.Sprague@noaa.gov'; 'Danderson@doc.gov'; 'Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov'
Subject: FW: revkin article on cliamte -- NYT -- draft talkers

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 8:41 AM
To: Perino, Dana M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Cc: Holbrook, William F.; Hopkins, Robert; Peacock, Marcus; Olsen, Kathie L.; Marburger, John H.; James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov
Subject: RE: revkin article on cliamte -- NYT -- draft talkers

DELIBERATIVE



From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 7:59 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Cc: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: revkin article

could i pls get a couple of very brief points to respond to any questions on this?

Cooney, Phil

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
 Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 9:25 AM
 To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; CIsrael@DOC.GOV
 Cc: Scott Rayder; James R. Mahoney Ph.D.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; danderson@DOC.GOV
 Subject: GAO Response and TPs- NYT Piece
 Attachments: GAO Response.pdf; GAO TPs_22Apr.doc

Attached are the talking points and the response to the GAO inquiry.

Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
 Technical Chief of Staff
 Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 For Oceans and Atmosphere
 HCHB/Room 5804
 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
 202-482-3567 (DOC)
 202-482-6318 (Fax)

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 10:20 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Cc: James R. Mahoney Ph.D.
Subject: [Fwd: RE: COMMENTS ON GAO RESPONSE - DUE NOON, 3/28]
Phil,

I just wanted to remind of your initial input to our GAO reponse. Please note that we did not circulate this any further (to CCSP Principals) at the time of review.

Ahsha

----- Original Message -----

Subject:RE: COMMENTS ON GAO RESPONSE - DUE NOON, 3/28
Date:Mon, 28 Mar 2005 10:35:53 -0500
From:Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan.J.Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>
To:Ahsha Tribble <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>, James R. Mahoney Ph.D. <James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov>
CC:Cooney, Phil <Phil.Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>, Olsen, Kathie L. <Kathie.L.Olsen@ostp.eop.gov>, Halpern, David <David.Halpern@ostp.eop.gov>, Wuchte, Erin <Erin.Wuchte@omb.eop.gov>, Schwab, Margo <Margo.Schwab@omb.eop.gov>

Ahsha - please find attached my comments on the background and Q&As on the CCSP response to the GAO report, which should be also reflected in the 2-page formal response as well (given that they use the same materials). Please call or write with any questions. Thanks, Bryan

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2005 4:00 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Olsen, Kathie L.; Halpern, David; Wuchte, Erin; Schwab, Margo
Cc: James R. Mahoney Ph.D.
Subject: COMMETNS ON GAO RESPONSE - DUE NOON, 3/28

Good afternoon,

We are on a very short time schedule to respond to the GAO Draft Report on the climate change assessment. I have attached the following documents for your review:

- 1) Response to GAO, 2-pages (**need comments by noon, Monday, 3/28**)
- 2) Background and Q&As on GAO report (send comments, as needed)
- 3) GAO Draft Report: *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Submit Assessment When Required and Needs Well-Developed Plan to Meet Content Requirements*

If you have any questions, please call me at 202-482-5920 or 202-997-5384 (cell). Thank you in advance. Have a great weekend.

Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.

003091

Technical Chief of Staff
Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
For Oceans and Atmosphere
HCHB/Room 5804
14th & Constitution Ave, NW
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CCSP Workshop Announcement

From: James R. Mahoney [James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 11:37 AM
To: Olsen, Kathie L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cooney, Phil; Schwab, Margo
Cc: Ahsha Tribble; Jennifer Sprague; Mary Glackin
Subject: CCSP Workshop Announcement

To all -

The CCSP workshop planning committee, chaired by Mary Glackin, has been actively developing the plans for the CCSP workshop to be held in November here in the Washington area. We have been through several rounds of drafting and revising the initial public announcement for the workshop, which we hope to disseminate early next week.

I attach the announcement text, and I welcome your comments and suggestions.

Jim

Climate Change Assessment Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline GAO-05-338R April 14 20

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 11:57 AM
To: James R. Mahoney
Subject: RE: Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline, GAO-05-338R, April 14, 2005

Thank you for your mid-morning message -- all is ok at our end and I appreciate your expedited assistance this morning. Am in way too many meetings today, so hard to catch. Again thanks Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: James R. Mahoney [mailto:James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 11:51 AM
To: Nick Sundt
Cc: Richard Moss; Peter Schultz; Ahsha Tribble; Kent Laborde; Jennifer Sprague; Olsen, Kathie L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cooney, Phil; Schwab, Margo; Scott Rayder; Conrad C Lautenbacher
Subject: Re: Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline, GAO-05-338R, April 14, 2005

Nick - Now that the document is public on the GAO site, please go ahead and establish the link on the climatescience.gov web site, as we have planned.

Also, Jennifer Sprague, please coordinate with Ahsha Tribble and assure that the availability of this GAO document on the CCSP web site is communicated within DOC and NOAA as appropriate.

Jim Mahoney

Nick Sundt wrote:

>Jim:
>Let me know if/when link should be posted to this from our web sites.
>Nick
>
>*****
>
>Document Available online at GAO at:
><http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05338r.pdf>
>
>*****
>GAO Abstract:
>
>Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting
>Deadline, GAO-05-338R, April 14, 2005 PDF
>
>
>For many years, scientists have observed a warming trend in the earth's
>climate and have projected additional changes in the coming decades,
>with potential implications for human society. To provide for the
>development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated U.S.
>research program that will assist the nation and the world in
>understanding, assessing, predicting, and responding to such changes,
>the Congress, in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (act), required
>the administration to, among other things, prepare a national global
>change research plan, a summary of the achievements and expenditures in
>the area of federal climate change research, and a scientific
>assessment. The scientific assessment is to be prepared at least every
>4 years and is to: (1) integrate, evaluate, and interpret research
>findings on climate change of the Global Change Research Program
>(implemented under the Global Change Research Plan) and scientific
>uncertainties associated with such findings; (2) analyze the effects of
>global change on the natural environment, human health and welfare, and

Climate Change Assessment Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline GAO-05-338R April 14 20

- >other specified areas; and (3) analyze current trends in global change
- >and project major trends for the next 25 to 100 years. In 2002, the
- >President announced the creation of the interagency Climate Change
- >Science Program
- >(CCSP) to coordinate and direct U.S. research efforts in the area of
- >climate change. CCSP is now responsible for producing and submitting
- >the climate change assessment and is led by the Assistant Secretary for
- >Oceans and Atmosphere at the Department of Commerce. In July 2003,
- >CCSP's strategic plan was transmitted to the Congress. The strategic
- >plan contained a schedule for preparing the next assessment by
- >publishing 21 reports, each focusing on a specific topic. Congress
- >asked us to evaluate the extent to which CCSP's planned assessment
- >meets the requirements of the act regarding the timing and content of such an
- assessment.

- >
- >CCSP did not submit a scientific assessment in November 2004, 4 years
- >after the previous assessment, as required by the act. Instead, CCSP's
- >July 2003 schedule called for issuing 21 shorter reports between 2005 and 2007.
- >According to that schedule, the first 9 reports are due on or before
- >September 30, 2005, and the other 12 are due on or before September 30,
- >2007. Thus, by the time the last of these reports is published, about 7
- >years will have elapsed since the publication of the 2000
- >report--nearly twice the interval specified in the act. Further, the
- >CCSP Director told us that he was not certain that even the first 9
- >reports would be published in accordance with this planned schedule. It
- >is unclear how the 21 reports proposed in CCSP's July 2003 strategic
- >plan will address all three of the components of the assessment
- >required under the act. The planned report topics generally appear to
- >focus on either of these components: (1) the evaluation and
- >interpretation of research findings on climate change and associated
- >scientific uncertainties or (2) the analysis of current trends in
- >global change and projection of major trends. However, CCSP has no
- >comparable explicit plan for addressing the other major required
- >component, assessing the effects of global change on the eight areas
- >enumerated in the
- >act: the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use,
- >land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare,
- >human social systems, and biological diversity.

- >
- >Subject Terms

- >
- >Atmospheric research
- >Climate statistics
- >Earth sciences research
- >Environment evaluation
- >Environmental monitoring
- >Environmental research
- >Federal law
- >Meteorological research
- >Reporting requirements
- >Research programs
- >Strategic planning
- >Climate Change Science Program
- >U.S. Global Change Research Program

- >
- >

RE CCSP Workshop Announcement

From: James R. Mahoney [James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 12:17 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Re: CCSP Workshop Announcement

Thanks, Bryan. I will include your revisions. Jim

Hannegan, Bryan J. wrote:

>Jim -- very few comments; looks good to me. See attached. Many thanks,
>Bryan

>
>-----Original Message-----

>From: James R. Mahoney [mailto:James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
>Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 11:37 AM
>To: Olsen, Kathie L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cooney, Phil; Schwab, Margo
>Cc: Ahsha Tribble; Jennifer Sprague; Mary Glackin
>Subject: CCSP Workshop Announcement

>
>To all -

>
>The CCSP workshop planning committee, chaired by Mary Glackin, has been
>actively developing the plans for the CCSP workshop to be held in
>November here in the Washington area. We have been through several
>rounds of drafting and revising the initial public announcement for the
>workshop, which we hope to disseminate early next week.

>
>I attach the announcement text, and I welcome your comments and
>suggestions.

>
>Jim

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>
>
>

climate GAO NYT story

From: Jordan St. John [Jordan.St.John@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 2:53 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: climate GAO NYT story

Bill,

We got a call from Elizabeth Shogren of NPR following up on Andy Revkin's NYT article on Climate Research GAO report. She says it's a minor piece, less than a minute, didn't want to talk to anyone, but asked for a clarification.

Here's her question and our answer. I've spoken to Bob Hopkins on this so he is aware of what's going on.

NPR Inquiry

Elizabeth Shogren is looking for clarification on the following: The GAO report concludes that the Administration is deficient on assessing the research on the topics specified in the 1990 GCRA. The NYT piece suggests that the Administration is failing to conduct the research on topics specified in the 1990 GCRA. Which one is correct?

During the development of the final CCSP Strategic Plan, the Administration identified 21 Synthesis and Assessment products to cover the full range of the five CCSP goals and to provide a "snapshot" of knowledge concerning the environmental and socio-economic aspects of climate variability and change. The topics addressed in the 21 products represent a partial subset of the types of climate change research that is being conducted by the 13 federal CCSP agencies.

CCSP reports on research plans and programs (in the annual Our Changing Planet) on seven research elements: Atmospheric Composition, Climate Variability and Change, Global Water Cycle, Land-Use/Land Cover Change, Global Carbon Cycle, Ecosystems, and Human Contributions and Responses. This illustrates the breadth of research areas addressed by CCSP beyond what is covered by the 21 S&A products.

As for the assessments complying with the 1990 GCRA, we are engaging the National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council to provide advice on the relevant aspects of the Climate Change Science Program, including recommendations on areas that need further emphasis.

Moreover, the lead authors of the reports will be asked to document how their efforts address one or more assessment areas of the Act as they develop their prospectuses and will have the opportunity to modify or extend their report's coverage, if needed. We may also commission additional reports, if needed, to cover specific topics that are found to be insufficiently addressed.

Jordan

FW climate GAO NYT story
From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 2:58 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: FW: climate GAO NYT story

-----Original Message-----
From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 2:58 PM
To: 'jordan.st.john@noaa.gov'
Subject: Re: climate GAO NYT story

Thanks!

-----Original Message-----
From: Jordan St.John <Jordan.St.John@noaa.gov>
To: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Fri Apr 22 14:52:37 2005
Subject: climate GAO NYT story

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Jordan

FW climate GAO NYT story

Cooney, Phil

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 2:58 PM
To: 'jordan.st.john@noaa.gov'
Subject: Re: climate GAO NYT story

Thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Jordan St.John <Jordan.St.John@noaa.gov>
To: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Fri Apr 22 14:52:37 2005
Subject: climate GAO NYT story

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Jordan

001836

II F.13

Cooney, Phil

From: Gruenspecht, Howard [Howard.Gruenspecht@eia.doe.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 25, 2005 11:32 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Cc: Dixon, Robert K.; Conti, John
Subject: RE: OECD Draft Environmental Performance Review of the United States

Attachments: QA_CEQ.doc; UNFCCC goal evaluationV4.xls



QA_CEQ.doc (36 KB)



UNFCCC goal evaluationV4.xls (...)

The attachments provide EIA input on your inquiry. Let me or John Conti know if you have any questions.

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil [mailto:Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 25, 2005 9:37 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Howard.Gruenspecht@eia.doe.gov
Cc: Connaughton, James; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Blank, Gary D.; Dixon, Robert K.
Subject: RE: OECD Draft Environmental Performance Review of the United States

Howard, any progress on this request? Thanks Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Thursday, April 14, 2005 9:54 AM
To: 'Howard.Gruenspecht@eia.doe.gov'
Cc: Connaughton, James; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Blank, Gary D.
Subject: FW: OECD Draft Environmental Performance Review of the United States

Howard,

Attached is a draft report from the OECD on US environmental policies and performance. We need your help in providing a USG response to the draft.

001864

reductions
needed to meet the President's goal. Will you prepare several
paragraphs
explaining that point?

Thanks Phil Cooney 456-6531

By 10:05 AM, 2005

-----Original Message-----

From: Connaughton, James
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2005 8:06 AM
To: Catanzaro, Michael J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Cauthen, Khary I.;
Cooney, Phil;
Onley, Kameran L.; Anderson, David R.
Cc: Rice, Queseane R.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hunter, Roszell; Dixon, Robert
K.
Subject: FW: OECD Draft Environmental Performance Review of the United
States

CEQ gang: Please review.

Faryar: This is FYI

Queseane, can you print a copy for me?

-----Original Message-----

From: Baker, Madeleine M.
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 5:55 PM
To: Connaughton, James
Subject: FW: OECD Draft Environmental Performance Review of the United
States

-----Original Message-----

From: Huffman.Linda@epamail.epa.gov
[mailto:Huffman.Linda@epamail.epa.gov] On
Behalf Of Ayres.Judith@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2005 5:43 PM
To: Baker, Madeleine M.
Cc: Dixon, Robert K.; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: OECD Draft Environmental Performance Review of the United
States

Note for Jim Connaughton:

Jim,

Further to my memo of March 15, 2005, attached is the OECD draft

Climate Institute
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

April 25, 2005

Mr. Daniel A. Reifsnyder
Office Director
Office of Global Change (Room 4330)
c/o Mr. Graham M. Pugh
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington DC 20520

Re: Public Input in response to Public Notice 5041, Preparation of Fourth U.S. Climate Action Report

Dear Mr. Reifsnyder:

In preparing the *Fourth U.S. Climate Action Report*, important decisions made in the preparation of the *U.S. Climate Action Report 2002* should again be made, particularly as they relate to Chapter VI on "Vulnerability Assessment, Climate Change Impacts, and Adaptation Measures."

First, it needs to be recognized, as it was for all of the preceding action reports, that the purpose of this report is not to actually conduct a new assessment with all of the necessary technical review that would be essential to ensure its credibility. Rather, the purpose of this chapter should continue to be to summarize the most important results of the major comprehensive assessments that have been completed after having gone through their own extensive peer review, a point frequently raised by the Administration as necessary and with which the last Administration and I also concurred.

For the *U.S. Climate Action Report 2002*, primary reliance was placed on the U.S. National Assessment (which went through an extensive four-stage peer and public review that exceeded the requirements of the OMB requirements that have been distributed since that report came out), the North America chapter of the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC (which carried out its own evaluation of the results of the U.S. National Assessment that it drew upon), and the 2001 report of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences that was requested by the Administration to evaluate the IPCC report and the National Assessment. Interestingly, even if suggestions have been made about limitations in or how to improve these assessments (and do note that such criticisms have been extensively responded to in the peer-reviewed literature), none of these reports has yet been superseded by later assessments, and so their results must necessarily be viewed as still the established consensus of the scientific community regarding impacts across all areas and the entire United States.

Since the publication of the *U.S. Climate Action Report 2002*, however, two important major assessments have been completed that should be drawn upon for additional information and detail about particular aspects of the issue. These are:

1. The *Arctic Climate Impacts Assessment* that was completed in 2004 and was carried out under the auspices of the Arctic Council with U.S. participation and leadership. This report provides extensive additional information about recent and projected climate change in the high latitudes, and also about how changes in the Arctic are likely to affect the rest of the globe; and
2. The *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*, which reports more broadly about the deteriorating state of the world's ecosystems and the services that are drawn from them.

The problems with trying to update one part of any of these assessments with the results of a study by any particular author include unbalancing the summary of findings if all sections are not so updated, and the need when updating is done to be sure to include all aspects and findings about a particular point so as to ensure that full balance is accorded. In addition, any substantial changes would necessitate a multi-stage and more extensive peer review than is allowed for in the preparation of the *Fourth U.S. Climate Action Report*.

The second important decision made in the preparation of the *U.S. Climate Action Report 2002* was to use the indications of likelihood that were provided in the various assessments through use of the special lexicons that had been developed. The lexicon used was modified from that of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change by the National Assessment Synthesis Team based on comments received during the public review process, in particular a comment from Mr. Phil Cooney representing the views of the American Petroleum Institute.

In that there is not adequate space for Chapter VI to cover all possible vulnerabilities, impacts, and adaptation measures, the decision was made to only include those that were deemed either likely or very likely to occur, leaving discussion of those that were possible or unlikely to be discussed in the referenced assessments. This approach went through initial review across the agencies, including by Mr. Phil Cooney in his role with the Council on Environmental Quality, and through the public review. It use was questioned by DOI in the interagency review process of this chapter, suggesting that potential impacts were all so uncertain that the words "may result" (or their equivalent) should be used and that no indication of relative likelihood should be provided. Dr. Harlan Watson of the State Department convened a meeting to consider this particular point, and, after extensive discussion, finally resolved that the lexicon-based approach was the only objective basis for deciding what impacts should or should not be included as a very great many impacts "may" occur, ranging from those with a very low to very high likelihood. Thus, without an objective basis for excluding the low likelihood possibilities, the chapter would need to include such possible impacts as the rapid collapse of the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, the sudden stopping of the ocean's thermohaline circulation and an ice age sweeping over Europe, and the sudden collapse of tropical and mid-latitude ecosystems.

As a reading of Chapter 6 in the *U.S. Climate Action Report 2002* will indicate, the focus in the chapter is on the most plausible and best established of the prospective impacts. Because of this

focus on what was well-established rather than speculative, the chapter was approved by all the agencies participating in the final review process, and, when asked about the impacts in the July 2002 Senate hearing, Dr. James Connaughton, director of the CEQ, was able to quite properly reply, as I recall, that all of the potential impacts and science in the report were “well-established.”

As I hope these comments have made clear, great care and thought went into determining how best to prepare this chapter so that it would provide the best and most defensible understanding of climate change vulnerability, impacts and potential adaptation. I would suggest, therefore, that these two decisions about how to prepare the chapter should be applied in preparation of the *Fourth U.S. Climate Action Report* in order for it to gain widest acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael MacCracken". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Michael C. MacCracken
Chief Scientist for Climate Change Programs
Climate Institute
Washington DC
Email: mmaccrac@comcast.net
Tel. 202-547-0104 or 301-564-4255

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 9:25 PM
To: Perino, Dana M.; Peacock, Marcus
Cc: Neusner, Noam M.
Subject: RE: FYI: 3 Greensire articles on Nasa/climate -- objections are in reference to FY 06 budget request

Lawmakers investigate cuts to NASA research programs

CLIMATE CHANGE

E&E Daily
04/25/2005

Brian Stempeck, *E&E Daily* senior reporter

A House Science Committee panel this week will examine how NASA's push for more space exploration could affect the agency's earth sciences division, which is responsible for climate change research and other activities.

With President Bush's proposals to send missions to both the moon and Mars, other divisions of NASA are seeing budget cuts. And cost overruns on existing space shuttle missions are "really eating into other parts of NASA," explained a Science Committee staff member.

The White House budget requests for the earth sciences division have declined significantly in the past three years, from a \$1.55 billion request in fiscal year 2004 to a \$1.37 billion request for FY '06, the staffer said.

"The general sense is that NASA funding for earth sciences is getting reduced at a fairly alarming rate," the staffer said.

Lawmakers will also consider a report due out this week from the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council, which will examine the state of NASA research on efforts such as climate change and oceans.

The Science Committee hearing comes as a separate federal agency came under fire last week for failing to produce required climate studies. Climate research at the Commerce Department has not addressed the effect of rising temperatures on eight areas specified under a 1990 law, according to a Government Accountability Office report released last week.

The Global Change Research Act mandates study of the impact of climate change on agriculture, energy, water resources, biological diversity and other areas. But none of those topics have been addressed in 21 studies that the Bush administration plans to publish by September 2007, the GAO report found (*Greenwire*, April 22).

Schedule: The hearing is scheduled for 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 28, in 2318 Rayburn.

Witnesses: Alphonso Diaz, associate administrator for the science mission directorate, NASA; Berrien Moore, director, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space, University of New Hampshire; Marcia McNutt, president and chief executive officer, Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute; and Sean Solomon, director, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

004115

CEQ 007050

Critics say new accounting rule, exploration emphasis have hurt NASA science

CLIMATE CHANGE

Greenwire

03/22/2005

NASA's scientific programs, including many dealing with climate change, are suffering under new accounting rules and the Bush administration's emphasis on sending people to the moon and Mars, agency critics said this week.

One cancelled project, originally scheduled for this summer, would have used high-altitude **NASA** aircraft to measure the movement of water vapor, soot and other particulate matter. The research is critical to understanding climate change, said study director James Wilson of the University of Denver.

Wilson's research fell victim to new "full-cost accounting" rules, by which **NASA** personnel and facilities are now funded through programs that use them, rather than as separate entities. Despite a planned 2.4 percent increase in **NASA's budget** for next year, the agency has not allocated enough money in some cases to ensure stable funding of facilities and personnel, critics have said.

And rules now allow agency officials to shift money more easily to the shuttle and space station programs. "Those firewalls are coming down, and that's a cause for concern," said Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.), chairman of the House Committee on Science.

In an editorial in the current issue of *Science*, editor Donald Kennedy writes: "Something major is happening with a redistribution of **NASA's** resources away from science."

Robert Kirshner, a Harvard astronomy professor and the president of the American Astronomical Society, said the new accounting rules do not apply in all cases. "They don't charge trips to the space station in the new way," he said. "I would say the space station has very few uses we could think of has produced almost nothing for physical science."

NASA spokeswoman Sarah Keegan defended the agency's new rules and emphasis. Planning proposed human missions to the moon and Mars "in some cases means a reconfiguration of priorities," she said (Cornelia Dean, *New York Times*, March 21).

Rising sea levels from Antarctic thaw could imperil La. coast, scientists say

Increasing rates of Antarctic thaw could cause sea levels to rise faster than predicted over the next century, threatening much of Louisiana's low-lying coastal regions, including New Orleans, climatologists said this week.

According to recent estimates, melting glacial and polar ice could increase global sea levels 2 to 3 feet by 2100. Antarctic ice is flowing into water four to six times faster than it did 10 years ago, climatologists said.

Louisiana State University scientists said the Antarctic ice changes could overwhelm current efforts to repair the state's wetland areas -- including the Louisiana Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration plan now before Congress.

"Can we get our coast to withstand up to 31 inches in 100 years?" asked LSU's Robert Twilley. "That's a critical assumption for our entire program, and if these new reports don't put that on our radar screen, then we're making a fatal mistake in our planning process" (Mark Schleifstein, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, March 21). --LM

CEQ 007051

Bush budget plan hurts key research initiatives, scientists say

SCIENCE

Greenwire

02/21/2005

Andrew Freedman, *Greenwire* reporter

President Bush's proposed fiscal year 2006 **budget** could hinder basic scientific research, particularly in the administration's cross-cutting climate program, according to scientists who discussed the plan Sunday at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting in Washington.

Bush is proposing \$132.3 billion for research and development -- 0.6 percent above this year's level, but below the 2 percent increase that would keep pace with inflation, AAAS says. And the administration's focus on homeland security and space exploration would leave less money for other programs, including **NASA's** earth science activities, the association says.

In its analysis AAAS says that environmental research and development would see across-the-board cuts -- including an 11.2 percent cut for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and a 4.6 percent cut for the U.S. Geological Survey. Most NOAA cuts would be derived from congressional earmarks, leaving the agency's research programs flat or slightly below fiscal 2005 funding levels.

The National Science Foundation (NSF), after a cut in its **budget** in 2005, would see an increase of 2.7 percent to \$4.2 billion in research and development funds. However, AAAS says, most of the increase would go to NSF facilities, causing the average research grant to shrink for the second consecutive year.

"We've given up hope that NSF is on a doubling **budget**," said Rosina Bierbaum, dean of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment and former acting director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Bierbaum said the administration's **budget** could disrupt the "science pipeline" by cutting funding for graduate student research. "I think graduate student funding will be very much slashed," she said. She said such cuts would contradict the recommendations of the Council on Competitiveness that called for greater support of research and graduate student training.

Bierbaum criticized reductions in the administration's cross-cutting Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), an interagency program aimed at reducing uncertainties in climate change science. The **budget** request calls for \$1.9 billion for the program, a 1.4 percent decrease from last year.

The CCSP science plan calls for nearly two-dozen reports on climate change, ranging from "re-analyses" of historical climate data to a study of the North American carbon **budget**. A federal advisory panel called for increases in CCSP funding to keep pace with the group's expansive scope, but Bierbaum said the **budget** request shows no signs of heeding that advice. In particular, she said the **budget** would hurt some small but vital climate programs, such as a NOAA climate reference network that helps scientists determine surface temperature anomalies.

A key issue, Bierbaum said, is that much of the climate funding is not being directed at areas identified as key uncertainties by the 2000 National Assessment on Climate Change and other scientific panels. Such areas that had been highlighted as requiring further examination include whether climate change is affecting the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, finding regional signals of climate change, and investigating how multiple stresses act upon ecosystems. She said CCSP funding has declined in 1997 dollars relative to its previous incarnation, the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

Robert Watson, chief scientist for the World Bank and former chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

CEQ 007052

Change, said it is hypocritical for the U.S. government to emphasize the uncertainties in climate change science when discussing climate policy while at the same time not investing more in reducing those uncertainties.

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 8:28 PM
To: Peacock, Marcus; Cooney, Phil
Cc: Neusner, Noam M.
Subject: FW: Memo from John H. Marburger, Director, OSTP: April 27, 2005, Release of NAS Reports

Hi, Marcus, Phil, Noam -- Bryan tried to help me answer Scott's question below -- does this square with what you know?

-----Original Message-----

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 8:22 PM
To: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: RE: Memo from John H. Marburger, Director, OSTP: April 27, 2005, Release of NAS Reports

The concern is that NASA's focus on Moon-Mars will force budget cuts in the other NASA science programs that support Earth Science (and the Global Earth Observing System). We have not done anything like that in the FY06 budget, but there is concern among the community that we will do so in future years, particularly since the discretionary "firewall" between spaceflight and science has been dropped (by us? by Congress? I don't know -- ask OMB)

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 8:09 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: FW: Memo from John H. Marburger, Director, OSTP: April 27, 2005, Release of NAS Reports

sorry - last one of the night - was this just a matter of moving money around, not cutting?

-----Original Message-----

From: McClellan, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 7:13 PM
To: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: FW: Memo from John H. Marburger, Director, OSTP: April 27, 2005, Release of NAS Reports

what's the last part of this mean? did we propose cutting such funding?

From: Epperson, Dawn
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 6:31 PM
To: Card, Andrew H.; West, Christal R.
Cc: Bolten, Joshua B.; Hubbard, Allan B.; Gerson, Michael J.; Wolff, Candida P.; Kavanaugh, Brett M.; Libby, Lewis; Rove, Karl C.; Allen, Claude A.; Connaughton, James; Jackson, Barry S.; Hennessey, Keith; Smith, Heidi M.; McClellan, Scott; Ritacco, Krista L.; Kyle2, Ross M.; Weinstein, Jared B.; Campbell, Sarah; Kropp, Emily L.; Kratovil, Lindley; Heishman, Jane C.; Goergen, Barbara J.; Rice, Quesean R.; Williams, Alice H.; Bartlett, Dan; Cooney, Phil; Perino, Dana M.; Dale, Shana L.; Marburger, John H.; Peacock, Marcus; Graham, John; Miers, Harriet; Hadley, Stephen; Ingwell, Carmen M.; Olsen, Kathie L.; Russell, Richard M.; Hook, Brian H.; Townsend, Frances F.; Gerdelman, Sue H.; Silverberg, Kristen; Cushman, Cameron; Devenish, Nicolle; Violette, Aimee E.; Roebke, Heather M.; Holbrook, William F.; Hughes, Taylor A.; Duffy, Trent D.; Fairweather, Robert S.; Weatherly, Mark A.; Arbuckle, Donald R.; Epperson, Dawn
Subject: Memo from John H. Marburger, Director, OSTP: April 27, 2005, Release of NAS Reports

April 26, 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW H. CARD, JR.

FROM: JOHN H. MARBURGER, III

SUBJECT: Earth Sciences and Applications from Space: a Community Assessment and Strategy for the Future

At 4 PM tomorrow, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) will release an interim report of their 2-year study, *Earth Sciences and Applications from Space: a Community Assessment and Strategy for the Future*. There will be no press events or press release. However, several major newspapers, including the Washington Post and the Houston Chronicle, have requested copies.

This study is sponsored by NASA, NOAA, USGS. Among the key tasks in the charge to the NAS Committee on Earth Science and Applications from Space are the requests to:

- Develop a consensus on the top-level scientific questions that should provide the focus for Earth and environmental observations in the period 2005-2015; and
- Develop a prioritized list of recommended space programs, missions, and supporting activities to address these questions.

The committee's final report is expected in late 2006. The purpose of this brief interim report, which was requested by the sponsors and by members of congressional staff, is to provide an early indication of urgent, near-term issues that require attention prior to publication of the committee's final report.

The issues most likely of interest to the press are stated in the report's Executive Summary:

- "recent changes in federal support for Earth observation programs is alarming...At NASA, the vitality of Earth science and application programs has been placed at substantial risk by a rapidly shrinking budget (that) appears to be the result of new obligations to support the Administration's vision for space exploration."
- "This change in priorities jeopardizes NASA's ability to fulfill its obligations in other important presidential initiatives, such as the Climate Change Research Initiative..."

Members of study committee will be briefing the House Science Committee on Thursday, April 28.

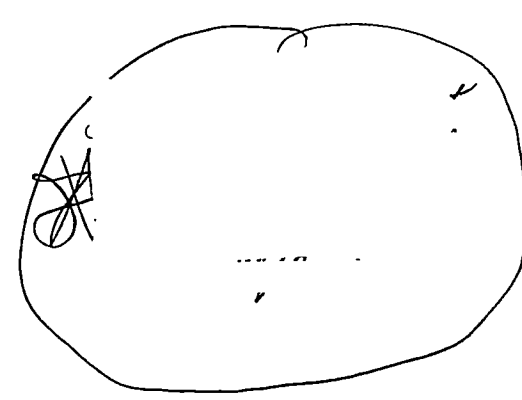
AGENDA

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP
on
CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Meeting #2 – 2005

Wednesday, May 18, 2005, 3:00 to 5:00 PM
Department of Commerce, Secretary's Conference Room

Time	Agenda Item	Discussion Lead
3:00 – 3:10	Introductions	[Acting] Dpty Sec Sampson, DOC; Dpty Sec Sell, DOE
3:10 – 3:25	Policy Update	Chm Connaughton, CEQ
3:25 – 3:35	GEO Update	U/S Lautenbacher, DOC/NOAA
3:35 – 3:50	International Update	U/S Dobriansky, State
3:50 - 4:00	Budget Update	Assoc. Dir. Peacock, OMB
4:00 – 4:30	Science Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Have We Learned Since 2001? - Response to Secretary Bodman's request at March meeting • CCSP Update 	A/S Mahoney, DOC/NOAA
4:30 – 4:45	Technology Update	Dir. Conover, DOE
4:45 – 5:00	General Discussion	[Acting] Dpty Sec Sampson, DOC

Litigation Update



Cooney, Phil

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Friday, April 22, 2005 2:58 PM
To: 'jordan.st.john@noaa.gov'
Subject: Re: climate GAO NYT story

Thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Jordan St.John <Jordan.St.John@noaa.gov>
To: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Fri Apr 22 14:52:37 2005
Subject: climate GAO NYT story

Bill,

We got a call from Elizabeth Shogren of NPR following up on Andy Revkin's NYT article on Climate Reseach GAO report. She's says it's a minor piece, less than a minute, didn't want to talk to anyone, but asked for a clarification.

Here's her question and our answer. I've spoken to Bob Hopkins on this so he is aware of what's going on.

NPR Inquiry

Elizabeth Shogren is looking for clarification on the following: The GAO report concludes that the Administration is deficient on assessing the research on the topics specified in the 1990 GCRA. The NYT piece suggests that the Administration is failing to conduct the research on topics specified in the 1990 GCRA. Which one is correct?

During the development of the final CCSP Strategic Plan, the Administration identified 21 Synthesis and Assessment products to cover the full range of the five CCSP goals and to provide a "snapshot" of knowledge concerning the environmental and socio-economic aspects of climate variability and change. The topics addressed in the 21 products represent a partial subset of the types of climate change research that is being conducted by the 13 federal CCSP agencies.

CCSP reports on research plans and programs (in the annual Our Changing Planet) on seven research elements: Atmospheric Composition, Climate Variability and Change, Global Water Cycle, Land-Use/Land Cover Change, Global Carbon Cycle, Ecosystems, and Human Contributions and Responses. This illustrates the breath of research areas addressed by CCSP beyond what is covered by the 21 S&A products.

As for the assessments complying with the 1990 GCRA, we are engaging the National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council to provide advice on the relevant aspects of the Climate Change Science Program, including recommendations on areas that need further emphasis.

Moreover, the lead authors of the reports will be asked to document how their efforts address one or more assessment areas of the Act as they develop their prospectuses and will have the opportunity to modify or extend their report's coverage, if needed. We may also commission additional reports, if needed, to cover specific topics that are found to be insufficiently addressed.

Jordan

001836

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Olsen, Kathie L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Halpern, David;
Hopkins, Robert; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC: Perino, Dana M.;
Subject: Greenwire: CLIMATE CHANGE NASA space missions may
undermine climate studies
Date: Friday, April 29, 2005 10:16:26 AM
Attachments:

6. CLIMATE CHANGE

NASA space missions may undermine climate studies

Brian Stempeck, *E&E Daily* senior reporter

OPTIONS



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A member of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council told a House panel yesterday that the White House's push for further space exploration missions is coming at the expense of earth research programs, including a key effort on climate change science.

Berrien Moore, a professor at the University of New Hampshire and a co-chair with the National Research Council, told assembled House Science Committee members yesterday about the findings NRC has uncovered so far as it prepares a final report on federal earth science research due out in late 2006.

"Recent changes in federal support for Earth observation programs are alarming," NRC scientists concluded in their interim report. "Opportunities to discover new

knowledge about Earth are diminished as mission after mission is cancelled, descoped or delayed because of budget cutbacks."

NASA's decision to shift its priorities toward space exploration is putting current earth research programs "at risk of collapse," Moore said. And presidential initiatives such as the Climate Change Research Initiative and the subsequent Climate Change Science Program are some of the most at-risk programs, he said.

Overall, President Bush requested \$2.06 billion for earth science programs in his fiscal year 2006 budget, down from \$2.2 billion requested last year.

Currently, NASA contributes about 60 percent of the funding to the Climate Change Science Program, the umbrella group that directs the administration's efforts to study global warming. NASA satellites measure sea level rise, for example, and also take suborbital measurements of air quality, according to Alphonso Diaz, associate administrator with the agency.

There have already been some negative effects on climate change research, experts said. In 2004, agency officials proposed accelerating the NASA Glory mission, which tracks how aerosols in the atmosphere affect global warming. "NASA is now proposing cancellation of the mission," said Timothy Killeen, director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

Aerosols -- which include soot from diesel engines, wood-burning stoves and wildfires -- are a major unanswered question in the climate field. While scientists have largely reached consensus about how greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane affect global temperatures, they are less sure about the effect of particulate matter.

Killeen tried to put the NASA funding in perspective for committee members. "In sheer budgetary terms, NASA is the single largest environmental science program supported by the federal government," he told lawmakers. The agency provided 34 percent of all federal environmental science funding in 2004 and has been making solid contributions in the field for decades.

A NASA satellite recently began tracking carbon monoxide air pollution as it migrates from one country to another around the globe, Killeen noted, showing

that "California's air quality is influenced by industrial activity in Asia."

"Without NASA's commitment to innovation in the earth sciences, it is hard to believe that such an incredible new capability would be available today," Killeen said.

NASA's Diaz contended that the agency is in a transitional phase, shifting some of its earth research responsibilities to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which has similar equipment to conduct research.

"I can understand the concern because of the change in strategy that is taking place," Diaz said. But the administration is trying to minimize its investment in expensive satellites and other infrastructure, so it makes sense to transfer some duties to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, he said.

But lawmakers were not satisfied with Diaz's response, especially when he was unable to answer questions about whether NOAA would be given the funding to take on some NASA missions.

"It still has to be paid for," said Science Committee ranking member Bart Gordon (D-Tenn.).

Chairman Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.) said it is clear that NOAA is "not ready" for the transition and urged Diaz to work more closely with that agency. "Having NASA claim that NOAA will take over activities when there is no indication of that in NOAA's plans or budget strains credulity," Boehlert said.

To view the NRC report, [click here](#).

6308 Berkshire Drive
Bethesda, Maryland

1 May 2005

The Honorable John McCain
The Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Senate
Washington DC

Subject: GAO Report *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline*

Dear Senator McCain and Senator Kerry:

On 14 April 2005, the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) wrote to you reporting on the status of the Administration on fulfilling its responsibilities for assessments under the Global Change Research Act of 1990. As executive director of the Office of the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) from 1993 to 1997 and of the National Assessment Coordination Office within the USGCRP from 1997 to 2001, I would like to take exception to the NOAA response to the draft GAO report.

In particular, Dr. James Mahoney's response indicated that it took nearly a decade to prepare for and complete the *U.S. National Assessment of the Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change*. In reality, it took only four years (1997-2000), including the time to organize 20 regional workshops, provide for assessment activities involving 16 regional teams, prepare and review assessment reports from 5 sectoral teams, and prepare, review, and publish two integrating reports from a federal advisory committee. In that current efforts could have built upon this base of effort, there is no organizational or scientific reason why the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) that Dr. Mahoney leads could not already have generated further assessments on the likely impacts of climate change, and certainly such information could be provided over the coming few years—if they wanted to work on this rather than essentially ignore this area of research and evaluation.

Before providing some additional perspective on this conclusion, I would like to compliment you for asking the GAO to document this important failing of the Administration's climate change activities. Although the Administration is reluctant to admit that the climate is changing due to human activities, the climate will change much more in the future than it has already, and the changes will have very important impacts on the environment and society. This is made clear in the assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (for which I coordinated the US Government review process for the Third Assessment Report), in the *Arctic Climate Impacts Assessment* (for which I served on the synthesis team), and in the regional, sectoral, and national assessment reports conducted as part of the US National Assessment process that ran from 1997 to 2001. That climate change will be important for those of us in the United States was made clear in Chapter 6 on "Impacts and Adaptation" of the *U.S. Climate Action Report 2002*, which drew upon the results of the US National Assessment and was

submitted by the Bush Administration under the provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. That report had gone through both a Federal Register review and approval by all relevant agencies (to which I can attest as I was the chapter's coordinating author)—it was soundly based and focused on likely and very likely impacts. As Senator Kerry likely remembers from his questioning at the July 2002 Senate hearing on this report, CEQ director James Connaughton responded that the science in the chapter and the report was, as I recall, “well-established.” Since the issuance of that report, however, unfounded criticisms from within the Administration and from contrarians apparently supported to a widespread extent by ExxonMobil have caused the present Administration to first dissociate itself from the National Assessment and then to actively work to suppress it.

With respect to the GAO's recent report, they accurately report that this Administration is not supporting assessments of the environmental and societal impacts of climate change. Indeed, their use of the word “assessment” to describe the score of evaluations of relatively specific topics that is getting started represents, in my view, a very significant change in the meaning of what is meant by this word in both the Global Change Research Act and as interpreted by the IPCC, the Arctic Council, and the interagency Subcommittee on Global Change Research in its design of the US National Assessment process. Basically, their approach seems to have balkanized the assessment activities into a number of very focused studies and to have diverted them from assembling the information the Congress and the American public need to consider the issue as a whole. As the GAO report indicates, the planned reports will not be providing information on the impacts of climate change on the environment and society, much less on the impacts of “global change” as called for in the Global Change Research Act.

With the next submission of the *U.S. Climate Action Report* (USCAR) due to the UNFCCC by roughly the end of this year (see Federal Register, April 8, 2005, pages 18066-18067), the CCSP has not provided a new foundation of impact assessment reports to use in updating the chapter describing existing and projected impacts on the United States and activities and plans for adaptation. It is important to be clear that the USCAR is not set up to be a document where new research findings by individual investigators are summarized and evaluated as is done in true assessment reports; instead, the USCAR, which does not go through technical peer review, has in the past summarized the results of comprehensive assessments that have been peer-reviewed. With the CCSP not having conducted such assessments, the previous version of the chapter, updated by relevant findings from the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment* and the *Arctic Climate Impacts Assessment*, must be considered as still being the most complete presentation of information about potential impacts for the United States (see attached letter about this sent to Mr. Daniel Reifsnyder of the Department of State). That the citizens of this country will not have more up-to-date and comprehensive information is unfortunate and embarrassing.

In response to the GAO's criticism of the CCSP and the lack of relevant assessments, Dr. James R. Mahoney, representing the Department of Commerce and NOAA, submitted a comment that “It took the previous Administration nearly a decade to issue the first element of its first assessment (November 2000) after the [Global Change Research] Act came into effect in 1990. And even then, the more detailed, significant reports were published as late as 2003. This is a sure indication the complexity of the effort envisioned by Congress cannot be reasonably accomplished within four years.” This statement is very misleading in several ways.

First, whereas there has been virtually no impacts assessment activity undertaken by this Administration, there was extensive impact assessment activity going on from the time the USGCRP got started. At the international level, the USGCRP helped to organize and then conduct assessments by the IPCC that led to major reports in 1990, 1995, 1997 and 2001 that covered the impacts of climate change, the latter two having specific chapters dealing with impacts on North America (and there were also additional IPCC special reports on related topics). In addition, there were global ozone assessments completed in 1991, 1994 and 1998, and a global biodiversity assessment completed in 1995. At the national level, the Environmental Protection Agency organized evaluation teams that prepared assessment reports for five regions of the US in 1989-90, and, although not carried out by the USGCRP, the Office of Technology Assessment drew upon USGCRP scientists and findings to carry out its 1993 impact assessment that looked at impacts on a number of environmental and economic sectors. In addition, a number of the USGCRP agencies, including NOAA and EPA, began supporting assessment activities to develop the skills and techniques for later bringing together local stakeholder and leading scientific groups in order to make sure the assessment results would be relevant and useful. While there was also interest in doing more, there was no shortage of information for the Congress and the American public, and much necessary work was going on to lay the foundation for what became the US National Assessment.

As a result of these early efforts, it had become clear that assessment would only work if it was conceived as a long-term and on-going process of two-way dialogue and interaction between the scientific community and stakeholders, punctuated periodically by reports that provided a snapshot of progress in understanding and of remaining questions. Thus, the Subcommittee on Global Change Research that coordinated the USGCRP activities had realized that the needed set of assessment activities had to go well beyond just preparing the periodic reports that were called for by the Global Change Research Act. The National Assessment process to accomplish this began in 1997 and 1998 with a series of 20 regional workshops covering the country. These workshops were convened in order to identify the most critical potential impacts in each region and summarize existing knowledge and gaps. Most of these workshops led to reports that were, in essence, initial regional assessments (see <http://www.usgcrp.gov/usgcrp/nacc/background/regions.htm>).

Even though funding for the overall assessment effort was limited, roughly 80% of the regional workshops were followed by initiation of a more detailed and on-going assessment process involving both research to advance understanding and interaction with stakeholders to identify and clarify critical questions. Although the issuance of a regional assessment report was encouraged by the end of 2000, these activities got started at slightly different times and took on various sized tasks, so each developed a calendar appropriate for their region. Over the ensuing few years, eleven regional reports were published; three additional regional reports were drafted (for California, the Gulf Coast, and Native Peoples/Native Homelands in the Southwest), but ultimately did not get published due, to varying degrees, to inadequate funding and support in the early stages of this Administration. That all the regional reports did not come out at exactly the same time was not really an issue as the groups were functioning, and national liaisons with them were able to work with the regional teams to gather and synthesize the needed information and insights for the national report. A very unfortunate consequence of the CCSP's failure to

continue this effort has been that much of the hard work that went in to establishing the regional activities and contacts with stakeholders and to organizing a long-term assessment process has been sacrificed (a few of the regional efforts were redirected and continued in a modified form, and the California effort has been picked up by the state).

At the national level, planning activities for the national assessment went on throughout 1997 and culminated in a major meeting that brought together scientists and regional, sectoral, and national level stakeholders. By early 1998, the National Assessment Synthesis Team (NAST) had been created as a federal advisory committee. Working with the USGCRP agencies, they created five sectoral teams, each co-chaired by an academic and a government agency scientist, to summarize understanding about potential climate change impacts in an initial set of topical areas: agriculture, forests, human health, water resources, and coastal and marine areas. Although roughly two-dozen areas were identified as of interest, the initial set of five was viewed as underpinning most of the others, and the intent was that the ongoing National Assessment process would initiate further sectoral studies over time (e.g., transportation, air quality, water quality, etc.). The five sectoral teams completed their reports relatively quickly, providing very useful information by late 1999, even though some activities and publications continued into 2001 (see <http://www.usgcrp.gov/usgcrp/nacc/background/sectors.htm>).

Thus, by late 1999, the NAST had available extensive input from the regional and sectoral teams and could prepare its detailed foundation report (completed in late 2000 and published in 2001) and its overview report (completed and published in late 2000), including the four-stage review and revision process that went on throughout the final year of the effort. Although the current Administration has disingenuously posted a caveat regarding these reports indicating that they did not go through the review process specified in the Federal Data Quality Act (which was approved subsequent to completion of the reports), these reports went through a review process that was at least as intensive as would now be required. In particular, the four-stage process included: (a) review of individual foundation chapters and relevant overview sections by technical experts; (b) review of the assembled foundation and overview reports by externally selected experts (much like the review process of the National Academy of Sciences); (c) Federal Register review; and (d) review by a blue-ribbon panel selected by the President's Committee of Advisers on Science and Technology [I would add that I am not aware of any other federal advisory committee report that has gone through such an extensive review processes]. After each review stage, the authors revised and improved the report based on the comments submitted.¹ At this point, the reports were provided to the National Science and Technology Council and the President, and forwarded to the Congress (copies of the report are available at <http://www.usgcrp.gov/usgcrp/nacc/default.htm>). Thus, a great deal was, and can be, accomplished in four years.

At the start of the second Bush Administration, the research community and university-based regional teams were prepared to use the accumulating knowledge and new climate model

¹ In addition, Cambridge University Press independently reviewed the reports before commercial publication, and the extensive findings of the National Assessment incorporated in the IPCC's Third Assessment Report were independently reviewed as part of their review process. The NAST's reports were also commented on favorably in the 2001 report of the National Research Council (NRC), and then in the NRC review of the CCSP draft research plan.

simulations to refine and extend the National Assessment's findings. There would be no need to go back to the beginning to start all over—the process had become established at many levels and many teams of interested scientists and stakeholders were in place. Dr. Mahoney's assertion that, given the preceding experience, more than four years, and indeed perhaps as much as a decade, would be required for a further assessment is thus very dubiously based, and what has really happened is that, instead of using the seminal National Assessment study as a platform for developing further research strategy and assessment efforts, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences, the Administration shut the process down and suppressed the use and even discussion of the National Assessment within the federal climate science program. As just one example of the CCSP's suppression, a comparison of the write-up concerning EPA activities in the FY-2003 submission to Congress of *Our Changing Planet* with the write-up in the combined edition for FY-2004 and 2005 indicates that the word "assessment" has essentially been scrubbed from their listing of activities, and reports that they had committed to prepare in the FY-2003 edition regarding impacts on air and water quality, human health, and ecosystems apparently were apparently halted. So, not only is the CCSP not doing any additional assessments, it has terminated ones that had been committed to in their original submission to the Congress.

In my view, therefore, the response of Dr. Mahoney and NOAA indicating that the assessment task is too hard and time-consuming to do should not be allowed to go unchallenged—it is at best a complete smokescreen. There is no legitimate scientific or organizational reason for this lack of impact assessments; the reasons instead appear to be ideological as the Administration seeks to satisfy the objections of their corporate and contrarian supporters to a forthright discussion of how serious this issue is for the US and international environment and public. It is a disgrace that the US public and Congress will not have the most up-to-date information on climate change and its likely impacts so that costs of likely adverse impacts can be minimized via anticipatory actions and so that the costs and dangers of environmental and societal damage can be compared to the relatively modest costs of beginning to limit emissions.

Sincerely yours,



Michael C. MacCracken
Bethesda, Maryland

Copies by email to:

James R. Mahoney, DOC/NOAA
John B. Stephenson, GAO
Floyd DesChamps, Senate Commerce Committee
Margaret Spring, Senate Commerce Committee
Heather Wicke, Office of Senator McCain
George Abar, Office of Senator Kerry

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Holbrook, William F.;
CC: St. Martin, Michele M.;
Subject: RE: Climate Oped for State Dept. E-Journal
Date: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 11:56:29 AM
Attachments:

wow -- those are excellent comments -- you made a good product excellent.
thanks, Phil

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 11:54 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.; Cooney, Phil
Cc: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: RE: Climate Oped for State Dept. E-Journal

Here are my comments, attached in redline form.

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 10:35 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Cc: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: FW: Climate Oped for State Dept. E-Journal

FYI

-----Original Message-----

From: Hopkins, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 10:33 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: Climate Oped for State Dept. E-Journal

Bill,
The State Dept. is starting an E-Journal on the Environment and has asked to run Dr. Marburger's climate oped for the first issue. We have reviewed and updated this to reflect changes in the Earth Obs initiative but would be good for you folks to look this over to see if it requires any other updates. Please let me know if you have

001155

CEQ 007070

any changes.

Thanks,

Bob

Bob Hopkins

Assistant to the Director for Communications and Public Relations

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Executive Office of the President

Phone (202) 456-6098

Cell (202) 812-5220

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: RE: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim ---
Date: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 2:05:30 PM
Attachments:

Bob Dixon is staffing Jim on this. Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 2:05 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim ---

Phil- when you have time can you give me some more background on this? If not you.. can you direct me who can... Thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 1:11 PM
To: Connaughton, James; Dixon, Robert K.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Cauthen, Khary I.; St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Perino, Dana M.
Subject: RE: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim ---

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r
a

-----Original Message-----

From: Connaughton, James
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 1:07 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Dixon, Robert K.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Cauthen, Khary I.; St. Martin, Michele M.

001152

CEQ 007073

Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Perino, Dana M.

Subject: Re: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week

ew

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>

To: Dixon, Robert K. <Robert_K._Dixon@ceq.eop.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>; Cauthen, Khary I. <Khary_I._Cauthen@ceq.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>

CC: Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; Perino, Dana M. <Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov>

Sent: Tue May 03 12:53:26 2005

Subject: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Tim --

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: RE: EPA Judith Ayres" office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim --..
Date: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 2:05:30 PM
Attachments:

Bob Dixon is staffing Jim on this. Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 2:05 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim --..

Phil- when you have time can you give me some more background on this? If not you.. can you direct me who can... Thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 1:11 PM
To: Connaughton, James; Dixon, Robert K.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Cauthen, Khary I.; St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Perino, Dana M.
Subject: RE: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim --..

My view is that you should do some press outreach. Judith said that there was big interest when Mike Leavitt was there and a lot of stories were written --. I think having a high ranking official over there discussing the issues you identified creates positive perception and groundwork for ...upcoming meetings. Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Connaughton, James
Sent: Tuesday, May 03, 2005 1:07 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Dixon, Robert K.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Cauthen, Khary I.; St. Martin, Michele M.

001152

CEQ 007075

Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Perino, Dana M.

Subject: Re: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim --..

If I do press, I would probably want to do outreach on issues other than the OECD review -- e.g. climate, sustainable development.

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>

To: Dixon, Robert K. <Robert_K._Dixon@ceq.eop.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>; Cauthen, Khary I. <Khary_I._Cauthen@ceq.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>

CC: Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; Perino, Dana M. <Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov>

Sent: Tue May 03 12:53:26 2005

Subject: EPA Judith Ayres' office will be calling for a pre-OECD (apris, the week after next) meeting next week with Jim --..

Khary, she wants to share her view of the venue, etc... she also asked specifically what kind of press coverage might we want? the event itself is closed to the press, but we could do some outreach/interviews if Jim is so inclined. Phil

Cooney, Phil

From: Peel, Kenneth L.
Sent: Thursday, May 05, 2005 7:08 PM
To: Peel, Kenneth L.; 'Conover, David'; 'Bobby J. Pittman (Bobby.Pittman@do.treas.gov)'; Casella, Michael; Erickson, Elizabeth; 'Mark M. Jaskowiak (mark.jaskowiak@do.treas.gov)'; 'Helen Walsh (Helen.Walsh@do.treas.gov)'; 'Trigg Talley (TalleyT@state.gov)'; 'Jacqueline E. Schafer (j.e.schafer@worldnet.att.net)'; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Dixon, Robert K.; 'David Bohigian (dbohigian@doc.gov)'; Sommaripa, Leo M.; 'Eule, Stephen'; 'Vaughan Turekian (turekianvc@state.gov)'; 'Carla Sullivan (carla.sullivan@noaa.gov)'; 'Scott Rayder (Scott.Rayder@noaa.gov)'; Linscott, Mark; Prescott, Jennifer; Vetter, Darci; 'Peter B. Saba (peter.saba@exim.gov)'; 'Larisa E. Dobriansky (Larisa.Dobriansky@hq.doe.gov)'; David Anderson (David_R_Anderson@ceq.eop.gov); Steele, Jim; Gallogly, Stephen J; Lewandowski, John; 'Ahsha Tribble'
Cc: Cooney, Phil; Bedsole, Dayna C.; Strong, Martina A.; Hunter, Roszell; Hutto, Chase; 'Evans, Trevor J'; 'Stephen P. Newhouse (newhousesp@state.gov)'; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: Consolidated interagency comments on UK G8 climate FASS paper
Attachments: 05.03 Final draft CC text for FASS.edits.v1.1.doc; DRAFT US G8 Climate Non-Paper v.3.1.doc

Group,

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Thanks!

Ken

 Kenneth L. Peel
 National Security Council,
 Director for International Environment and Transportation Affairs
 White House Council on Environmental Quality,
 Associate Director for Global Affairs
 202-456-3885 direct
 202-395-5885 fax

001647

Cooney, Phil

From: Peel, Kenneth L.
Sent: Thursday, May 05, 2005 7:08 PM
To: Peel, Kenneth L.; 'Conover, David'; 'Bobby J. Pittman (Bobby.Pittman@do.treas.gov)'; Casella, Michael; Erickson, Elizabeth; 'Mark M. Jaskowiak (mark.jaskowiak@do.treas.gov)'; 'Helen Walsh (Helen.Walsh@do.treas.gov)'; 'Trigg Talley (TalleyT@state.gov)'; 'Jacqueline E. Schafer (j.e.schafer@worldnet.att.net)'; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Dixon, Robert K.; 'David Bohigian (dbohigian@doc.gov)'; Sommaripa, Leo M.; 'Eule, Stephen'; 'Vaughan Turekian (turekianvc@state.gov)'; 'Carla Sullivan (carla.sullivan@noaa.gov)'; 'Scott Rayder (Scott.Rayder@noaa.gov)'; Linscott, Mark; Prescott, Jennifer; Vetter, Darci; 'Peter B. Saba (peter.saba@exim.gov)'; 'Larisa E. Dobriansky (Larisa.Dobriansky@hq.doe.gov)'; David Anderson (David_R_Anderson@ceq.eop.gov); Steele, Jim; Gallogly, Stephen J; Lewandowski, John; 'Ahsha Tribble'
Cc: Cooney, Phil; Bedsole, Dayna C.; Strong, Martina A.; Hunter, Roszell; Hutto, Chase; 'Evans, Trevor J'; 'Stephen P. Newhouse (newhousesp@state.gov)'; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: Consolidated interagency comments on UK G8 climate FASS paper
Attachments: 05.03 Final draft CC text for FASS.edits.v1.1.doc; DRAFT US G8 Climate Non-Paper v.3.1.doc

Group,

Please see attached effort to reconcile all agency comments received from DOE, State, DOC (including NOAA), EXIM, Treasury, OMB, CEQ and NSC. I may be leaving someone out. The only conflict (other than minor text issues) appears to be a disagreement between Treasury and EXIM on whether it makes sense to try to expand the new treatment for renewables by Export Credit Agencies to other cleaner energy technologies as well. Since we have already circulated this concept in the G8 in our non-paper (apparently a new Treasury office has only recently raised this concern), I am leaving this in for now.

I just realized that we also need to look at our non-paper and add back in any of our proposals that the UK did not include in their paper. So, there will be one additional version of this, but it will contain only added concepts from our already internagency-cleared non-paper.

Group, please feel free to review and let me know if I have missed any significant edits. We want to get this in shape to distribute to our G8 partners.

My next project, which I had hoped to do today but got pulled too many directions, is to work with Bryan Hannegan in developing a streamlined version containing as many of the concepts in this paper (the substantive ones, not the puffy rhetoric) as possible. We'll try to keep that under 5 pages, and will circulate that as early tomorrow as possible for review.

Thanks!

Ken

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Kenneth L. Peel
National Security Council,
Director for International Environment and Transportation Affairs
White House Council on Environmental Quality,
Associate Director for Global Affairs
202-456-3885 direct
202-395-5885 fax

001647

5/6/2005

CEQ 007078

Cooney, Phil

From: Kruger.Dina@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2005 4:21 PM
To: McDonald, Christine A.; Cooney, Phil
Cc: Beale.John@epamail.epa.gov; Mclean.Brian@epamail.epa.gov; Gunning.Paul@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Briefing for tomorrow

Attachments: m2m-ceq-may10.ppt



m2m-ceq-may10.ppt
(260 KB)

Christine & Phil,

Here is the briefing we've put together for tomorrow morning. In addition to the briefing, we are bringing handouts with supporting information from the interagency technical working groups and various outputs of the Interagency steering committee.

I think this addresses the issues you raised in your e-mail. I'm sure that the discussion will provide an opportunity to get further into issues of particular interest.

I'll see you tomorrow at the meeting -

Dina

(See attached file: m2m-ceq-may10.ppt)

Dina Kruger
Director, Climate Change Division
USEPA

202-343-9039 (phone)
202-343-2208 (fax)

001863

Hannegan, Bryan J.

m: Peel, Kenneth L.
nt: Monday, May 09, 2005 6:04 PM
To: 'Griffin, B Glenn';
Cc: Reid, Paul; 'helen.walsh@treasury.gov'; Strong, Martina A.; Bedsole, Dayna C.; Clune, Daniel A.; Miley, Stephanie A; Lewandowski, John; Hutto, Chase; Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: RE: Final CC draft
Attachments: US FASS climate themes 1.0.doc



US FASS climate
themes 1.0.doc...

Glenn

Thanks, Ken

-----Original Message-----

From: Griffin, B Glenn [mailto:GriffinBG@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2005 5:44 PM
To: 'newhousesp@hotmail.com'
Cc: Reid, Paul; Peel, Kenneth L.; 'helen.walsh@treasury.gov'; Strong, Martina A.; Bedsole, Dayna C.; Clune, Daniel A; Miley, Stephanie A; Lewandowski, John; Griffin, B Glenn
Subject: Final CC draft

Steve:

Attached is the final version of the climate change draft with the footnotes changed into comments in the text. USG comments are indented, bold, arial font.

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I am also consolidating many comments on the annotated agenda, coming soon, and will send a FSS readout.

Regards,

Glenn
<<gg ed Peel Final draft CC text for FASS.v2.doc>>

001794

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2005 4:45 PM
To: DL-NSC-LRM; 'STATE'; 'ENERGY'; 'USAID'; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; 'DL-USTR-LRM@eopds.eop.gov'; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM
Cc: Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Pipan, Joseph G.; Erickson, Elizabeth; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Niemeyer, Matt; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: LRM DSB114 - OMB Request for Views on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005
Attachments: S883 Climate Change.pdf

Please provide your agency views on S.883, Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005, by 5:30PM Thursday, May 12, 2005. State, USAID and Energy are scheduled to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on this bill on May 19. Your comments/feedback will help inform the testimonies.



S883 Climate
Change.pdf (49 KB..)

=====
LRM ID: DSB114
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001
Tuesday, May 10, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM
TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: David Bortnick
E-Mail: David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3265 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: OMB Request for Views on S883 Climate Change Technology
Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

DEADLINE: 5:30PM Thursday, May 12, 2005
=====

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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114-STATE - VACANT - (202) 647-4463
032-ENERGY - Neal Strauss - (202) 586-9523
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
033-Environmental Protection Agency - Charles Ingebretson - (202) 564-5200
025-COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202) 482-3151
091-Overseas Private Investment Corporation - Richard C. Horanburg - (202) 336-8417
128-US Trade Representative - Carmen Suro-Bredie - (202) 395-4755
118-TREASURY - Thomas M. McGivern - (202) 622-2317
019-Council on Environmental Quality - Heather Pearce - (202) 456-6461
061-JUSTICE - William E. Moschella - (202) 514-2141
OSTP

EOP:

Robin Cleveland
Karyn T. Carson
Robert H. Goldberg
Marc Kesselman
McGavock D. Reed
John G. Knepper
Elizabeth L. Rossman
Nicole Petrosino
John D. Burnim
James J. Jukes
Joe Pipan
Elizabeth Erickson
Richard A. Mertens
Robert Sandoli
Leo M. Sommaripa
Michael Casella
Nancy Schwartz
Christa Capozzola
Evangelia Bouziz

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur

_____ No Objection

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil; Holbrook, William F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.;
CC:
Subject: RE: DRAFT: Updated Climate Change Fact Sheet - for FY 2006
Date: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 10:12:29 AM
Attachments:

yes, we are discussing now...

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 10:08 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: RE: DRAFT: Updated Climate Change Fact Sheet - for FY 2006

Bill, sorry for the inefficiency here, but I gave Michele just 45 minutes ago some comments on areas requiring small updates. Let's discuss, Phil

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 10:03 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; St. Martin, Michele M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: DRAFT: Updated Climate Change Fact Sheet - for FY 2006

Haven't heard anything out of OMB on updating this, so I took the liberty. Our 6-page Climate fact sheet now has FY 2006 figures throughout. Recommend we staff as FYI-only along with my 2-page Expenditure fact sheet. The text of the 6-pager has not really changed.

Thanks!

- Bill

DRAFT

001145

CEQ 007088

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Peel, Kenneth L.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: Details of the Paris schedule for May 16
Date: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 2:36:51 PM
Attachments: Connaughton may 16 invite list.doc

-----Original Message-----

From: Huffman.Linda@epamail.epa.gov [<mailto:Huffman.Linda@epamail.epa.gov>] On
Behalf Of Ayres.Judith@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 2:18 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Dixon, Robert K.; Cauthen, Khary I.
Cc: DryRW@state.gov
Subject: Details of the Paris schedule for May 16

Dear Jim, et.al,

Information you may find useful for the Paris portion of your upcoming trip follows:

Your proposed bilateral program for Mon. May 16 will have you meeting French climate change officials at lunch and members of the press corps, particularly environmental journalists in the mid-afternoon.

er.

001144

CEQ 007090

on diesel cars and...
Again, these comments come to you from Robert Dry, ESTH Counselor at Embassy Paris.

Thank you.

Warm regards,

Judith

(See attached file: Connaughton may 16 invite list.doc)

Judith E. Ayres
Assistant Administrator
Office of International Affairs
United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: Fw: Fact Sheet
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2005 8:42:08 AM
Attachments:

Fyi

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
To: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu May 12 08:41:47 2005
Subject: Re: Fact Sheet

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu May 12 08:32:01 2005
Subject: Fw: Fact Sheet

-----Original Message-----

From: Holand, AnnaLisa <Anna_L._Holand@who.eop.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
CC: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu May 12 08:29:37 2005
Subject: Fact Sheet

Phil and Bill,

001143

CEQ 007093

354
Thanks!
annie

Anna Lisa Holand
Special Assistant
Domestic Policy Council
202-456-1395
202-456-0127 (fax)
aholand@who.eop.gov <BLOCKED::mailto:aholand@who.eop.gov>

I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof.--from a letter written by John Adams on his second night in the White House

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
Holbrook, William F.;
CC:
Subject: Fw: fact sheets
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2005 8:58:03 AM
Attachments:

Fyi

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
To: 'TurekianVC@state.gov' <TurekianVC@state.gov>
Sent: Thu May 12 08:56:51 2005
Subject: Re: fact sheets

Thanks Vaughan, Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Turekian, Vaughan C <TurekianVC@state.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu May 12 08:53:09 2005
Subject: FW: fact sheets

Hev Dk:1

H
l
:

Best
VT

Vaughan C. Turekian
Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
U.S. Department of State
202-647-7196 (office)

001142

CEQ 007096

202-647-0753 (fax)

-----Original Message-----

From: Talley, Trigg (OES)

Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 9:59 PM

To: Turekian, Vaughan C; 'Harlan Watson'

Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES); Caswell, Stephanie X (OES)

Subject: fact sheets

Can you forward to Phil when you have looked at it? I am going to CEQ for an environmental performance review meeting at 8:30.

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
Holbrook, William F.;
CC:
Subject: Fw: ASSIGNMENT -- PREPARATION OF ONE-PAGE
FACT SHEETS ON CLIMATE PROGRAMS
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2005 9:09:15 AM
Attachments: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc

Fyi from dot

-----Original Message-----

From: Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov <Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
CC: Tyler.Duvall@dot.gov <Tyler.Duvall@dot.gov>
Sent: Thu May 12 09:06:34 2005
Subject: ASSIGNMENT -- PREPARATION OF ONE-PAGE FACT SHEETS ON
CLIMATE PROGRAMS

Phil -

Attached please find four one pagers from DOT on our climate programs. These are in response to your May 3rd assignment email. I'm sending these on behalf of Tyler Duvall, Acting Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy. Let me know if you have any questions on these. Thanks for keeping DOT in the loop.

Sincerely,

Karrigan S. Bork

Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary
Office of the Secretary
Department of Transportation
400 7th St, SW
Washington, DC 20590
t - 202-366-5408
f - 202-366-7618

001141

CEQ 007099

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Holbrook, William F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.;
St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2005 11:52:29 AM
Attachments: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc

From: Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov [mailto:Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2005 11:51 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc

Phil -

A slightly edited version. This is the final.

K

<<DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc>>

001130.

CEQ 007101

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2005 11:59:10 AM
Attachments:

thanks.

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2005 11:52 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.; St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: FW: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc

From: Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov [mailto:Karrigan.Bork@dot.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2005 11:51 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc

Phil -

A slightly edited version. This is the final.

K

<<DOT White House Climate One-Pagers.doc>>

001139

CEQ 007103

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Connaughton, James; Peel, Kenneth L.; Strong, Martina A.;
Bedsole, Dayna C.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; St. Martin, Michele
M.; Holbrook, William F.;
CC: Shirzad, Faryar; Catanzaro, Michael J.;
Subject: FW: Reuters - U.S. dims hopes for G8 progress on global
warming
Date: Friday, May 13, 2005 8:23:30 AM
Attachments:

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2005 8:14 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: FW: Reuters - U.S. dims hopes for G8 progress on global warming

-----Original Message-----

From: White House News Update [mailto:News.Update@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2005 8:12 AM
To: Perino, Dana M.
Subject: Reuters - U.S. dims hopes for G8 progress on global warming

U.S. dims hopes for G8 progress on global warming

By Jeremy Lovell

LONDON, May 13 (Reuters) - The United States said on Friday it is not convinced of the need to move quickly to combat climate change, deepening environmentalists' fears that a summit on the issue in July will make no concrete progress.

President George W. Bush's chief climate negotiator Harlan Watson told BBC radio: "We are still not convinced of the need to move forward quite so quickly."

"There is general agreement that there is a lot known, but also there is a lot to be known."

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CEQ 007105

His declaration came less than two months before a G8 summit which has tackling climate change at the top of its agenda.

Katherine Pearce of Friends of the Earth said the news exposed the bitter row taking place behind closed doors.

"Everybody knows that in private U.S. negotiators are saying they are not convinced of the need for action, but for Harlan Watson to say it publicly today is pretty devastating really," she told Reuters.

Scientists have warned that the world could warm by two degrees Centigrade by the end of the century, raising the spectre of more droughts and floods and rising sea levels, putting millions of lives at risk.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who has the presidency this year of the Group of Eight rich industrial nations, has said climate change is taking place and being exacerbated by human activities like transport and electricity generation.

He has made it a point of principle that the summit at the Gleneagles golf course in Scotland from July 6-8 should come up with a blueprint for action.

But the United States, which has refused to sign up to the Kyoto protocol on cutting emissions of the main greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, has dug in its heels at every turn.

"The real danger will be a communique that is all hot air with no substance." Pearce said. "It will count as a huge missed opportunity."

Richard Tarasofsky, head of sustainable development at the Royal Institute for International Affairs, said part of the problem was that agreeing on action would automatically expose how big the problem was and how little had so far been done.

"The implications of the adaptation agenda are huge and so to try to foster clear international responses will actually be quite difficult," he said. "It will be quite murky."

To make matters worse -- at least for environmentalists, nuclear power has leaped back onto the agenda as a clean and quick fix.

Bush has announced a major push for nuclear power and even Blair has linked the two.

"There can't be a debate on climate change without a serious consideration of it," he told reporters on Thursday.

You are currently subscribed to News Update (wires) as: Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov.

To unsubscribe send a blank email to leave-whitehouse-news-wires-

1008005M@list.whitehouse.gov

From: Cooney, Phil
To: "talley@state.gov"; "turekianvc@state.gov";
"hobgoodt@state.gov"; "Al.Cobb@hq.doe.gov"; "Steve.
Eule@hq.doe.gov"; "David.Conover@hq.doe.gov";
CC: Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.;
St. Martin, Michele M.; "Harbert.Karen@hq.doe.gov";
Subject: Deliberative/draft questions on climate science -- from 2002;
with new items from draft fact sheet below
Date: Friday, May 13, 2005 10:47:01 AM
Attachments: gcscienceqanda2002.doc

Phil

001134

CEQ 007109

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2005 12:06 PM
To: 'charlene.sturbitts@hq.doe.gov'; Reinhardt, Sandra(LPA/CL); Bennett, Barbara(LPA/CL);
Liner, David(LPA/AA); 'Young, Veronica T(LPA/CL)'; Hobgood, Teresa; 'Macmanus, Joseph
E'; 'Lang, Alan '; Macmanus, Joe; TERRY, Jim
Cc: Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.;
Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa;
Bouzis, Evangelia; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Pipan, Joseph G.; Erickson,
Elizabeth; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke,
Debbie S.; Mertens, Richard A.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Neyland, Kevin F.
Subject: Results of LRM DSB114 - OMB Request for Views on S883 Climate Change Technology
Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

State, USAID, and Energy:

Below are the comments we received on this bill for your reference in drafting your testimonies. As the hearing is Thursday before Senate Foreign Relations, please submit your testimonies for OMB clearance by COB Monday. Please feel free to call if you have questions. Thank you.

David Bortnick
Office of Management and Budget
(202) 395-3265, Fax 395-5691
David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov

NSC

[REDACTED]

Sec. 731. Definitions

[REDACTED]

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2005 4:44 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Cauthen, Khary I.
Cc: Farrell.Amy@epamail.epa.gov; ayres.judith@epamail.epa.gov; Dixon, Robert K.
Subject: Final Connaughton OECD speech for distribution on Tuesday
 We are printing 100 with a color title page. We'll probably have to do a Kinko's run to have it made into a nice booklet.

Thanks

- Bill

**Opening Remarks of Chairman James Connaughton
 Council on Environmental Quality
 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
 Environmental Performance Review of the United States
 Paris, France
 May 17, 2005**

Good morning distinguished OECD colleagues. It is both an honor and pleasure for our United States delegation to be here today.

On behalf of the United States, we would like to thank Deputy Secretary Akasaka (or Environment Director Lorents Lorentson), Chairman Lone, experts from the member nations of Australia, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom, and OECD Secretariat for your involvement in, and support of the US Environmental Performance Review. We also thank our colleagues from other OECD member nations who work daily to improve the environments in their respective countries, and who engage in dialogue on the important issues of protecting our air, water, land, and overall economies. We look forward to a day of interaction and exchange of information on our respective environments. We expect to learn much from you and to share much with you about environmental management.

We have reached an important milestone in history. No longer is there disagreement over "whether" or "what" we want to do to protect the environment, rather we now discuss "how we do it," "who will do it," and "by when." The travails of the courtroom are being replaced by leadership and action in the boardroom. Prescription and punishment are giving way to inspiration, innovation, information and integration to produce action.

A decade ago, the United States spoke of integrated approaches to environmental management--a cross media focus and analytic framework. We shared with you our experiences in reforms of the regulatory process, use of market-based approaches, and other policy innovations. You questioned us on a broad range of issues -- from emissions trading, to risk assessment, to intergovernmental relations, to enforcement and compliance approaches.

Since that time, the world has seen many changes. Our environmental management approaches have been shaped by our commitment to a strong and growing economy as the essential foundation for sustained environmental progress; protecting our homeland from harm; and identifying policies that are realistically achievable. We point to an emphasis on innovation in achieving environment and health, promotion of partnerships, a solid commitment to our country's Government Performance and Results Act, and recent

003031

CEQ 007113

administrative and legislative initiatives to meet the challenges of the future.

We are proud of our environmental accomplishments, which are too numerous to include in our opening statement. I would like to highlight some of our most important and innovative achievements, and a few Presidential initiatives which were announced after the review team's visit to the United States.

Clean Air

The nation's air is much cleaner today than it was 35 years ago. Over the last three decades, total emissions of six principal air pollutants have decreased by 54 percent, while our economy nearly tripled in strength.

About 12 percent of that decrease occurred in the last four years alone. This is clear evidence that a growing economy will yield enormous environmental benefits and achieve significant improvements. We are committed to designing our environmental programs to continue and improve this vital balance.

Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR). On March 10, 2005, EPA issued the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), a rule that will achieve the largest reduction in air pollution in more than a decade. The CAIR rule will ensure that Americans continue to breathe cleaner air by dramatically reducing air pollution that moves across state boundaries. But this rule only applies to the Eastern region of the United States. The Administration is working with Congress on a broad, national approach called Clear Skies that will apply to 1,300 power plants across the country, and will mandate a \$52 billion investment by the power sector in new pollution controls and clean coal technology. Our approach ensures that coal will remain a primary domestic resource for our energy needs, while also helping our states meet tough new air quality standards implemented by the Bush Administration last year. Our approach is remarkable in two respects: it expands the most successful innovation in Clean Air regulation to date – market based cap and trading programs. Many of you are familiar with our Acid Rain Trading Program and its success measured principally in that it has been virtually litigation-free and compliance has been ahead of schedule. The President's Clear Skies legislation expands this program by adding new caps for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and including a nitrogen oxides (NO_x) trading program and a mercury trading program. Secondly, our approach brings dramatic attainment – from some 350 counties to fewer than 40 – across the regions of the U.S. that have struggled for decades to comply with national air quality standards. Attainment is achieved on time and without raising the cost of electricity.

Clean Air Mercury Rule. On March 15, 2005, EPA issued the first-ever Federal rule to permanently cap and reduce mercury emissions from power plants. The Clean Air Mercury Rule will build on EPA's Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to significantly reduce emissions from power plants – the largest remaining sources of mercury emissions in the country. This multi-pollutant approach takes advantage of existing pollution control technologies that can control both SO₂, NO_x and mercury as we provide the investment climate and pollution reduction signals to encourage investment and innovation in mercury specific control technologies. This synergy is critical to achieving the needed reductions from this sector without impeding economic growth reliant on stable electricity prices. This rule also makes the United States the first country in the world to regulate mercury emissions from power plants. I would note that U.S. emissions account for about 1% of total global mercury emissions. We have a global deposition patterns that need to be addressed as an international community. Our State Department is continuing to work closely via UNEP to share information and build partnerships to address mercury.

Clean Air Non-road Diesel Rule. Last year, we finalized a regulation that will dramatically reduce pollution from heavy-duty diesel engines used in construction, agricultural, and industrial equipment. Under our Clean Air Non-road Diesel Rule, soot and nitrogen oxides emissions will be reduced by more than 90 percent by 2014, and the sulfur content of diesel fuel will be cut 99 percent by 2010. Environmentalists called this “the biggest public health step since lead was removed from gasoline more than two decades ago.”

Addressing Global Climate Change

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Intensity. In February 2002, President Bush committed the United States to a comprehensive strategy to reduce the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the American economy by 18 percent by 2012. Meeting this commitment will prevent more than 500 million metric tons of carbon-equivalent emissions through 2012, the equivalent of taking 70 million cars off the road.

Advancing the Science and Technology. President Bush's FY 2006 Budget proposes about \$5.5 billion for climate change programs and energy tax incentives, \$250 million, or nearly 5%, more than FY 2005 enacted levels. This figure includes nearly 3 billion dollars for the Climate Change Technology Program, nearly 2 billion dollars for the Climate Change Science Program, and nearly 200 million dollars for climate change-related international assistance programs. In addition, substantial funding for conservation programs under the 2002 Farm Bill will significantly increase the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere due to enhanced conservation practices and programs in the agricultural sector.

Since 2001, the Administration has initiated and implemented a variety of programs to address climate change and help achieve the President's intensity goal. These programs include our Climate Leaders and ClimateVISION partnerships, the FutureGen demonstration project, and our new Methane to Markets Partnership – all of which I will touch on later. In 2003, the President also announced his Hydrogen Fuel Initiative, which, coupled with the FreedomCAR program, will provide \$1.7 billion over five years to develop hydrogen-powered fuel cells, a hydrogen infrastructure, and advanced automobile technologies that will place affordable fuel cell vehicles on our roads by 2020. These vehicles will be virtually emission-free.

As part of our Federal Energy Management Program, Federal facilities are also helping set an example with combined heat and power (CHP) systems that will yield many potential benefits. These systems can provide thermal energy for buildings while also generating a portion of the electricity for the site. CHP can achieve efficiencies of 80 percent or more, and could result in annual emission reductions of 614,000 tons of nitrogen oxides emissions and 44 million metric tons of carbon equivalent at industrial sites.

Clean Water

The percentage of the population served by U.S. community water systems that met all health-based drinking water standards in effect in 1994 increased from 79 percent in 1993 to 90 percent in 2003. In addition to the significant cuts in air pollution that will reduce deposition into our watersheds, we've taken additional steps to limit runoff from concentrated animal feeding operations by strengthening our permitting processes.

Ocean Action Plan. On December 17, 2004, President Bush established a Cabinet-level "Committee on Ocean Policy" to coordinate the programs of the executive branch departments and agencies regarding ocean-related matters. This will strengthen the environmental and economic interests of present and future generations of Americans. The Bush Administration is focused on achieving meaningful results—making our oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes cleaner, healthier, and more productive. Key priorities include: the expansion of our ocean observations capabilities, stricter control of fisheries using market-based tools, and the development of an Ocean Research Priorities Plan and Implementation Strategy.

Land Preservation and Restoration

Healthy Forest Initiative. In 2003, President Bush signed legislation implementing key provisions of his Healthy Forests Initiative, which is reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire, disease and insect infestation, and is helping restore the health and vitality of forests and rangelands. Since 2001, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture have removed hazardous fuels from more than 10 million acres, roughly twice the previous pace. Healthy Forests is saving old growth trees, wildlife habitat, communities

and human lives.

Farm Bill. President Bush supported and signed into law a Farm Bill in 2002 that enhances conservation and environmental stewardship. The Farm Bill conservation programs are providing more than \$40 billion over a decade to restore millions of acres of wetlands, protect habitats, conserve water, and improve streams and rivers near working farms and ranches.

Site Clean-up and Redevelopment. We are accelerating the clean-up of abandoned industrial sites called brownfields, facilitated by legislation unanimously passed by Congress and enthusiastically signed by President Bush. Since 2001, we have restored well over 1,000 brownfield sites, spending nearly \$200 million a year to do it. We have also accelerated the clean-up and redevelopment of Cold War-era nuclear weapons sites. In fact, we are in the process of converting one of our facilities in Colorado into a wildlife refuge, the result of cooperative efforts between the Departments of Energy and Interior, as well as the private sector.

Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation. In August 2004, President Bush signed the Executive Order "Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation," directing Federal agencies that oversee environmental and natural resource policies and programs to promote cooperative conservation in full partnership with states, local governments, tribes and individuals. I have visited project sites all over the United States and have seen first-hand what our government resources can accomplish in cooperation with local groups and individuals who have embraced the ethic of personal environmental stewardship.

Later this year in August, we will host the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation in St. Louis, Missouri to hopefully expand our efforts even more. More than 1,000 representatives from all levels of government and civil society will participate.

Creating Partnerships

The successful use of voluntary approaches to achieve environmental improvements has grown dramatically in the United States since they were first introduced thirteen years ago. As of last year, there were over 50 Federal-level voluntary programs with quantifiable environmental goals in the U.S. alone.

Climate Leaders. In 2002 we launched a key component of the Administration's climate policy, Climate Leaders. This voluntary partnership challenges business to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and provides a significant opportunity to achieve the greenhouse gas intensity reductions established by the Administration. Today, Climate Leaders boasts nearly 70 corporate partners and continues to expand.

Climate VISION. Climate VISION (Voluntary Innovative Sector Initiatives: Opportunities Now) is another partnership program we created that is contributing to the President's goal of reducing greenhouse gas intensity. Business associations representing 12 industry sectors and the Business Roundtable have joined with the Federal government and have issued letters of intent to meet specific targets for reducing emissions intensity. These Climate VISION partners, which include some of the largest companies in America, represent a broad range of industry sectors including: oil and gas production, transportation, and refining; electricity generation; coal and mineral production and mining; manufacturing (automobiles, cement, iron and steel, magnesium, aluminum, chemicals, and semiconductors); railroads; and forestry products.

Methane to Markets Partnership. Another program we recently introduced is the Methane to Markets Partnership, which is helping developing nations capture and profitably re-use methane waste. Major developing countries like China, India, Brazil and Mexico are participating. With this program, we're taking a potent greenhouse gas out the environment and converting it into a clean energy source.

President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging. In July 2003, former Secretary of State Powell launched the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging to assist developing nations in combating illegal logging, including the sale and export of illegally harvested timber, and in fighting corruption in the forest sector. The initiative represents the most comprehensive strategy undertaken by any nation to address this critical sustainable development challenge, and reinforces the leadership role of the U.S. in taking action to counter the problem and preserve forest resources that store carbon.

Since 2003, the U.S. has taken a number of actions under the Initiative's framework to help partner countries fight illegal forest activities. Several highlights include the launch of the multi-donor Liberia Forest Initiative, which has attracted \$10 million to begin putting Liberia's forest sector on a sustainable and legal basis; the sharing of reduced-impact harvesting techniques with practitioners in the Congo Basin to improve logging practices; and our co-sponsorship of the regional Forest Law and Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Ministerial processes for Africa and Europe-North Asia.

Federal Energy and Carbon Sequestration Programs. The United States is sponsoring, with international and private-sector partners, a \$1 billion, 10-year demonstration project to create the world's first coal-based, zero-emissions electricity and hydrogen power plant (FutureGen). Upon completion, this project will dramatically reduce air pollution and capture and store greenhouse gases.

FutureGen is a key component project of the international Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, chaired by the Secretary of Energy. Through the Forum, we are working cooperatively with global partners, including developing countries, on research, development, and deployment of carbon sequestration technologies over the next decade.

Environmental Management Systems

In 2002, former Office of Budget and Management Director Mitch Daniels and I sent a memorandum to the heads of all Federal agencies emphasizing the importance of developing environmental management systems (EMS), strategic frameworks for ensuring compliance with environmental requirements, integrating environmental accountability into day-to-day decision making and planning, and urging continual improvement. Over the last three years we have seen exponential growth in the implementation of EMSs – nearly 200 Federal facilities have developed and are implementing environmental management systems.

Conclusion

In closing, I'd like to emphasize that we are striving to achieve “productive harmony” – a goal first established in our National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 – the law that virtually governs our national environmental approach, and, incidentally, created my job. We are harnessing the power of economic growth because doing what we can to spur new investment is critically important to environmental protections. We are integrating our environment objectives into other policy arenas. In other words, we are removing the environment from its silo and placing it more directly where the planning, action, and money is. We are continuing to build human networks at the national, state, and local levels, capitalizing further on our investment in information and the powerful new technologies through which we can share it. And we are placing even more of a premium on collaboration and consensus processes. All in the name of producing concrete results.

Our multidisciplinary senior-level delegation joins me in looking forward to this day with you, and are excited and pleased with this opportunity to share and to learn.

I am pleased to entertain questions in the format prescribed by Chairman Lone.

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Pearce, Heather S.
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 12:01 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.
Subject: FW: LRM DSB126 - State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Red

Attachments: State Testimony.doc; Comments on S. 883 appended to testimony.doc

5:30pm deadline. Ken - can you be the point person for collecting comments for CEQ/NSC? Thanks. H

-----Original Message-----

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 11:10 AM
To: DL-OSTP-LRM; DL-NSC-LRM; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; 'USAID'
Cc: Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Bumim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca
Subject: LRM DSB126 - State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

State, USAID and Energy will testify Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee next week on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005. State plans to submit to the Committee written testimony, which will also outline issues for further discussion on S883.

Please provide comments/clearance on the attached STATE testimony and issues paper by 5:30 p.m. today, Tuesday, May 17, 2005. If you do not respond by then, we will presume your agency has no comment. This is the second statement out for clearance for this hearing.

Dept of Energy, please send in your statement for OMB clearance. Thank you.



State
Comments on S.
estimony.doc (54 Kf883 appended to...

LRM ID: DSB126
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001
Monday, May 16, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: David Bortnick
E-Mail: David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3265 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

DEADLINE: 5:30 p.m. today, Tuesday, May 17, 2005

=====

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts.

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USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; USAID

EOP:

Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca

LRM ID: DSB126 SUBJECT: State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

=====

RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet.

You may also respond by:

(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or

(2) faxing us a memo or letter.

Please include the LRM number and subject shown above.

TO: David Bortnick Phone: 395-3265 Fax: 395-5691
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: _____ (Date)

_____ (Name)

_____ (Agency)

_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur

_____ No Objection

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Pearce, Heather S.
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 2:05 PM
To: Peel, Kenneth L.; Cooney, Phil; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: FW: LRM DSB127 - Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

Attachments: DOE Testimony.doc

10:30am tomorrow. Ken - please coordinate comments. Thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 2:03 PM
To: DL-OSTP-LRM; DL-NSC-LRM; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'
Cc: Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca
Subject: LRM DSB127 - Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

State, USAID and Energy will testify Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005.

Please provide comments/clearance on the attached ENERGY testimony by 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 2005. If you do not respond by then, we will presume your agency has no comment. This is the third and final statement out for clearance for this hearing.



DOE Testimony.doc
(89 KB)

=====
LRM ID: DSB127
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001
Monday, May 17, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM
TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: David Bortnick
E-Mail: David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3265 **FAX:** (202)395-5691

101

CEQ 007125

SUBJECT: Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

DEADLINE: 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 2005

=====
In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts.

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EOP:

Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca

LRM ID: DSB127 SUBJECT: Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

=====
RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

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- (1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or
- (2) faxing us a memo or letter.

Please include the LRM number and subject shown above.

TO: David Bortnick Phone: 395-3265 Fax: 395-5691
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: _____ (Date)
_____ (Name)
_____ (Agency)
_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur
_____ No Objection

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Peel, Kenneth L.
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 3:13 PM
To: Bortnick, David
Cc: Pearce, Heather S.; Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.
Subject: RE: LRM DSB126 - State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

Attachments: State Testimony on Hagel bill.edits.doc; Comments on S. 883 appended to testimony.edits.doc



State Testimony on Hagel bill....
Comments on S. 883 appended to...

See attached comments on behalf of CEQ

From: Pearce, Heather S.
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 12:01 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.
Subject: FW: LRM DSB126 - State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

5:30pm deadline. Ken - can you be the point person for collecting comments for CEQ/NSC? Thanks. H

-----Original Message-----

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 11:10 AM
To: DL-OSTP-LRM; DL-NSC-LRM; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; 'USAID'
Cc: Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca
Subject: LRM DSB126 - State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

State, USAID and Energy will testify Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee next week on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005. State plans to submit to the Committee written testimony, which will also outline issues for further discussion on S883.

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Dept of Energy, please send in your statement for OMB clearance. Thank you.

<< File: State Testimony.doc >> << File: Comments on S. 883 appended to testimony.doc >>

LRM ID: DSB126
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001
Monday, May 16, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: David Bortnick
E-Mail: David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3265 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: State Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in
Developing Countries Act of 2005

DEADLINE: 5:30 p.m. today, Tuesday, May 17, 2005

=====

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts.

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USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; USAID

EOP:

Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca

LRM ID: DSB126 SUBJECT: State Testimony on S883 Climate Change
Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

=====

RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment),
we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet.

You may also respond by:

- (1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected
to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or
- (2) faxing us a memo or letter.

Please include the LRM number and subject shown above.

TO: David Bortnick Phone: 395-3265 Fax: 395-5691
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: _____ (Date)

_____ (Name)

_____ (Agency)

_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the
above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur

_____ No Objection

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Peel, Kenneth L.
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 3:29 PM
To: Bortnick, David
Cc: Pearce, Heather S.; Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Catanzaro, Michael J.
Subject: RE: LRM DSB125 - USAID Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

Attachments: gcusaid505.kp.doc



gcusaid505.kp.doc
(97 KB)

See attached combined comments from CEQ

In addition to redline edits, we also have the following general comments:

[REDACTED]

Thanks,
Ken

[REDACTED]

From: Pearce, Heather S.
Sent: Monday, May 16, 2005 1:18 PM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: FW: LRM DSB125 - USAID Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

4:30 p.m. Tuesday, May 17, 2005

-----Original Message-----

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Monday, May 16, 2005 1:18 PM
To: DL-OSTP-LRM; DL-NSC-LRM; 'STATE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'
Cc: Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca
Subject: LRM DSB125 - USAID Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

State, USAID and Energy will testify Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee next week on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment

in Developing Countries Act of 2005 (attached for your reference). Please provide comments/clearance on the attached USAID testimony by 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, May 17, 2005. If you do not respond by then, we will presume your agency has no comment.

State and Energy, please send in your testimonies for OMB clearance as soon as possible. Thank you.

<< File: USAID (Smith) SFRC.doc >> << File: S883 Climate Change.pdf >>

=====

LRM ID: DSB125
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001
Monday, May 16, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: David Bortnick
E-Mail: David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3265 FAX: (202)395-5691

**SUBJECT: USAID Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment
in Developing Countries Act of 2005**

DEADLINE: 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, May 17, 2005

=====

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts.

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032-ENERGY - Neal Strauss - (202) 586-9523
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
033-Environmental Protection Agency - Charles Ingebretson - (202) 564-5200

025-COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202) 482-3151
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336-8417
128-US Trade Representative - Carmen Suro-Bredie - (202) 395-4755
118-TREASURY - Thomas M. McGivern - (202) 622-2317
019-Council on Environmental Quality - Heather Pearce - (202) 456-6461
061-JUSTICE - William E. Moschella - (202) 514-2141

EOP:

Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed,
McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole;
Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert;
Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa;
Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; Intecon, NSC;
McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.;
Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.;
DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern,
David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca

LRM ID: DSB125 SUBJECT: USAID Testimony on S883 Climate Change
Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

=====

RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

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(2) faxing us a memo or letter.

Please include the LRM number and subject shown above.

TO: David Bortnick Phone: 395-3265 Fax: 395-5691
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: _____ (Date)

_____ (Name)

_____ (Agency)

_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur

_____ No Objection

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

From: Peel, Kenneth L.
To: Shirzad, Faryar; Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Strong, Martina A.; Bedsole, Dayna C.; Simon, John; Perino, Dana M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Hutto, Chase; Hunter, Roszell; Dixon, Robert K.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: Full transcript of Watson BBC interview re: climate & G8
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 6:27:06 PM
Attachments:

FYI. This puts Harlan's comments in context.

Christian Turner of British Embassy says that these comments have upset some in the UK government and that Michael Jay may raise this issue with Faryar. I really don't see anything here that goes beyond what Jim, Paula, and others in the Administration have said.

From: Christian.Turner@fco.gov.uk [mailto:Christian.Turner@fco.gov.uk]
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 5:39 PM
To: Peel, Kenneth L.
Subject: Watson on R4

As discussed.

CT

Christian Turner
1st Secretary Energy & Environment
British Embassy Washington
Tel: (202) 588 6682
Fax: (202) 588 7915
www.britainusa.com

TRANSCRIPT

Programme(s) *The Today Programme Radio 4*

Date & time *Friday 13th May 2005 0836*

Subject / interviewee *Climate Change - Harlan Watson*

Prepared by: Fran Groves

Contact numbers: 020 7276 1080 - Pager 07659 137 572 - 24hrs, every day

John Humphrys: *Tony Blair wants a new approach to climate change when the leaders of the big industrial nations meet at Gleneagles later in the summer. But it seems he won't get it. The Americans are far and away the world's biggest polluters and he wants them to join the global consensus on the science of climate change. He also wants to tie the Americans in to some new international agreement on cutting emissions now that they've pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol. And he wants them to continue their support for new technologies.*

Well their chief climate negotiator, Harlan Watson, has been spelling out America's resistance to Mr Blair's plans at a G8 Clean Technologies Meeting in Oxford. Roger Harrabin asked him how far Mr Bush would support Mr Blair starting with the science.

Harlan Watson (US Chief Climate Negotiator): *I think there's general agreement. There's a lot known but also there's a lot to be known. In fact, Sir David King in his talk last night before the group did mention about the uncertainties in science.*

Roger Harrabin: *So there's a big gulf between you still on the science. I mean European scientists are saying the science is still unknown but the risk is so huge that we could possibly destroy the planet as we know it that we have to act now and it's urgent. We're still not hearing that coming from the US administration.*

HW: *Yeah, that, that is, that is correct. We're still not convinced of the, of the need to move forward quite so quickly, particularly if we would risk not only our economy but the world's economy in moving forward too quickly.*

RH: *So no agreement really on, on the science. What about the process? By process, Tony Blair means what are we going to do now you've pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol process ...*

HW: *Yeah.*

RH: ... *the, the only international framework for dealing with climate change. How are we going to progress?*

HW: Well we aren't really pulled out of the, of the overall framework. We are parties to the United Nations framework convention on climate change. We've just chosen not to go to Kyoto (indistinct) ...

RH: *But you haven't ratified and you're not going, you're not going to ratify it. What ...*

HW: (Indistinct.)

RH: ... *what future is there for bringing the US in to some sort of international framework sort of post Kyoto? That's what Mr Blair is hoping.*

HW: Well, well I mean clearly there are going to be discussions within the framework convention itself on the, on the post Kyoto timeframe, the post 2012. Again, we see that as the place to discuss, you know, in terms of process, we don't need another, to set up additional processes.

RH: *Well some of the delegates after the last meeting, the last Kyoto meeting, were saying that the US were putting heavy pressure on other countries not to take any further steps to cut their own CO₂ emissions even though the Americans themselves had not ratified. Why are you doing that?*

HW: No, no, no. We didn't, we, what we were trying to do was to bridge the gap between Europe and large developing countries such as China, India and Brazil.

RH: *The Kyoto Process never envisaged the Indians and the Chinese coming in to (indistinct).*

HW: Well, let, let, let me, let me get to the reality of American politics. The United States Senate was on record 1997. That position essentially hasn't changed by ninety five to zero that United States should not in agreement that would, one, harm our economy or, two, did not include commitments of developing countries. Kyoto provides for neither of those.

RH: *A lot of people think that the, the target the Americans did agree to at Kyoto was unrealistic at the time. But since then you've pulled, you've pulled out, you, you've refused to ratify and you are acting now as a brake on everyone else.*

HW: The United States has taken many, many actions both addressing a near term issue of reducing our emissions for business as usual as well as supporting billions of dollars technology programmes that will really address the problem in the long run.

RH: *So it looks like on, on the three areas for movement, Mr Blair will gain progress on just one of them. It'll look like to scientists here like you were just kicking this in to Never Never Land.*

HW: I don't believe the Prime Minister proposed that people didn't work within the, the framework, the United Nations framework convention on climate change. And we are part of that process. We're heavy contributors to that and we participate in that actively.

Now we're committing more money than the rest of the world putting together on this. We, we're taking a whole number of voluntary and mandatory steps to address the issue and once again I would match our record on what we're doing versus any other country in the world.

Carolyn Quinn: *Right that was, that was Roger Harrabin, Roger Harrabin reporting.*

End

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2005 9:43 AM
To: Bortnick, David
Cc: Peel, Kenneth L.; Cooney, Phil; Pearce, Heather S.
Subject: RE: LRM DSB127 - Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

Importance: High

Attachments: DOE Testimony ceq edits.doc



DOE Testimony ceq
edits.doc (9...

We concur with most of NSC's edits and offer some additional edits as well.
See attached.

Bryan Hannegan
CEQ

-----Original Message-----

From: Bortnick, David
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 2:03 PM
To: DL-OSTP-LRM; DL-NSC-LRM; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'
Cc: Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca
Subject: LRM DSB127 - Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

State, USAID and Energy will testify Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005.

Please provide comments/clearance on the attached ENERGY testimony by 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 2005. If you do not respond by then, we will presume your agency has no comment. This is the third and final statement out for clearance for this hearing.

<< File: DOE Testimony.doc >>

=====

LRM ID: DSB127
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001
Monday, May 16, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below
FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference OMB CONTACT:
David Bortnick
E-Mail: David_Bortnick@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3265 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

DEADLINE: 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, May 18, 2005

=====

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AGENCIES:

DL-OSTP-LRM; DL-NSC-LRM; 'EPA'; 'COMMERCE'; 'OPIC'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'TREASURY'; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'JUSTICE'; 'USAID'; STATE

EOP:

Cleveland, Robin; Carson, Karyn T.; Goldberg, Robert H.; Kesselman, Marc; Reed, McGavock D.; Knepper, John G.; Rossman, Elizabeth L.; Petrosino, Nicole; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Casella, Michael; Schwartz, Nancy; Capozzola, Christa; Bouzis, Evangelia; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; Erickson, Elizabeth; Pipan, Joseph G.; Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-NSC-International Economic Affairs; Cooney, Phil; Das, Himamauli; Halpern, David; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Hooper, Rebecca

LRM ID: DSB127 SUBJECT: Energy Testimony on S883 Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

=====

RESPONSE TO
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL
MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet.

You may also respond by:

(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or

(2) faxing us a memo or letter.

Please include the LRM number and subject shown above.

TO: David Bortnick Phone: 395-3265 Fax: 395-5691
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: _____ (Date)

_____ (Name)

_____ (Agency)

_____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

_____ Concur

_____ No Objection

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

_____ No Comment

_____ See proposed edits on pages _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

Cooney, Phil

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz [pschultz@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2005 8:21 AM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] Decisions/Actions Summary & Next CCSP mtg

Attachments: Decisions & Actions 05-06-05.pdf



Decisions & Actions
05-06-05.p...

Attached is the Summary of Decisions/Actions and Discussion from the May 6, 2005 CCSP Principals meeting.

The next Principals meeting will be June 1, 2005 from 2:30 to 5:00 PM at the CCSP Office. The agenda and read-ahead materials will be distributed one week prior to the meeting.

Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Peel, Kenneth L.; "Harlan_Watson@yahoo.com";
CC: St. Martin, Michele M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Holbrook, William F.;
Subject: FW: Climate Change Fact Sheets (staffing comments incorporated)
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2005 4:20:25 PM
Attachments: Climate Change E-Fact 5-18-05 (FINAL).doc
Climate Change Fact Sheet (FINAL) 5-18-05.doc
Climate Expenditures Fact Sheet 5-18-05 (FINAL).doc

per your request

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2005 10:11 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: Climate Change Fact Sheets (staffing comments incorporated)

Can I send the 7-pager to Brian Mormino?

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2005 10:05 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: RE: Climate Change Fact Sheets (staffing comments incorporated)

Will you finalize and then send to me? Thanks, Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2005 10:05 AM
To: Sherzer, David; Staff Secretary
Cc: Holand, AnnaLisa; Cooney, Phil; St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: Re: Climate Change Fact Sheets (staffing comments incorporated)

Thank you!!

001128

CEQ 007150

-----Original Message-----

From: Sherzer, David <David_Sherzer@who.eop.gov>

To: Holbrook, William F. <William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov>; Staff Secretary
<StaffSecretary@eopds.eop.gov>

CC: Holand, AnnaLisa <Anna_L._Holand@who.eop.gov>; Cooney, Phil
<Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.
gov>

Sent: Wed May 18 10:03:36 2005

thx very much.
David

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2005 4:19 PM
To: Staff Secretary
Cc: Holand, AnnaLisa; Cooney, Phil; St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: Climate Change Fact Sheets (staffing comments incorporated)

Please find attached the three climate change fact sheets CEQ staffed last Thursday afternoon. Staffing edits have been incorporated from all that had any.

Thank you!

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2005 3:10 PM
To: Ahsha Tribble
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Cauthen, Khary I.
Subject: RE: Mercy!: just got notice: ccsp mtg. moved to next wed., 5/25, 9 - 10
Ahsha, thanks! Phil

Quesean, please hold 7/28, 3 - 5 PM on Jim's calendar for the next "Blue Box" climate meeting at the Department of Commerce. thanks Phil

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2005 3:07 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: Re: Mercy!: just got notice: ccsp mtg. moved to next wed., 5/25, 9 - 10

Thursday, July 28, 3-5PM in the Secretary's conference room (DOC).

Cooney, Phil wrote:

what time on 7/28? 2 - 4? we will put a hold on his calendar. thank! Phil

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2005 2:45 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Cc: David Anderson
Subject: Re: Mercy!: just got notice: ccsp mtg. moved to next wed., 5/25, 9 - 10

Great. Thank you for the quick response and you have a great weekend as well!

Ahsha

Cooney, Phil wrote:

Yes. we are ok on that date at this point. thanks and have a great (dry?) weekend!
Phil

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2005 2:17 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Cc: David Anderson
Subject: Re: Mercy!: just got notice: ccsp mtg. moved to next wed., 5/25, 9 - 10

Phil,

On another note...D/S Sampson will not be available to hold the next IWGCCST meeting on July 20 as planned. He has suggested that we hold the meeting on July 28, 3-5PM. Are you and Jim Connaughton available on that date? I want to make sure before we send out a

004022

CEQ 007153

memo confirming the new date.

Thank you,
Ahsha

Cooney, Phil wrote:

--

 Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
 Technical Chief of Staff
 Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 For Oceans and Atmosphere
 HCHB/Room 5804
 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
 202-482-3567 (DOC)
 202-482-6318 (Fax)

--

 Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
 Technical Chief of Staff
 Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 For Oceans and Atmosphere
 HCHB/Room 5804
 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
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 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
 202-482-3567 (DOC)
 202-482-6318 (Fax)

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2005 2:10 PM
To: Danderson@doc.gov; jennifer.sprague@noaa.gov; James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov;
Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Mercy!: just got notice: ccsp mtg. moved to next wed., 5/25, 9 - 10

004001

CEQ 007156

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: Fw: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment
Date: Tuesday, May 24, 2005 7:13:31 AM
Attachments:

Did you know he was doing this interview?

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. <CEQClips@msn.com>
To: Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Perino, Dana M. <Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>; peelenroute@yahoo.com <peelenroute@yahoo.com>; Susan Povenmire <povenmiresl@state.gov>; Megan Sowards <sowardsml@state.gov>
Sent: Tue May 24 06:36:44 2005
Subject: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment

The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo)

May 24, 2005 Tuesday

SECTION: Pg. 13

LENGTH: 817 words

HEADLINE: U.S. official defends stance on environment

SOURCE: Yomiuri

BODY:

James Connaughton, the U.S. Council Chairman on Environmental Quality, recently

001147

CEQ 007158

visited Tokyo to attend an international conference on the environment. In an exclusive interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun, Connaughton, one of the top men on the Bush administration's environmental team, explained the U.S. government's stance on global warming. Following are excerpts from the interview.

Yomiuri Shimbun: Will the U.S. reconsider Japan and the EU's invitation to join the Kyoto Protocol?

Connaughton: We are unable to participate in the Kyoto Protocol, but we are working very closely with Japan and the EU on numerous international initiatives to reduce greenhouse gases, which cause global warming. The most recent initiative that we agreed to was the "Methane to Markets" initiative. This initiative is meant to reduce methane produced from coal mining, landfill sites and natural gas systems by 50 million metric tons. We can reduce methane emissions in the developing world by using technology and engineering skills that are well established in Japan and the United States. That initiative includes, for the first time, key developing countries such as China and India and some Eastern European countries and holds the promise of many more similar initiatives.

Why doesn't the United States participate in the Kyoto Protocol?

If we signed the treaty, we would lose up to 5 million jobs. Many of those jobs would go to other countries that do not have the same stringent restrictions on emissions as we do. And so, not only would we suffer economically, we would simply shift greenhouse gases to another country with less controls. And so, greenhouse gas emissions would increase.

How do you view the EU's newly introduced emission trade scheme? Will the United States also introduce such a system?

We are watching EU policy with great interest and are curious to see how well it works. As a policy instrument we strongly support market-based methods that include emission trading programs as a matter of course. But we do not think it is appropriate at this time to institute such a mechanism for CO₂. This year, in America, we introduced a new emissions trading scheme for pollution--for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and mercury for the first time. That is a cap and trade program. It is the single-most expensive regulatory program in the history of our Clean Air Act, probably the most expensive program of any in the world that will require our coal-fired power plants to invest 52 billion dollars in new clean coal technologies.

Now, the cap and trade program will also drive significant efficiency improvements in our electricity generation sector, which will translate into CO₂ reductions. So, by capping pollution that has an immediate human health effect we will also produce a benefit in reducing CO₂ over time. However, if we put a cap on carbon, the utility executives will

find it more attractive to shut down coal plants and go to other energy, such as natural gas, which is cheaper, or to other energy systems, and we would not have the ability to expand our technology investment in clean coal. So, it would create an unintended effect. So, whenever you talk about a carbon cap, you have to be very careful because you have to look at it in terms of your overall portfolio and what you're trying to achieve. We want to go from clean coal to zero-emission coal.

The discussion of a post-Kyoto agreement, a new treaty after 2013, would start this year. What is the viewpoint of the United States now? Would you join in the discussion?

Connaughton: Our vision is to build on the substantial common ground that is growing between countries that have obligations under the Kyoto Protocol and countries that do not. In the last four years, we have initiated a wide array of international technology partnerships both bilateral and multilateral. And these partnerships involve countries that have obligation on Kyoto and key countries that do not, and probably will not in the future. And if we can continue to build on that common ground, we will continue to make very significant progress internationally. So, it's not just the abstract elements of the Kyoto Protocol, but the specific policy measures that will produce long-term solutions.

If the problem of the obligations of developing countries like China and India were solved, is there any possibility that the U.S. would rejoin the Kyoto Protocol?

Connaughton: The Kyoto participants will be looking toward what happens next in the context of that agreement. And those of us who remain committed under the Framework Convention of Climate Change will also continue to carry that conversation forward. But all countries are now looking beyond the Kyoto Protocol. I don't think that will change. Every country we work with is keenly committed to constructive conversations about what happens next.

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: Re: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment
Date: Tuesday, May 24, 2005 7:39:12 AM
Attachments:

I can't remember -- this was like five weeks ago when he was in japan pc

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Tue May 24 07:13:30 2005
Subject: Fw: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment

Did you know he was doing this interview?

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. <CEQClips@msn.com>
To: Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Perino, Dana M. <Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>; peelenroute@yahoo.com <peelenroute@yahoo.com>; Susan Povenmire <povenmiresl@state.gov>; Megan Sowards <sowardsml@state.gov>
Sent: Tue May 24 06:36:44 2005
Subject: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment

The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo)

May 24, 2005 Tuesday

SECTION: Pg. 13

001148

CEQ 007162

LENGTH: 817 words

HEADLINE: U.S. official defends stance on environment

SOURCE: Yomiuri

BODY:

James Connaughton, the U.S. Council Chairman on Environmental Quality, recently visited Tokyo to attend an international conference on the environment. In an exclusive interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun, Connaughton, one of the top men on the Bush administration's environmental team, explained the U.S. government's stance on global warming. Following are excerpts from the interview.

Yomiuri Shimbun: Will the U.S. reconsider Japan and the EU's invitation to join the Kyoto Protocol?

Connaughton: We are unable to participate in the Kyoto Protocol, but we are working very closely with Japan and the EU on numerous international initiatives to reduce greenhouse gases, which cause global warming. The most recent initiative that we agreed to was the "Methane to Markets" initiative. This initiative is meant to reduce methane produced from coal mining, landfill sites and natural gas systems by 50 million metric tons. We can reduce methane emissions in the developing world by using technology and engineering skills that are well established in Japan and the United States. That initiative includes, for the first time, key developing countries such as China and India and some Eastern European countries and holds the promise of many more similar initiatives.

Why doesn't the United States participate in the Kyoto Protocol?

If we signed the treaty, we would lose up to 5 million jobs. Many of those jobs would go to other countries that do not have the same stringent restrictions on emissions as we do. And so, not only would we suffer economically, we would simply shift greenhouse gases to another country with less controls. And so, greenhouse gas emissions would increase.

How do you view the EU's newly introduced emission trade scheme? Will the United States also introduce such a system?

We are watching EU policy with great interest and are curious to see how well it works. As a policy instrument we strongly support market-based methods that include emission trading programs as a matter of course. But we do not think it is appropriate at this time to institute such a mechanism for CO₂. This year, in America, we introduced a new emissions trading scheme for pollution--for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and mercury for the first time. That is a cap and trade program. It is the single-most expensive

regulatory program in the history of our Clean Air Act, probably the most expensive program of any in the world that will require our coal-fired power plants to invest 52 billion dollars in new clean coal technologies.

Now, the cap and trade program will also drive significant efficiency improvements in our electricity generation sector, which will translate into CO2 reductions. So, by capping pollution that has an immediate human health effect we will also produce a benefit in reducing CO2 over time. However, if we put a cap on carbon, the utility executives will find it more attractive to shut down coal plants and go to other energy, such as natural gas, which is cheaper, or to other energy systems, and we would not have the ability to expand our technology investment in clean coal. So, it would create an unintended effect. So, whenever you talk about a carbon cap, you have to be very careful because you have to look at it in terms of your overall portfolio and what you're trying to achieve. We want to go from clean coal to zero-emission coal.

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From: Cooney, Phil
To: Connaughton, James; St. Martin, Michele M.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Perino, Dana M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.;
CC: Strong, Martina A.; Bedsole, Dayna C.;
Subject: FYI: This guy DID write his story yesterday - I guess we still have Jim talking to him today -- HEADLINE: Blair Aims to Win Backing for G8 Priorities -- BYLINE: ED JOHNSON; Associated Press Writer
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2005 7:21:14 AM
Attachments:

Associated Press Online

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May 26, 2005 Thursday 4:21 AM Eastern Time

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL NEWS

LENGTH: 718 words

HEADLINE: Blair Aims to Win Backing for G8 Priorities

001124

CEQ 007166

BYLINE: ED JOHNSON; Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: LONDON

BODY:

Prime Minister Tony Blair has six weeks to persuade the world's wealthiest nations to back his plans for doubling aid to Africa and tackling global warming.

But agreement on Britain's priorities for its G8 presidency remains elusive - not least due to resistance in Washington - and securing a breakthrough at the July G8 summit in Scotland could test Blair's alliance with President Bush.

"There is still a lot of wooing to be done," said Alex Vines, an analyst at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Blair will meet Friday with Italian Premier Silvio Berlusconi in Rome, the first round of a diplomatic offensive that will also take the British leader to Moscow and Washington next month. Some question whether Blair, distracted by a month-long campaign to win re-election, has left himself enough time to broker an accord.

"I don't think it is looking good for Blair to win the consensus he hopes for," said Jonathan Stevenson of the International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Britain's agenda is ambitious. On Africa, Blair wants rich nations to write off the debts owed by the world's poorest countries and to double international aid.

Britain's Treasury chief Gordon Brown said Wednesday he was confident of a deal on debt relief. But world leaders remain sharply divided over how to boost aid.

Tokyo and Washington both reject a British plan, called the International Finance Facility, to raise an extra \$50 billion a year by selling bonds on the world's capital markets.

The Bush administration says the mechanism would bind future governments to providing money and thus conflicts with U.S. budget laws. Instead, Washington is pushing its Millennium Challenge Account, which ties foreign assistance to good governance and democracy, and says future aid should be delivered as grants that do not have to be repaid, rather than as loans.

The Bush administration also opposes a British proposal that the International Monetary Fund sell some of its massive gold reserves to fund increased aid.

"There is a push me, pull you debate on debt forgiveness and extension of foreign assistance for poverty eradication," said Stevenson. "The United States is willing to

do one but not both."

Other countries also appear reluctant to give up their own projects. France, like Germany and Italy, has expressed support for the IFF, but has proposed its own initiative - an international aviation tax. Tokyo, which has hosted conferences on Africa since 1993, prefers bilateral aid.

"We think it is better if each (donor) country does what it does best, like we do now, although we think it is good to cooperate, too," said Japan's Foreign Ministry spokesman Akira Chiba.

Blair also faces a challenge on global warming. He wants world leaders to agree on the science of climate change - that man-made pollutants are causing the earth's temperature to rise, with potentially devastating results. He also wants a scientific drive to tackle the problem, including greater research in green technology.

Washington agrees with the need for new technology. But Bush remains steadfastly opposed to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions blamed for global warming, saying it would damage the U.S. economy.

U.S. officials suggest the science on climate change remains inconclusive and U.S. climate negotiator Harlan Watson told the British Broadcasting Corp. earlier this month the administration was "still not convinced of the need to move forward quite so quickly."

Blair has a lot riding on his G8 agenda. Mocked as "Bush's poodle" for following Washington's lead in the Iraq war, Blair winning Bush's support on Africa and climate change is regarded as an important test of whether his voice is heard in the White House. A breakthrough would also offer Blair a political legacy. His recently won third term in office, he says, will be his last.

"He is definitely facing an uphill battle," said Stuart Leith, an expert in trans-Atlantic relations at Glasgow University. He said Bush may offer Blair some concessions as payback for Blair's support in Iraq, but did not expect a breakthrough.

"They may well be able to dress something up in polite language," he said. "But I do not expect it is going to coalesce into any firm commitments."

[Back to the top](#) 

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: Re: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment
Date: Tuesday, May 24, 2005 7:43:00 AM
Attachments:

Right, got it, he certainly got a lot in there... Not bad overall.

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Tue May 24 07:39:11 2005
Subject: Re: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment

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-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
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From: Holbrook, William F. <CEQClips@msn.com>
To: Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Perino, Dana M. <Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>; peelenroute@yahoo.com <peelenroute@yahoo.com>; Susan Povenmire

001149

CEQ 007172

<povenmiresl@state.gov>; Megan Sowards <sowardsml@state.gov>
Sent: Tue May 24 06:36:44 2005
Subject: Daily Yomiuri: U.S. official defends stance on environment

The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo)

May 24, 2005 Tuesday

SECTION: Pg. 13

LENGTH: 817 words

HEADLINE: U.S. official defends stance on environment

SOURCE: Yomiuri

BODY:

James Connaughton, the U.S. Council Chairman on Environmental Quality, recently visited Tokyo to attend an international conference on the environment. In an exclusive interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun, Connaughton, one of the top men on the Bush administration's environmental team, explained the U.S. government's stance on global warming. Following are excerpts from the interview.

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How do you view the EU's newly introduced emission trade scheme? Will the United States also introduce such a system?

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Now, the cap and trade program will also drive significant efficiency improvements in our electricity generation sector, which will translate into CO₂ reductions. So, by capping pollution that has an immediate human health effect we will also produce a benefit in reducing CO₂ over time. However, if we put a cap on carbon, the utility executives will find it more attractive to shut down coal plants and go to other energy, such as natural gas, which is cheaper, or to other energy systems, and we would not have the ability to expand our technology investment in clean coal. So, it would create an unintended effect. So, whenever you talk about a carbon cap, you have to be very careful because you have to look at it in terms of your overall portfolio and what you're trying to achieve. We want to go from clean coal to zero-emission coal.

The discussion of a post-Kyoto agreement, a new treaty after 2013, would start this year. What is the viewpoint of the United States now? Would you join in the discussion?

Connaughton: Our vision is to build on the substantial common ground that is growing between countries that have obligations under the Kyoto Protocol and countries that do not. In the last four years, we have initiated a wide array of international technology partnerships both bilateral and multilateral. And these partnerships involve countries that have obligation on Kyoto and key countries that do not, and probably will not in the future. And if we can continue to build on that common ground, we will continue to make very significant progress internationally. So, it's not just the abstract elements of the Kyoto Protocol, but the specific policy measures that will produce long-term solutions.

If the problem of the obligations of developing countries like China and India were solved, is there any possibility that the U.S. would rejoin the Kyoto Protocol?

Connaughton: The Kyoto participants will be looking toward what happens next in the context of that agreement. And those of us who remain committed under the Framework

Convention of Climate Change will also continue to carry that conversation forward. But all countries are now looking beyond the Kyoto Protocol. I don't think that will change. Every country we work with is keenly committed to constructive conversations about what happens next.

From: ccsp_info-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Peter Schultz [pschultz@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2005 5:54 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp_info] CCSP Principals mtg, 06-01-05: agenda and materials
Dear CCSP Principals,

The next CCSP Principals meeting is Wednesday, June 1, 2:30-5:00 PM at CCSP (1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250).

Please notify Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) whether you or a designee will be attending the meeting. If you need to call in to the meeting, the number is 800-516-9896 and the pass code is 888503.

Attached are the agenda and briefing materials. The numbers in the file names of the briefing materials correspond to the agenda item numbers.

Cheers,
Peter

Peter A. Schultz, Ph.D.
Associate Director for Science Integration
Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the U.S. Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: pschultz@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 202.419.3479
Fax: 202.223.3065

003971

From: Cooney, Phil
To: "Turekian, Vaughan C";
CC: St. Martin, Michele M.; Holbrook, William F.; Hannegan,
Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.;
Subject: RE: fact sheets -- Need work
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2005 11:00:55 AM
Attachments:

From: Turekian, Vaughan C [mailto:TurekianVC@state.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2005 8:53 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: FW: fact sheets

Best
VT

Vaughan C. Turekian

001132

CEQ 007179

Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
U.S. Department of State
202-647-7196 (office)
202-647-0753 (fax)

-----Original Message-----

From: Talley, Trigg (OES)
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2005 9:59 PM
To: Turekian, Vaughan C; 'Harlan Watson'
Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES); Caswell, Stephanie X (OES)
Subject: fact sheets

Can you forward to Phil when you have looked at it? I am going to CEQ for an environmental performance review meeting at 8:30.

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Connaughton, James;
CC:
Subject: RE: London - AP - updated
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2005 1:16:37 PM
Attachments:

they are great quotes -- Michele deserves credit for narrowing the topic for the interview to our best issue: action/technology. PC

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2005 12:26 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil
Subject: RE: London - AP - updated

Well done, jim.

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2005 12:08 PM
To: Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Holbrook, William F.; Perino, Dana M.; Peel, Kenneth L.
Cc: Strong, Martina A.; Schiermeyer, Corry N.; Cooper, Colby J.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: London - AP - updated

LONDON (AP) _ Prime Minister Tony Blair has six weeks to persuade the world's wealthiest nations to back his plans for doubling aid to Africa and tackling global warming.

But agreement on Britain's priorities for its G8 presidency remains elusive _ not least due to resistance in Washington _ and securing a breakthrough at the July G8 summit in Gleneagles, Scotland could test Blair's alliance with U.S. President George W. Bush.

001151

CEQ 007182

"There is still a lot of wooing to be done," said Alex Vines, an analyst at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Blair will meet Friday with Italian Premier Silvio Berlusconi in Rome, the first round of a diplomatic offensive that will also take the British leader to Moscow and Washington next month. Some question whether Blair, distracted by a monthlong campaign to win re-election, has left himself enough time to broker an accord.

"I don't think it is looking good for Blair to win the consensus he hopes for," said Jonathan Stevenson of the International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Blair's official spokesman acknowledged it was an ambitious agenda, and that a lot of work remained to be done. "We are not in any way dimming our ambitions for the outcome of Gleneagles," he told reporters Thursday, on customary condition of anonymity.

On Africa, Blair wants rich nations to write off the debts owed by the world's poorest countries and to double international aid.

Britain is confident of a deal on debt relief. But world leaders remain sharply divided over how to boost aid.

Tokyo and Washington both reject a British plan, called the International Finance Facility, to raise an extra \$50 billion (euro40 billion) a year by selling bonds on the world's capital markets.

The Bush administration says the mechanism would bind future governments to providing money and thus conflicts with U.S. budget laws. Instead, Washington is pushing its Millennium Challenge Account, which ties foreign assistance to good governance and democracy, and says future aid should be delivered as grants, not loans.

The Bush administration also opposes a British proposal that the International Monetary Fund sell some of its massive gold reserves to fund increased aid.

Other countries also appear reluctant to give up their own projects. France, like Germany and Italy, has expressed support for the IFF, but has proposed its own initiative _ an international aviation tax. Tokyo, which has hosted conferences on Africa since 1993, prefers bilateral aid.

Britain's Treasury chief Gordon Brown was upbeat Thursday, and suggested the IFF could go ahead with or without U.S. support.

"We have persuaded a large number of countries to join us. There are other countries we need to persuade over the next few weeks and I believe that if we can do so then the agreement at Gleneagles will release billions of pounds to the poorest countries," he told the House of Commons.

Blair also faces a challenge on global warming. He wants world leaders to agree on the science of climate change _ that man-made pollutants are causing the earth's temperature to rise. He also wants a scientific drive to tackle the problem, including greater research in green technology.

Washington agrees with the need for new technology. But Bush remains steadfastly opposed to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions blamed for global warming, saying it would damage the U.S. economy.

U.S. officials have suggested the science on climate change remains inconclusive and Blair said earlier this year that it would be hard to make progress unless "America comes back into some form of international consensus."

James Connaughton, head of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, said Thursday the United States was pursuing a whole portfolio of measures, from cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 18 percent by 2012 to massive research and investment in green technology.

"The areas of agreement and action are massive in comparison to where we have policy differences," he told The Associated Press.

"Kyoto itself does not produce an outcome," he said. "It is the portfolio of practical actions that countries undertake together that will make the meaningful and sustained progress necessary to reduce the growth of greenhouse gases and ultimately reverse it."

Blair has a lot riding on his G8 agenda. Mocked as "Bush's poodle" for following Washington's lead in the Iraq war, Blair winning Bush's support on Africa and climate change is regarded as an important test of whether his voice is heard in the White House. A breakthrough would also offer Blair a political legacy. His recently won third term in office, he says, will be his last.

"He is definitely facing an uphill battle," said Stuart Leith, an expert in trans-Atlantic relations at Glasgow University. He said Bush may offer Blair some concessions as payback for Blair's support in Iraq, but did not expect a breakthrough.

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE: London - AP - updated
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2005 1:24:03 PM
Attachments:

thanks Phil.

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2005 1:17 PM
To: Perino, Dana M.; St. Martin, Michele M.; Connaughton, James
Subject: RE: London - AP - updated

they are great quotes -- Michele deserves credit for narrowing the topic for the interview to our best issue: action/technology. PC

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To: Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Holbrook, William F.; Perino, Dana M.; Peel, Kenneth L.
Cc: Strong, Martina A.; Schiermeyer, Corry N.; Cooper, Colby J.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: London - AP - updated

LONDON (AP) _ Prime Minister Tony Blair has six weeks to persuade the world's wealthiest nations to back his plans for doubling aid to Africa and tackling global warming.

001150

CEQ 007187

But agreement on Britain's priorities for its G8 presidency remains elusive _ not least due to resistance in Washington _ and securing a breakthrough at the July G8 summit in Gleneagles, Scotland could test Blair's alliance with U.S. President George W. Bush.

"There is still a lot of wooing to be done," said Alex Vines, an analyst at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Blair will meet Friday with Italian Premier Silvio Berlusconi in Rome, the first round of a diplomatic offensive that will also take the British leader to Moscow and Washington next month. Some question whether Blair, distracted by a monthlong campaign to win re-election, has left himself enough time to broker an accord.

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"He is definitely facing an uphill battle," said Stuart Leith, an expert in trans-Atlantic relations at Glasgow University. He said Bush may offer Blair some concessions as payback for Blair's support in Iraq, but did not expect a breakthrough.

From: James R Mahoney [James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]

Sent: Friday, May 27, 2005 5:09 PM

To: DSampson@doc.gov; James R Mahoney; Conrad Lautenbacher; Clay.Sell@hq.doe.gov; David.Garman@ee.doe.gov; David Conover; Olsen, Kathie L.; Halpern, David; Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil; Peacock, Marcus; McDonald, Christine A.; klee.ann@epa.gov; Jeffrey R. Holmstead; fgregory@nasa.gov; Mary.Cleave@nasa.gov; nelsondj2@state.gov; Harlan Watson; Beth.Johnson@usda.gov; dwm@usda.gov; William Hohenstein; Ron.Sega@osd.mil; James_Andrews@onr.navy.mil; jbordogna@nsf.gov; jmoyers@nsf.gov; Lynn Scarlett; Charles Groat; Rich.McKeown@hhs.gov; jkulikowski@osophs.dhhs.gov; Libby.Camp@dot.gov; tyler.duvall@dot.gov; John.Flaherty@dot.gov; Hubbard, Allan B.; Jeffrey.B.Clark@usdoj.gov; Kelly.A.Johnson@usdoj.gov

Subject: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance Procedures

Importance: High

DATE: May 27, 2005

TO: IWGCCST Principals

FROM: James R. Mahoney, Ph.D.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere

RE: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance Procedures

Due to a scheduling conflict, we have rescheduled the July 2005 meeting of the Interagency Working Group on Climate Change Science and Technology (IWGCCST) to July 28 from 3:00 – 5:00 PM (moved from the previously scheduled July 20 date). The meeting will be held in the Secretary's Conference Room on the 5th Floor at the Department of Commerce. It is best to use the 15th Street entrance. The remaining 2005 meetings are still on schedule: September 21 and November 16.

Attendance at these meetings is limited to the Deputy Secretary-level Principals and their "plus 1". As we get closer to the meeting date, we will send out an agenda and request the names of your two attendees – Deputy Secretary or a senior designee and a senior staff person. A list will be generated by your responses and used for admission to the meetings. If you have any questions about attendance, please contact Dr. Ahsha Tribble by phone at 202-482-5920 or by email at Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov.

003934

From: Colglazier, Bill
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2005 4:05 PM
To: 'Marburger, John H.'
Cc: Alberts, Bruce; Ralph Cicerone; Symmes, Gregory
Subject: G8 science academies statements

Dear Jack,

At the request of Bruce Alberts (who is in Moscow), I am writing to let you know that the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has participated with the national science academies of the other G8 nations, Brazil, China, and India in the preparation of two joint statements—one on climate change and one on building scientific capacity in Africa. These statements were developed to provide input to governments, including those participating in the July 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland.

After several months of deliberations, both statements are now in the final stages of review and approval by the 11 academies. A joint public release of these brief statements is planned for June 8. Incoming NAS President Ralph Cicerone and I will be available by phone to talk with reporters that day.

We will make sure you have written copies of both statements at least one day in advance of the public release. If you would like to read either of these statements next week, we will arrange for that at your convenience. We are making the same offer to Jim Mahoney. We certainly don't want these statements to be a surprise to you when they are released.

We have worked with our counterparts in the other 10 science academies to develop statements that reflect the current state of scientific understanding of these issues. As you might expect, each of the eleven academies approached the statements from somewhat different perspectives. We have emphasized throughout the importance of basing the statements on scientific work that has been peer reviewed—and whenever possible, on studies carried out by committees of the National Academies or other internationally recognized scientific bodies. The National Academies' report, *Climate Change Science: An Analysis of Some Key Questions*, which President Bush requested in 2001, was particularly helpful in preparing the statement on climate change. In the end, the NAS Council reviewed and approved both statements, and hopes that they will be useful in informing international discussions that will take place leading up to, during, and after the July Gleneagles G8 Summit.

One of Bruce's goals as NAS President has been to develop a capacity for the world's

001120

CEQ 007194

national academies to work together to provide independent advice on important global issues of science, technology, and medicine. The InterAcademy Council, which Bruce will continue to co-chair, is one important mechanism that the academies of the world established in 2000 to provide such advice. Our experience in developing these two statements has illustrated the potential of developing a similar mechanism through which the science academies of the G8 countries could work together to provide scientific advice on issues of common interest such as genetically modified foods and nuclear power. This idea is still in the very early stages of discussion with leaders of the G8 science academies. Bruce and Ralph would very much like to discuss this idea with you at some time in the near future.

If you would like to reach me this weekend, I am available by email (bcolglaz@nas.edu) and cell phone (703-628-6680).

Best regards, Bill Colglazier

Re Fwd Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and AttendanceProcedures
From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Sunday, May 29, 2005 11:55 AM
To: danderson@doc.gov; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Re: [Fwd: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and AttendanceProcedures]

Thanks David. Hope you're having a nice weekend! Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: danderson@doc.gov <danderson@doc.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Sun May 29 11:08:43 2005
Subject: Fw: [Fwd: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and AttendanceProcedures]

we are working to reduce the numbers in attendance and ensure senior folks only. we welcome your support, should any questions arise. thx

dra

----- Forwarded by David Anderson/HCHB/Osnet on 05/29/2005 11:07 AM -----

"James R. Mahoney" <James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov>

05/28/2005 07:38 PM

To
Ahsha Tribble <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>, David Anderson <Danderson@doc.gov>

cc

Subject
[Fwd: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and AttendanceProcedures]

FYI

----- Message from David.Garman@EE.DOE.GOV on Sat, 28 May 2005 17:03:31 -0400 -----

To:
James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov

Subject:
Re: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance Procedures

Jim,

I fully support the notion to reduce the size of this meeting. Thank you for taking these steps.

David Garman

Re Fwd Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance Procedures

"James R Mahoney"

<James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov>, "Conrad C. Lautenbacher" <Conrad.C.Lautenbacher@noaa.gov>, Clay Sell@hq.doe.gov, "David Conover" <david.conover@hq.doe.gov>, "Kathie dhalpern@ostp.eop.gov", "James Connaughton" <James.Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>, "Phil Cooney" <Phil.Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>, <Marcus.Peacock@omb.eop.gov>, klee.ann@epa.gov, "Jeffrey R. Holmstead" fgregory@nasa.gov, Mary.Cleave@nasa.gov, watson" <watsonhl@state.gov>, dwm@usda.gov, "William Hohenstein" Ron.Sega@osd.mil, James_Andrews@onr.navy.mil, "Lynn Scarlett" "Charles Groat" <cgroat@usgs.gov>, jkulikowski@osophs.dhhs.gov, Libby.Camp@dot.gov, John.Flaherty@dot.gov, ahubbard@who.eop.gov, Kelly.A.Johnson@usdoj.gov

To: DSampson@doc.gov, "James R Lautenbacher" David.Garman@ee.doe.gov, "David Olsen" <Kolsen@OSTP.EOP.gov>, <james_connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>, "Marcus Peacock" Christine_A._McDonald@omb.eop.gov, <holmstead.jeff@epa.gov>, nelsondj2@state.gov, "Harlan Beth.Johnson@usda.gov, <whohenst@OCE.USDA.gov>, jbordogna@nsf.gov, jmoyers@nsf.gov, <lynn_scarlett@ios.doi.gov>, Rich.McKeown@hhs.gov, tyler.duval@dot.gov, Jeffrey.B.Clark@usdoj.gov,

cc:

Subject: Date Change for July IWGCCST

Meeting and Attendance Procedures

|-----|
| () Federal Record |
(*) Not a Federal Record

Re Fwd Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance Procedures

User Filed as: Not Categorized in ERMS

click the | If this external e-mail is a record and you are the first EERE recipient,
| 'File to ERMS' button in the toolbar to categorize this e-mail

DATE: May 27, 2005

TO: IWGCCST Principals

FROM: James R. Mahoney, Ph.D.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere

RE: Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance
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Re Fwd Date Change for July IWGCCST Meeting and Attendance Procedures

Re Meeting reClimate Change Science Program

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 11:04 AM
To: CO'Carroll@doc.gov; Boling, Edward A.
Subject: Re: Meeting re:Climate Change Science Program

Thank you, but Ted Boling will attend for ceq. Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: CO'Carroll@doc.gov <CO'Carroll@doc.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Tue May 31 11:03:08 2005
Subject: Fw: Meeting re:Climate Change Science Program

Dear Mr. Cooney,

I noticed this morning that you do not appear on the cc list of the meeting notice. I apologize for the oversight and short notice for the meeting taking place June 2.

All the best,
Ceara

----- Forwarded by Ceara O'Carroll/HCHB/Osnet on 05/31/2005 10:56 AM -----

Jane Dana/HCHB/Osnet

05/31/2005 09:34 AM

To
Ceara O'Carroll/HCHB/Osnet@osnet

cc

Subject
Fw: Meeting re:Climate Change Science Program

-----Original Message-----

From: JDana@DOC.GOV <JDana@DOC.GOV>
To: James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov <James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov>; Boling, Edward A. <Edward_A._Boling@ceq.eop.gov>; Rao, Neomi J. <Neomi_J._Rao@who.eop.gov>; Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>; Sokul, Stanley S. <Stanley_S._Sokul@ostp.eop.gov>
CC: Halpern, David <David_Halpern@ostp.eop.gov>; Olsen, Kathie L. <Kathie_L._Olsen@ostp.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Fri May 27 17:07:13 2005
Subject: Meeting re:Climate Change Science Program

The Office of General Counsel of the Department of Commerce and NOAA have set a mandatory meeting for Thursday, June 2 at 10 am to discuss the issue that has arisen with the Climate Change Science Program's preparation of the Synthesis and Assessment Products and FACA compliance.

Those cc'ed are encouraged to attend if they are able.

I have attached the issue statement below. Please confirm your attendance through my secretary Ceara O'Carroll (CO'Carroll@doc.gov or 202-482-4772).

Page 1

004013

CEQ 007202

Re Meeting reClimate Change Science Program

Thank you.

Jane T. Dana
Acting General Counsel
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Room 5870
Washington, DC 20230
202.482-4772; FAX: 202.482-0042
JDana@doc.gov

Cooney, Phil

From: James R. Mahoney [James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Sunday, May 01, 2005 1:47 PM
To: Conrad C Lautenbacher; Scott Rayder; Ahsha Tribble; James R Walpole; Craig Montesano; Debra Larson; Jennifer Sprague; Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Olsen, Kathie L.; Halpern, David; danderson@doc.gov; James R Mahoney
Subject: [Fwd: Letter regarding GAO Report on Climate Change Assessment]
Attachments: Letter regarding GAO Report on Climate Change Assessment; Card for James R. Mahoney



Letter regarding James.R.Mahoney.
GAO Report on... vcf (445 B)

FYI (Sunday afternoon) - comments to follow on Monday.

II, F. 6



Assistant Secretary of Commerce for
Oceans and Atmosphere
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Date: June 1, 2005

James Connaughton
Ken Peel
Phil Cooney
Michael Catanzaro

FAX TRANSMITTAL

To: Bryan Hannegan

From: James R. Mahoney, Ph.D.

Phone: 202-456-5147

Phone: 202-482-3567

Fax: 202-456-6224

Fax: 202-482-6318

Comments:

001832

Number of pages (including this cover sheet): 6

ENTERED
6/1/05

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Strong, Martina A.; Catanzaro, Michael J.; St. Martin, Michele M.; "Dana M. Perino@ceq.eop.gov";
CC: Connaughton, James; Shirzad, Faryar;
Subject: Fw: FYI: Academies climate change statement
Date: Wednesday, June 01, 2005 1:56:32 PM
Attachments: Climate Change Statement 27May05.doc
2005 04 08 SandT4AfricaDev.doc

Deliberative

Fyi and consideration as you consider options for next steps. Phil

-----Original Message-----

From: Halpern, David <David_Halpern@ostp.eop.gov>
To: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
CC: Halpern, David <David_Halpern@ostp.eop.gov>
Sent: Wed Jun 01 13:46:23 2005
Subject: FYI: Academies climate change statement

From: Colglazier, Bill [<mailto:bcolglazier@nas.edu>]
Sent: Wednesday, June 01, 2005 12:29 PM
To: Marburger, John H.
Cc: Alberts, Bruce; Ralph Cicerone; Olsen, Kathie L.; Halpern, David
Subject: Academies climate change statement

Dear Jack:

We learned this morning that the Royal Society has given a copy of the draft statement by the G8+3 science academies to UK science advisor David King, who will be attending the Carnegie meeting this weekend with you and other G8 science advisors. Since David King will likely raise this topic in your discussions, I am enclosing a copy of

001121

CEQ 007209

the confidential draft statement for your information. I also gave a copy this morning to Jim Mahoney. The statement, which is planned for public release on June 8, is still in draft form. We learned yesterday from the Royal Society that the Russian Academy has withdrawn its former approval of the statement. It is possible that the Russian Academy will not be a signatory or that minor changes will be made in the statement. In any case, the public release will go forward on June 8. If you or your staff need any additional information, we would be glad to try to provide it.

Regards, Bill Colglazier

P.S. I have also attached a copy of the other statement being released by the academies on June 8. It concerns capacity building in Africa.

<<Climate Change Statement 27May05.doc>> <<2005 04 08 SandT4AfricaDev.doc>>

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Perino, Dana M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: [Fwd: G8 science academies statements]
Date: Wednesday, June 01, 2005 4:39:34 PM
Attachments:

more

-----Original Message-----

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Saturday, May 28, 2005 1:00 PM
To: 'James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov'; Shirzad, Faryar; Connaughton, James; Marburger, John H.; 'nelsondj2@state.gov'; Peel, Kenneth L.
Cc: 'Conrad.C.Lautenbacher@noaa.gov'; 'Scott.Rayder@noaa.gov'; Cooney, Phil; Halpern, David; 'watsonhl@state.gov'; Catanzaro, Michael J.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; 'david.conover@hq.doe.gov'; 'Danderson@doc.gov'; 'Jennifer.Sprague@noaa.gov'; 'Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov'; 'clay.sell@hq.doe.gov'; 'David.garman@hq.doe.gov'
Subject: Re: [Fwd: G8 science academies statements]

Jim - thanks for your email. Could you take the lead in drafting up some points in response to these statements, given what you know? We can discuss further and fine-tune if needed on Tuesday.

Enjoy your weekend!

Bryan Hannegan
Associate Director for Energy and Transportation Council on Environmental Quality

-----Original Message-----

From: James R. Mahoney <James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov>
To: Shirzad, Faryar <Faryar_Shirzad@nsc.eop.gov>; Connaughton, James <James_Connaughton@ceq.eop.gov>; Marburger, John H. <John_H._Marburger@ostp.eop.gov>; Paula Dobriansky <nelsondj2@state.gov>; Peel, Kenneth L. <Kenneth_L._Peel@ceq.eop.gov>
CC: Conrad C Lautenbacher <Conrad.C.Lautenbacher@noaa.gov>; Scott Rayder <Scott.Rayder@noaa.gov>; Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>; Hannegan, Bryan J.

001116

CEQ 007212

<Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; Halpern, David <David_Halpern@ostp.eop.gov>; Harlan Watson <WatsonHL@state.gov>; Catanzaro, Michael J. <Michael_J._Catanzaro@ceq.eop.gov>; Fiddelke, Debbie S. <Debbie_S._Fiddelke@who.eop.gov>; David Conover <David.Conover@hq.doe.gov>; David Anderson <Danderson@doc.gov>; Jennifer Sprague <Jennifer.Sprague@noaa.gov>; Ahsha Tribble <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>; Clay.Sell <Clay.Sell@hq.doe.gov>; David Garman <David.garman@hq.doe.gov>
Sent: Sat May 28 12:50:20 2005
Subject: [Fwd: G8 science academies statements]

To Faryar and all -

For background to those who may not know the individuals mentioned in Colglazer's email:

- o Bill Colglazer is Executive Office of the National Academy of Sciences
- o Bruce Alberts is President of the Academy, with his 10-year term ending on June 30, 2005. Bruce will become an active leader in the emerging collaboration among science academies in the developed and developing world.
- o Ralph Cicerone is incoming President of the Academy, effective July 1. Ralph also chaired the NAS committee that reviewed the third IPCC climate assessment for this administration in a report issued in June, 2001.
- o Greg Symmes is a senior staff member at the academy.

I will be on email frequently over this holiday weekend if you wish to contact me with questions. I can also be reached by my home telephone (703-726-3955) if necessary. If you reach our voice recorder, leave a message suggesting a time for me to call you back.

Jim Mahoney

From: Cooney, Phil
To: "Turekianvc@state.gov";
CC: St. Martin, Michele M.;
Subject: FW: Updated fact sheet on bilateral climate partnerships
Date: Friday, June 03, 2005 5:32:36 PM
Attachments: Revised Bilat Fact Sheet 3 June 2005.doc

Vaughan, weren't there two others that you were going to update as well?
thanks, Phil

From: Nelson, Drew S (OES) [mailto:NelsonDS@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 03, 2005 5:30 PM
To: Turekian, Vaughan C; Cooney, Phil
Cc: Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Talley, Trigg (OES)
Subject: Updated fact sheet on bilateral climate partnerships

Phil and Vaughan

Per your request here is the updated fact sheet on the climate bilateral and regional partnerships. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments.

<<Revised Bilat Fact Sheet 3 June 2005.doc>>

Drew S. Nelson

U.S. Department of State

Office of Global Change

Tel: (202) 647-4283

Fax: (202) 647-0191

002215

CEQ 007215

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: fact sheets -- Need work
Date: Friday, June 03, 2005 5:41:44 PM
Attachments: TFCA For G-8 Climate 5-2005.doc

fyi

From: Turekian, Vaughan C [mailto:TurekianVC@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 03, 2005 5:36 PM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: FW: fact sheets -- Need work

Hey Phil
they were supposed to send these to you directly

VT

Also, I will find out where the PIAL is

VT

Vaughan C. Turekian
Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
U.S. Department of State
202-647-7196 (office)
202-647-0753 (fax)

-----Original Message-----

From: Caswell, Stephanie X (OES)
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 2:04 PM
To: Turekian, Vaughan C; 'trigg talley'
Cc: Verloop, Marja D (OES); Povenmire, Susan L (OES); Youel Page, Kathryn;

001114

CEQ 007217

Dennis, Charity F (OES)
Subject: RE: fact sheets -- Need work

Revised per Phil Cooney's comments

Stephanie J Caswell
Director
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation
US Department of State
Washington, DC

-----Original Message-----

From: Turekian, Vaughan C(G)
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2005 12:09 PM
To: trigg talley
Cc: Caswell, Stephanie X (OES); Verloop, Marja D (OES); Povenmire, Susan L (OES)
Subject: FW: fact sheets -- Need work
Importance: High

Please see Phil's request below

Thanks
VT

Vaughan C. Turekian
Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
U.S. Department of State
202-647-7196 (office)
202-647-0753 (fax)

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil [mailto:Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2005 11:01 AM
To: Turekian, Vaughan C
Cc: St. Martin, Michele M.; Holbrook, William F.; Hannegan, Bryan J.;

Peel, Kenneth L.

Subject: RE: fact sheets -- Need work

(B/S)

From: Turekian, Vaughan C [mailto:TurekianVC@state.gov]

Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2005 8:53 AM

To: Cooney, Phil

Subject: FW: fact sheets

Hey Phil

Here are the fact sheets : Thru.....

3/5/1

Best
VT

Vaughan C. Turekian
Special Assistant to the
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
U.S. Department of State
202-647-7196 (office)
202-647-0753 (fax)

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil
To: Perino, Dana M.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: RE: pls confirm
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 8:08:04 AM
Attachments:

They are in the International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy (IPHE), Methane to Markets Partnership, Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, Group on Earth Observations, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), and the Generation IV International Forum (nuclear). They participate in fusion (the ITER) through the European Union.

From: Perino, Dana M.
Sent: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 7:52 AM
To: Cooney, Phil; Hannegan, Bryan J.; St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: pls confirm

That the uk is part of the hydrogen partnership...and the fusion one too? So we've got methane, hydrogen and fusion? What about csf?

001113

CEQ 007221

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Perino, Dana M.; Hopkins, Robert; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Boling, Edward A.;
CC: "James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov";
Subject: Both documents went through ordinary OMB LRM process, FYI
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 10:16:40 AM
Attachments:

From: E. Holly Fitter on 10/16/2002 03:25:36 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: John D. Burnim/OMB/EOP@EOP

Subject: Our Changing Planet

Please review the attached DOC report "Our Changing Planet" and provide comments to

Erin Wucht not later than 10:00 AM Monday October 17. Thanks.

Erin Wucht PHONE: (202)395-3452 FAX: (202)395-1150 e-mail Erin Wuchte/OMB/EOP@EOP

LRM ID: EHF404

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

001111

CEQ 007223

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Erin Wucht

PHONE: (202)395-3452 **FAX:** (202)395-1150

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Report on Our Changing Planet

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM Monday, October 21, 2002

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AGENCIES:

007-AGRICULTURE - Jacquelyn Chandler - (202) 720-1272

025-COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202) 482-3151

029-DEFENSE - Vic Bernson - (703) 697-1305

032-ENERGY - Ted Pulliam - (202) 586-3397

033-Environmental Protection Agency - Edward Krenik - (202) 564-5200

019-Council on Environmental Quality - David Anderson - (202) 395-3113

052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

059-INTERIOR - Jane Lyder - (202) 208-4371

061-JUSTICE - Daniel Bryant - (202) 514-2141

069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Charles T. Horner III - (202) 358-1948

084-National Science Foundation - Lawrence Rudolph - (703) 292-8060

095-Office of Science and Technology Policy - Maureen O'Brien - (202) 456-6098

114-STATE - Nicole Petrosino - (202) 647-1794

109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962

117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687

008-US Agency for International Development - Jan W. Miller - (202) 712-4174

- OCP2003_FinalReview.pdf

- Final_OCP_Review_memo.doc

Message Sent To:

Marcus Peacock/OMB/EOP@EOP

Robert S. Fairweather/OMB/EOP@EOP

Sherron R. White/OMB/EOP@EOP

Kevin F. Neyland/OMB/EOP@EOP

Christine A. McDonald/OMB/EOP@EOP

Mark A. Weatherly/OMB/EOP@EOP

David P. Radzanowski/OMB/EOP@EOP

Richard A. Mertens/OMB/EOP@EOP

Phil Cooney/CEQ/EOP@EOP

Kenneth L. Schwartz/OMB/EOP@EOP

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Erin Wuchte/OMB/EOP@EOP

Gary C. Reisner/OMB/EOP@EOP

Kathie L. Olsen/OSTP/EOP@EOP

CEQ 007225

Adrienne C. Erbach/OMB/EOP@EOP

Noah Engelberg/OMB/EOP@EOP

Jason Freihage/OMB/EOP@EOP

Janet E. Irwin/OMB/EOP@EOP

Gillian J. Foster/OMB/EOP@EOP

usdaobpaleg@obpa.usda.gov

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judy.baldwin@usda.gov

dodlrs@osdgc.osd.mil

CLRM@doc.gov

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epalrm@epamail.epa.gov

CEQ LRM

lrm@hhs.gov

ocl@ios.doi.gov

justice.lrm@usdoj.gov

NASA_LRM@hq.nasa.gov

lrm@nsf.gov

OSTP LRM

statelrm@state.gov

dot.legislation@ost.dot.gov

GC.OMB@usaid.gov

creeld@si.edu @ inet

Stephen S. McMillin/OMB/EOP@EOP

EOP

Subject: DOC Strategic Plan for the Climate Change Science Program

Please review the attached draft Strategic Plan for the Climate Change Science Program, and provide comments to Erin Wuchte by 10:00 AM Monday, October 28. Thanks.

This Plan is a follow-on to your review of "Our Changing Planet", which was sent out last Wednesday 10/16. The development of the plan is explained in the memo attached below.

LRM ID: EHF404'

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Tuesday, October 22, 2002

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Erin Wuchte

PHONE: (202)395-3452 **FAX:** (202)395-1150

**SUBJECT: COMMERCE
Strategic Plan for the Climate
Change Science Program**

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM Monday, October 28, 2002

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AGENCIES:

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025-COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202) 482-3151

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(202) 358-1948

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095-Office of Science and Technology Policy - Maureen O'Brien - (202) 456-
6098

114-STATE - Nicole Petrosino - (202) 647-1794

109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962

117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687

008-US Agency for International Development - Jan W. Miller - (202) 712-
4174

- CCSPstratplan2003-21oct2002b.pdf

- StrategicPlan_Review_memo.doc

Message Sent To:

Marcus Peacock/OMB/EOP@EOP

Robert S. Fairweather/OMB/EOP@EOP

Sherron R. White/OMB/EOP@EOP

Kevin F. Neyland/OMB/EOP@EOP

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Jason Freihage/OMB/EOP@EOP

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julie.allen@usda.gov @ inet

judy.baldwin@usda.gov @ inet

dodlrs@osdgc.osd.mil @ inet

CLRM@doc.gov @ inet

energy.gc71@hq.doe.gov @ inet

epalrm@epamail.epa.gov @ inet

CEQ LRM

lrm@hhs.gov @ inet

ocl@ios.doi.gov @ inet

justice.lrm@usdoj.gov @ inet

NASA_LRM@hq.nasa.gov @ inet

lrm@nsf.gov @ inet

OSTP LRM

statelrm@state.gov @ inet

dot.legislation@ost.dot.gov @ inet

GC.OMB@usaid.gov @ inet

creeld@si.edu @ inet

Stephen S. McMillin/OMB/EOP@EOP

Robert C. McNally/OPD/EOP@EOP

NEC LRM

Karen Y. Knutson/OVP/EOP@EOP

Joel D. Kaplan/WHO/EOP@EOP

Tevi Troy/OPD/EOP@EOP

Sarah G. Horrigan/OMB/EOP@EOP

John H. Marburger/OSTP/EOP@EOP

James Connaughton/CEQ/EOP@EOP

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: Our climate partners
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 8:34:14 AM
Attachments: Climate Partner Countries - Mega List (no EOS) 3-3-05.xls

From: Peel, Kenneth L.
Sent: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 8:12 AM
To: Perino, Dana M.
Cc: Cooney, Phil
Subject: Our climate partners

Dana,

I understand that you are looking for a list that shows what climate partnerships the UK is a part of. The UK are also founding members of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO).

Ken

001112

CEQ 007233

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject:
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 8:37:21 AM
Attachments: gcnaskeyfindings304.doc

Excerpts from “*Climate Change Science: An Analysis of Some Key Questions,*” National Research Council (June 2001)

Summary

“Because there is considerable uncertainty in current understanding of how the climate system varies naturally and reacts to emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols, current estimates of the magnitude of future warming should be regarded as tentative and subject to future adjustments (either upward or downward).

Reducing the wide range of uncertainty inherent in current model predictions of global climate change will require major advances in understanding and modeling of both (1) the factors that determine atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and

aerosols, and (2) the so-called “feedbacks” that determine the sensitivity of the climate system to a prescribed increase in greenhouse gases. There also is a pressing need for a global observing system designed for monitoring climate.”

“What are the specific areas of science that need to be studied further, in order of priority, to advance our understanding of climate change?”

Making progress in reducing the large uncertainties in projections of future climate will require addressing a number of fundamental scientific questions relating to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the behavior of the climate system. Issues that need to be addressed include (a) the future usage of fossil fuels, (b) the future emissions of methane, (c) the fraction of the future fossil-fuel carbon that will remain in the atmosphere and provide radiative forcing versus exchange with the oceans or net exchange with the land biosphere, (d) the feedbacks in the climate system that determine both the magnitude of the change and the rate of energy uptake by the oceans, which together determine the magnitude and time history of the temperature increases for a given radiative forcing, (e) details of the regional and local climate change consequent to an overall level of global climate change, (f) the nature and causes of the natural variability of climate and its interactions with forced changes, and (g) the direct and indirect effects of the changing distributions of aerosols. Maintaining a vigorous, ongoing program of basic research, funded and managed independently

of the climate assessment activity, will be crucial for narrowing these uncertainties.

An effective strategy for advancing the understanding of climate change also will require (1) a global observing system in support of long-term climate monitoring and prediction, (2) concentration on large-scale modeling through increased, dedicated supercomputing and human resources, and (3) efforts to ensure that climate research is supported and managed to ensure innovation, effectiveness, and efficiency.”

Chapter 3: Climate System Models

“However, climate models are imperfect. Their simulation skill is limited by uncertainties in their formulation, the limited size of their calculations, and the difficulty of interpreting their answers that exhibit almost as much complexity as in nature.”

Chapter 5: Observed Climate Change During the Industrial Era

“THE EFFECT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Because of the large and still uncertain level of natural variability inherent in the climate record and the uncertainties in the time histories of the various forcing agents (and particularly aerosols), a causal linkage between the buildup

of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the observed climate changes during the 20th century cannot be unequivocally established. The fact that the magnitude of the observed warming is large in comparison to natural variability as simulated in climate models is suggestive of such a linkage, but it does not constitute proof of one because the model simulations could be deficient in natural variability on the decadal to century time scale.”

Chapter 6: Future Climate Change

“However, much of the United States appears to be protected against many different adverse health outcomes related to climate change by a strong public health system, relatively high levels of public awareness, and a high standard of living. Children, the elderly, and the poor are considered to be the most vulnerable to adverse health outcomes. The understanding of the relationships between weather/climate and human health is in its infancy and therefore the health consequences of climate change are poorly understood.”

Chapter 7: Assessing Progress in Climate Science

“Knowledge of the climate system and projections about the future climate are derived from fundamental physics and chemistry through models and observations of the atmosphere and the climate system. Climate models are built using the best scientific knowledge of the processes that operate

within the climate system, which in turn are based on observations of these systems. **A major limitation of these model forecasts for use around the world is the paucity of data available to evaluate the ability of coupled models to simulate important aspects of past climate. In addition, the observing system available today is a composite of observations**

that neither provide the information nor the continuity in the data needed to support measurements of climate variables.

Therefore, above all, it is essential to ensure the existence of a long-term observing system that provides a more definitive observational foundation to evaluate decadal- to century-scale variability and change. This observing system must include observations of key state variables such as temperature, precipitation, humidity, pressure, clouds, sea ice and snow cover, sea level, sea-surface temperature, carbon fluxes and soil moisture.”

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Cooney, Phil;
CC:
Subject: RE:
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 8:37:36 AM
Attachments:

thanks!

From: Cooney, Phil
Sent: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 8:37 AM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject:

Excerpts from "Climate Change Science: An Analysis of Some Key Questions," National Research Council (June 2001)

Summary

"Because there is considerable uncertainty in current understanding of how the climate system varies naturally and reacts to emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols, current estimates of the magnitude of future warming should be regarded as tentative and subject to future adjustments (either upward or downward).

001109

CEQ 007241

Reducing the wide range of uncertainty inherent in current model predictions of global climate change will require major advances in understanding and modeling of both (1) the factors that determine atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and aerosols, and (2) the so-called "feedbacks" that determine the sensitivity of the climate system to a prescribed increase in greenhouse gases. There also is a pressing need for a global observing system designed for monitoring climate."

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climate change consequent to an overall level of global climate change, (f) the nature and causes of the natural variability of climate and its interactions with forced changes, and (g) the direct and indirect effects of the changing distributions of aerosols. Maintaining a vigorous, ongoing program of basic research, funded and managed independently of the climate assessment activity, will be crucial for narrowing these uncertainties.

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Therefore, above all, it is essential to ensure the existence of a long-term observing system that provides a more definitive observational foundation to evaluate decadal- to century-scale variability and change. This observing system must include observations of key state variables such as temperature, precipitation, humidity, pressure, clouds, sea ice and snow cover, sea level, sea-surface temperature, carbon fluxes and soil moisture.”

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Perino, Dana M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: Andy Rifkin (NY TIMES) called re Climate for Michelle first and now to you. He"s on your voice mail
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 9:57:23 AM
Attachments:

From: Etheridge, Dorothy
Sent: Tuesday, June 07, 2005 9:48 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: Andy Rifkin (NY TIMES) called re Climate for Michelle first and now to you. He's on your voice mail

001103

CEQ 007247

Re

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2005 6:51 AM
To: Witcher.Eryn@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Re:

I just sent you an email - we will work on it this am and have it for you before the preeser-

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

-----Original Message-----

From: Witcher.Eryn@epamail.epa.gov <witcher.Eryn@epamail.epa.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Wed Jun 08 06:49:55 2005
Subject:

guidance on what you want us to say on this, if asked?

June 8, 2005

Bush Aide Softened Greenhouse Gas Links to Global Warming By ANDREW C. REVKIN

A White House official who once led the oil industry's fight against limits on greenhouse gases has repeatedly edited government climate reports in ways that play down links between such emissions and global warming, according to internal documents.

In handwritten notes on drafts of several reports issued in 2002 and 2003, the official, Philip A. Cooney, removed or adjusted descriptions of climate research that government scientists and their supervisors, including some senior Bush administration officials, had already approved. In many cases, the changes appeared in the final reports.

The dozens of changes, while sometimes as subtle as the insertion of the phrase "significant and fundamental" before the word "uncertainties," tend to produce an air of doubt about findings that most climate experts say are robust.

Mr. Cooney is chief of staff for the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the office that helps devise and promote administration policies on environmental issues.

Before going to the White House in 2001, he was the "climate team leader" and a lobbyist at the American Petroleum Institute, the largest trade group representing the interests of the oil industry. A lawyer with a bachelor's degree in economics, he has no scientific training.

The documents were obtained by The New York Times from the Government Accountability Project, a nonprofit legal-assistance group for government whistle-blowers.

The project is representing Rick S. Piltz, who resigned in March as a senior associate in the office that coordinates government climate research. That office, now called the Climate Change Science Program, issued the documents that Mr. Cooney edited.

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A White House spokeswoman, Michele St. Martin, said yesterday that Mr. Cooney would not be available to comment. "We don't put Phil Cooney on the record," Ms. St. Martin said. "He's not a cleared spokesman."

In one instance in an October 2002 draft of a regularly published summary of government climate research, "Our Changing Planet," Mr. Cooney amplified the sense of uncertainty by adding the word "extremely" to this sentence: "The attribution of the causes of biological and ecological changes to climate change or variability is extremely difficult."

In a section on the need for research into how warming might change water availability and flooding, he crossed out a paragraph describing the projected reduction of mountain glaciers and snowpack. His note in the margins explained that this was "straying from research strategy into speculative findings/musings."

Other White House officials said the changes made by Mr. Cooney were part of the normal interagency review that takes place on all documents related to global environmental change. Robert Hopkins, a spokesman for the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, noted that one of the reports Mr. Cooney worked on, the administration's 10-year plan for climate research, was endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences. And Myron Ebell, who has long campaigned against limits on greenhouse gases as director of climate policy at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, a libertarian group, said such editing was necessary for "consistency" in meshing programs with policy.

But critics said that while all administrations routinely vetted government reports, scientific content in such reports should be reviewed by scientists. Climate experts and representatives of environmental groups, when shown examples of the revisions, said they illustrated the significant if largely invisible influence of Mr. Cooney and other White House officials with ties to energy industries that have long fought greenhouse-gas restrictions.

In a memorandum sent last week to the top officials dealing with climate change at a dozen agencies, Mr. Piltz said the White House editing and other actions threatened to taint the government's \$1.8 billion-a-year effort to clarify the causes and consequences of climate change.

"Each administration has a policy position on climate change," Mr. Piltz wrote. "But I have not seen a situation like the one that has developed under this administration during the past four years, in which politicization by the White House has fed back directly into the science program in such a way as to undermine the credibility and integrity of the program."

A senior Environmental Protection Agency scientist who works on climate questions said the White House environmental council, where Mr. Cooney works, had offered valuable suggestions on reports from time to time. But the scientist, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because all agency employees are forbidden to speak with reporters without clearance, said the kinds of changes made by Mr. Cooney had damaged morale. "I have colleagues in other agencies who express the same view, that it has somewhat of a chilling effect and has created a sense of frustration," he said.

Efforts by the Bush administration to highlight uncertainties in science pointing to human-caused warming have put the United States at odds with other nations and with

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scientific groups at home.

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain, who met with President Bush at the White House yesterday, has been trying to persuade him to intensify United States efforts to curb greenhouse gases. Mr. Bush has called only for voluntary measures to slow growth in emissions through 2012.

Yesterday, saying their goal was to influence that meeting, the scientific academies of 11 countries, including those of the United States and Britain, released a joint letter saying, "The scientific understanding of climate change is now sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt action."

The American Petroleum Institute, where Mr. Cooney worked before going to the White House, has long taken a sharply different view. Starting with the negotiations leading to the Kyoto Protocol climate treaty in 1997, it has promoted the idea that lingering uncertainties in climate science justify delaying restrictions on emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping smokestack and tailpipe gases.

On learning of the White House revisions, representatives of some environmental groups said the effort to amplify uncertainties in the science was clearly intended to delay consideration of curbs on the gases, which remain an unavoidable byproduct of burning oil and coal.

"They've got three more years, and the only way to control this issue and do nothing about it is to muddy the science," said Eileen Claussen, the president of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, a private group that has enlisted businesses in programs cutting emissions.

Mr. Cooney's alterations can cause clear shifts in meaning. For example, a sentence in the October 2002 draft of "Our Changing Planet" originally read, "Many scientific observations indicate that the Earth is undergoing a period of relatively rapid change." In a neat, compact hand, Mr. Cooney modified the sentence to read, "Many scientific observations point to the conclusion that the Earth may be undergoing a period of relatively rapid change."

A document showing a similar pattern of changes is the 2003 "Strategic Plan for the United States Climate Change Science Program," a thick report describing the reorganization of government climate research that was requested by Mr. Bush in his first speech on the issue, in June 2001. The document was reviewed by an expert panel assembled in 2003 by the National Academy of Sciences. The scientists largely endorsed the administration's research plan, but they warned that the administration's procedures for vetting reports on climate could result in excessive political interference with science.

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: RE: DELIBERATIVE: DRAFT talkers on NTY/climate article
--
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2005 9:12:12 AM
Attachments:

Strategic Plan for the
Climate Change
Science Program
Final Report, July 2003

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2005 9:08 AM
To: Cooney, Phil
Subject: Re: DELIBERATIVE: DRAFT talkers on NTY/climate article --

What is the official title of the ten year strategic plan?

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

-----Original Message-----

From: Cooney, Phil <Phil_Cooney@ceq.eop.gov>
To: Perino, Dana M. <Dana_M._Perino@who.eop.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M.
<Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Wed Jun 08 08:51:04 2005
Subject: FW: DELIBERATIVE: DRAFT talkers on NTY/climate article --

For your further consideration in preparing response.

DELIBERATIVE

002103

CEQ 007253

From: Cooney, Phil
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Perino, Dana M.;
CC:
Subject: FW: CEQ & climate -- fyi BELOW -- no responseneeded
Date: Thursday, June 09, 2005 11:24:55 AM
Attachments:

From: Andy Revkin [mailto:anrevk@nytimes.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2005 10:29 AM
To: okeefe@marshall.org
Cc: philip_cooney@ceq.eop.gov; Connaughton, James; Cooney, Phil
Subject: Re: CEQ & climate

Hi again, Bill,

I'm ccing to Phil and Jim just as a conversation starter.

on phil>

1) i've had a couple good discussions on these issues in 2002 with jim c. But CEQ never offered to set up even an informal sitdown on background with phil, which for folks in his position is not uncommon in other admins or on other subjects. Authorized backgrounders happen all the time, and then phil faces no reprimand for coming to me on his own. best way to ensure that caricatures aren't perpetuated.

As I said yesterday, there are important questions about how best to convey uncertainty, both in the science and economics, when dealing with the puzzle of how to respond to an imprecise risk from ghg buildup. The white house has made effective arguments about the need to slow down and stop before turning around. but while Potus has renewed commitment to UNFCCC goal of stabilization, WH -- while attacking Kyoto as inconsequential -- has never laid out a clear vision for getting from voluntary greenhouse intensity improvement to stabilization at ANY concentration. the 'magic bullet' idea of transformative tech is fine, but how do you get there without really harnessing power of innovation that comes from a 'forcing' -- or from an Apollo-scale big push, or...?

i have not talked to a single economist, including the MIT bunch that advises

WH, Jim Sweeny at Hoover, even Glen Hubbard (who supports cap w/ safety valve), who says you can get from here to there ANY TIME THIS CENTURY without a far more ambitious effort than is under way now.

2) as for rick, as you might note, i gave him his one-line say, but focused on the documents, not him. In his interactions with me, rick was not passing judgements on the nature of the science, as he could not, not being a scientist.

his complaints to me and in his 20-something-page memo to Mahoney et al are on *process*.

The collegial interagency interactions all predate the final yeah-nay from the WH policy folks (as should be the case). His concerns (and those of many others in the process, right up to the top on the science side) are that a nonscientist then makes final adjustments to characterizations of science that, while subtle, create a substantial shift in meaning.

3) As for Phil's integrity / character, I have no doubt he has plenty of both, although i've only met him in passing at the big climate conclave 12/2002.

Here's the paradox: Without phil or jim elaborating on why it is justified for a lawyer who spent years fighting against ghg restrictions to have final say over tenor of science reports, then it's hard for the White House to avoid the perception inevitably created by the plain facts surrounding Phil's history.

It's not my fault that the coverage ends up reading the way it does; it's the fault of the White House.

a) by closing off access and interchange, there's no way to fill in blanks and get a nuanced view of things. leakers and whistleblowers only exist in such circumstances.

b) by hiring people to do tasks of this sort who have a perceived conflict of interest, the White House raises the bar that it then has to hurdle to convince people all's well.

At 09:23 AM 6/9/2005, you wrote:

Andy

I appreciate your prompt response. Your comments about the White House only serve to make my case.

Any White House is fair game for the media. I do not know the reason for not being more engaging with the media or you.

Although, I have been told that the NYT has not been particularly

open to publishing pieces from this Administration on climate. But a tis t'aint is beside the point.

Your piece and today's op-ed unjustly and unfairly characterize Phil as a lobbyist bent on advocating a particular point of view independent of the facts. That is completely wrong and unfair. As I said, he has a level of integrity, honesty and moral principle that is not matched by many.

Your point about whistle blowers is well made but did you probe deeply into his and whether his agenda went beyond concern about politicization? By the way, much is made about Phil being a lawyer and not a scientist but it is my understanding that your source is not a scientist either.

You make the point that you would have been glad to go over his edits with him but you know that he is not an authorized spokesman for the Administration. And, his own standards would not allow him to violate that limit by going on background. So, your comment strikes me as analogous of criticizing a client for not revealing information provided by a client.

Impugning his integrity and character because the White House would not make him available to talk with you is not defensible by my standards of fair play. Decent people who have done nothing wrong, don't deserve to be tarred just because freedom of the press gives you the right to do so.

I hope that on reflection, you will conclude that Phil was not characterized objectively or fairly. That is the real test of fair and balanced.

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: [Andy Revkin](#)

To: okeefe@marshall.org

Cc: philip_cooney@ceq.eop.gov ; james_connaughton@ceq.eop.gov

Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2005 1:16 PM

Subject: Re: CEQ & climate

Hi Bill,

I would happily have learned more from Phil, but the White House has steadfastly (for years) refused to let us talk, even on background.

In essence, this kind of story only exists because the White

House keeps its deliberations so bottled up. The whistleblowers of the world lose significance (and news value) when there is an open exchange of ideas.

I'd happily have gone over edits with Phil to get an understanding, say, of why he thought it was "extremely difficult" and not just "difficult" to attribute biological changes to climate changes.

As we all know, there really are substantive issues to discuss surrounding how to convey uncertainty, how much uncertainty justifies what kind of policy, etc. But if I can't have a conversation with the players, then there's no way to get that across.

I wish it weren't so.

And I don't appreciate your impugning my character.

I've been called fair and balanced (seems to be the favored metric) by everyone from Myron Ebell & Fred Singer to Rajendra Pachauri & Jim Hansen (quite a span!). I can show you my file of msgs of that sort.

-- Andy

At 12:31 PM 6/8/2005, you wrote:

Andy

I cannot believe that you would use tabloid journalism's techniques to wrongly attack someone of Phil Cooney's integrity. Your views on the Bush policy are one thing but innuendo and unjustified attacks on the integrity of someone who was doing his job and doing it well are something else.

Your article says more about your character than it does about Phil's.

Bill

Andrew C. Revkin, Environment Reporter, The New York Times

229 West 43d St. NY, NY 10036

Tel: 212-556-7326, Fax: 509-357-0965 (via www.efax.com, received as email)



Methane to Markets

Methane to Markets Partnership – Private Sector Outreach Workshop

Date: June 9, 2005
Time: 9:00 am to 4:30 pm
Location: Washington, DC – Madison Hotel 1155 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC

The United States Government in conjunction with the American Petroleum Institute, Solid Waste Association of North America, and National Mining Association, is conducting a one-day workshop to engage private sector entities interested in developing methane emissions reduction and use projects internationally. The purpose of this event is to bring together members of the oil, gas, coal and landfill industries with representatives of federal agencies to:

- Provide an overview and update on the Methane to Markets Partnership's activities.
- Discuss mechanisms, such as USAID's Global Development Alliance (GDA), that can support private sector projects and activities.
- Allow the opportunity for direct input from Project Network members on how USG activities could best advance private sector methane activities and investment.

Background:

Methane to Markets is a multilateral initiative that brings governments and organizations from across the globe together to advance methane recovery and use project development at landfills, coal mines, and natural gas and oil systems. The Partnership includes a strong network of private companies, development banks, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations that offer a wide variety of expertise. Project Network members have access to project development information, contribute to policy development, establish professional contacts within the Network and work directly with the member countries. Additional information on the partnership is available at www.methanetomarkets.org

An important goal of this meeting is to present the GDA business model as one mechanism by which the private sector can develop Methane to Markets Projects. This mechanism mobilizes the ideas, efforts and resources of governments, businesses and civil society by forging public-private alliances. For more information on the GDA mechanism please visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_partnerships/gda/

Registration:

Interested organizations can register for the workshop by contacting Andrew Dicello at: adicello@usaid.gov. There is no cost for the workshop and due to space limitations registration is on a first come, first serve basis. Please respond by May 26, 2005. Late registration will be accepted based on availability.



Methane to Markets

METHANE TO MARKETS PARTNERSHIP FACT SHEET

OBJECTIVE

The Methane to Markets Partnership is an international initiative whose purpose is to reduce global methane emissions to enhance economic growth, promote energy security, improve the environment, and reduce greenhouse gases. Other benefits include improving mine safety, reducing waste, and improving local air quality. The initiative focuses on cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The Partnership is a collaboration between developed countries, developing countries, and countries with economies in transition – together with strong participation from the private sector. The Methane to Markets Partnership initially targets three major methane sources: landfills, underground coal mines, and natural gas and oil systems.

BACKGROUND

Methane, the primary component of natural gas, accounts for 16% of all greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activities. Because methane is both a powerful greenhouse gas and short-lived compared to carbon dioxide, achieving significant reductions would have a rapid and significant effect on atmospheric warming potential.

EXPECTED ENERGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND GREENHOUSE GAS RESULTS


The Partnership has the potential to deliver by 2015 annual reductions in methane emissions of up to 50 million metric tons of carbon equivalent or recovery of 500 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas. These measurable results, if achieved, could lead to stabilized or even declining levels of global atmospheric concentrations of methane. To give a sense of scale, this would be equivalent to:

- Removing 33 million cars from the roadways for one year, planting 55 million acres of trees, or eliminating emissions from fifty 500 MW coal-fired power plants; or
- Providing enough energy to heat approximately 7.2 million households for one year.



MEMBER COUNTRY ACTIONS

On November 16, 2004 fourteen partner countries signed the Terms of Reference that outlines the purpose, organization and functions of the Partnership. The core activities of the Partnership are to:

- Identify and promote areas of bilateral, multilateral, and private sector collaboration on methane recovery and use initially in the areas of coal mining, oil and natural gas systems, and landfills.
- Identify cost-effective opportunities to recover methane emissions for energy production and potential financing mechanisms to encourage investment.
- Identify and address barriers to project development and improve the legal, regulatory, financial, institutional, technological and other conditions necessary to attract investment in methane recovery and utilization projects.

FAX
TRANSMISSION
PhoneTools


FROM	Preferred Customer
TO	Philip A. Cooney Philip A. Cooney

Page(s)	1
 / 	6/9/2005 3:21 PM



Message

35 Festival Drive
 Voorhees, NJ 08043
 June 9, 2005

Mr. Philip A. Cooney
 Chief of Staff
 Council on Environmental Quality
 Executive Office Building, Room 360
 Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Cooney,

News reports have you under attack for modifying government climate reports. I just sent the following comment responding to an editorial in today's Philadelphia Inquirer: The editorial "Bush and Global Warning" joins the Inquirer to the self-flagellating majority out to burden industry with overly cautious regulation. While few doubt that global warming is occurring and with it a rise in carbon dioxide, the association to human activity is tenuous and counter to some data (e.g. faster warming in the less industrialized pre-WW II years). Geology teaches that the carbon dioxide level increased during every significant prior warming period. While regional pollution is obvious, the consensus of environmentalists (whose forbears agreed energy was transferred by "phlogiston") must admit their models do not properly account for cloud cover and upper atmospheric water vapor, a far more significant "green-house" (misnomer) infrared absorber than carbon dioxide. The approximate 11 year solar cycle is evident in terrestrial climate records (e.g. tree rings). Until climatologists can explain and quantify the connection between well established century-long solar warming and our climate, Bush's push for further research is sensible while the Inquirer's call for immediate action is not.

Not included is reference to a book I co-authored "Dark Matter Illuminated" in which the solar radiation - terrestrial climate connection is explained in chapter 12 as this would appear self-serving. I would be pleased to provide you (gratis) a CD containing the book in a Microsoft Word® file. It is also available from most online booksellers. It would help to justify the administration's position. I warn you, however, that the book is iconoclastic, countering much of widely accepted astronomy. I urge you to read (or have a technical person review) the book in its entirety to appreciate the strong base of experimental data from which it was drawn. David Darling, who maintains a website containing an encyclopedia of astronomy (lauded in Science), found it sufficiently convincing to devote a page and links promoting the book: http://www.daviddarling.info/encyclopedia/D/Dark_Matter_Illuminated.html If you would like to receive the CD please respond affirmatively.

Very truly yours,
 Robert K. Soberman, Ph.D.
 (856) 435-6649

Fax	Phone :
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ccsp Senator McCain questions to Admiral Lautenbacher
From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of James R. Mahoney
[James.R.Mahoney@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2005 9:45 AM
To: CCSP PRINCIPALS
Cc: Scott Carter; Scott Rayder; Conrad C Lautenbacher
Subject: [ccsp] Senator McCain questions to Admiral Lautenbacher

To all -

On Wednesday, June 10, in a hearing on NOAA Homeland Security Activities before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Subcommittee on Disaster Prediction and Prevention, Senator McCain challenged NOAA Administrator Admiral Lautenbacher about the status of the CCSP reports, with specific reference to the assessment required under the Global Change Research Act of 1990. An unofficial transcript of the colloquy is attached. (The official transcript is not yet available.)

I am providing this information to the CCSP Principals because important elements of the response to Senator McCain's questions involves actions of the entire program. I will be arranging a conference call to discuss CCSP actions in support of responding to Senator McCain's questions. Scheduling of the conference call will be arranged in a separate communication.

Jim Mahoney



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Under Secretary of Commerce
for Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 16 2005

The Honorable Jim DeMint
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator DeMint:

I am writing to respond to Senator McCain's inquiry regarding the status of the Administration's climate assessment during my testimony to the Senate Commerce Committee's Disaster Prevention and Prediction Subcommittee, which you chaired on June 8. Senator McCain referenced the April 14, 2005, Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report on *Climate Change Assessment*¹ and requested information as to when and how the Administration will comply with Section 106 of the 1990 Global Change Research Act (GCRA).

Background

Early in his first term, President George W. Bush recognized climate change to be an important issue for the United States to address, and he directed his Administration to review U.S. policy on climate change. On May 11, 2001, the Administration commissioned the National Academies² – National Research Council (NRC) to examine the state of our knowledge and understanding of climate change science.

Based on the 2001 NRC report and the Administration's ongoing science planning activity aimed at identifying the highest priority climate research initiatives that could provide improved support for policy development, President Bush created a new cabinet-level management structure in February 2002 to supervise the approximately \$5 billion annual investment in climate change science and technology. The President's direction resulted in the creation of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), combining the existing U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and the Climate Change Research Initiative (CCRI), as well as the creation of the Climate Change Technology Program (CCTP).

¹ GAO Report, *Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline* (April 14, 2005).

² Formerly known as the National Academy of Sciences.

THE ADMINISTRATOR



CCSP is a comprehensive interagency research program charged with investigating natural and human-induced changes in the Earth's global environmental system; monitoring important climate parameters; predicting global change; and providing a sound scientific basis for national and international decision-making. A central tenant of CCSP has been a focus on improving key elements of climate research to provide a basis for improved climate assessments.

In response to the President's direction, CCSP prepared a new 10-year strategic plan for the program – a key requirement of the GCRA. This planning process was designed to ensure a comprehensive examination of research and observation needs combined with open and transparent review by the national and international scientific and stakeholder communities.

The Administration released a CCSP *Discussion Draft Strategic Plan* for public review and comment in November 2002. An international CCSP Workshop was held in December 2002 to facilitate extensive discussion and comments on the draft plan. The workshop was attended by 1,300 scientists and information users, including individuals from 47 states and 36 nations. In addition, 900 pages of written comments on the *Discussion Draft Strategic Plan* were submitted during a designated public review period. Last, CCSP commissioned the NRC to review the strategic plan in two stages – a review of the *discussion draft* plan and a review of the final plan.

After consideration of all of the extensive input, the (revised) *Strategic Plan for the U.S. Climate Change Science Program* was released in July 2003. The NRC review committee subsequently issued its second public report, *Implementing Climate and Global Change Research: A Review of the Final U.S. Climate Change Science Program Strategic Plan*, expressing the committee's conclusions on the content, objectivity, quality, and comprehensiveness of the Strategic Plan, on the process used to produce it, and on the proposed process for developing specific findings to be reported by the CCSP. The report also made a number of recommendations on implementing the plan. The NRC review concluded:

The Strategic Plan for the U.S. Climate Change Science Program articulates a guiding vision, is appropriately ambitious, and is broad in scope. It encompasses activities related to areas of long-standing importance, together with new or enhanced cross-disciplinary efforts. It appropriately plans for close integration with the complementary Climate Change Technology Program. The CCSP has responded constructively to the National Academies review and other community input in revising the strategic plan. In fact, the approaches taken by the CCSP to receive and respond to comments from a large and broad group of scientists and stakeholders, including a two-stage independent review of the plan, set a high standard for government research programs. As a result, the revised strategic plan is much improved over its November 2002 draft, and now includes the elements of a strategic management framework that could permit it to effectively guide research on climate and associated global changes over the next decades. Advancing science on all fronts identified by the program will be of vital importance to the nation.

Sequential Dissemination of CCSP Assessment Products

CCSP understands that to optimize utility of the extensive body of observations and research findings developed, there must be a commitment to produce decision support resources on a continuing basis. The CCSP Strategic Plan clearly identified three broad types of deliverables to be produced in support of enhanced policy development and decision-making by national and regional government officials, resource managers, planners, and the scientific community.

- 1) **Scientific syntheses and assessments:** *Prepare scientific synthesis and assessments to support informed discussion of climate variability and change issues by decision-makers, stakeholders, the media, and the general public.* These reports are designed to address the science questions of greatest relevance to decision and policy makers and planners. The products are intended to provide the best possible state of science information, developed by a diverse group of climate experts, for the decision community.
- 2) **Adaptive management for resources and infrastructure:** *Develop information resources to support adaptive management and planning for responding to climate variability and change, and transfer these resources from research to operational application.* This approach takes advantage of the significant, if imperfect, predictability of shorter term (i.e., seasonal to inter-annual) climate phenomena as well as certain aspects of longer term (i.e., decadal) phenomena. Examples of these adaptive management climate decision capabilities are being developed by CCSP and will be reported in relevant synthesis and assessment products. The development of these capabilities is also a special focus of the CCSP workshop scheduled to be held in the Washington, D.C. area in November 2005 (see below).
- 3) **Support for policymaking:** *Develop and evaluate methods (scenario evaluations, integrated analyses, alternative analytical approaches) to support climate change policymaking and demonstrate these methods with case studies.* This includes applications of climate projection model capabilities to assist in evaluation of long-term (i.e., decadal to century) climate change policy development. The most challenging application of climate science relates to the development of multi-decadal time scale properties of climate change as related to human activities, ecosystems, human health, and economic effects of long-term climate change. CCSP is sequentially developing this information based on the core science information in the Synthesis and Assessment (S&A) products and informed by the adaptive management case studies described above. Improved confidence in long-term projections is a continuing challenge and goal for the entire world climate science community.

The CCSP Strategic Plan indicated that the requirements of Section 106 of the GCRA will be fulfilled and stated that the CCSP products will be disseminated on an ongoing basis following the release of the Strategic Plan. The language in the plan is as follows:

"The 1990 Global Change Research Act provides the overall framework for the conduct and management of the interagency research program on climate and global change, and Section 106 of the act defines requirements for scientific assessments. To comply with the terms of Section 106, the CCSP will produce assessments that focus on a variety of science and policy issues important for public discussion and decision making. The assessments will be composed of syntheses, reports, and integrated analyses that the CCSP will complete over the next 4 year.... This approach takes account of the need for assessments on the full range of issues spanning all CCSP objectives and will provide a "snapshot" of knowledge of the environmental and socioeconomic aspects of climate variability and change. The products will support specific groups or decision contexts across the full range of issues addressed by the CCSP, and where appropriate, the CCTP."

It is important to note that the release of the CCSP Strategic Plan and the delivery of the final report from the National Assessment³ (the first assessment to be completed after the 1990 GRCA came into effect) both occurred in the second half of 2003. Therefore, it is our intent that the four-year period, identified in Section 106, to disseminate the next set of assessments would culminate in 2007, which is consistent with the schedule identified in the Strategic Plan.

Revised Schedule of S&A Products

As the GAO noted in its *Climate Change Assessment* report of April 14, 2005, CCSP is currently running behind schedule for the 21 Synthesis and Assessment products. The schedule was delayed primarily because of an underestimation of the complexity and work involved to produce the reports and extensive legal discussions that included discussions about compliance with the Information Quality Act and Office of Management and Budget guidance on peer review.

CCSP remains committed to producing all deliverables described in the Strategic Plan, providing compliance with Section 106 of the GCRA by the end of 2007. We are expanding our products to accommodate the critical elements regarding Section 106 requirements contained in the GAO report. An updated schedule for all products is currently being developed by the CCSP participating agencies, and will be provided to you in a separate communication no later than July 15, 2005.

³ US National Assessment of the Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change, NAST. A summary report was delivered in 2000 and several sectoral and regional reports were delivered between 1999-2003.

Other Important CCSP Actions

CCSP has several other ongoing activities that provide information to the public and the scientific and decision-making communities. The CCSP Office maintains a website – <http://www.climate-science.gov> – that includes CCSP's recent activities and announcements, disseminations, current climate events, solicitations for reviews of climate documents, and archives of other relevant information. In addition, CCSP publishes an annual program document, *Our Changing Planet*, to update Congress on program goals, milestones, and budget information.

CCSP also has two new major activities to ensure continuing dialogue with the stakeholder and scientific communities on our processes and assessment deliverables:

Change Science Program Workshop: *Climate Science in Support of Decision-making*: CCSP will hold a public workshop on November 14-16 in Arlington, Virginia. The CCSP Workshop will address the capability of climate science to inform decision-making and will serve as a forum to address the progress and future plans regarding CCSP's three decision-support deliverables as described above. The Workshop will provide an opportunity for scientists and user communities to discuss decision-maker needs and future application of scientific information on climate variability and change, as well as discussion on expected outcomes of CCSP's research and assessment activities that are necessary for sound resource management, adaptive planning and policy. More information on the workshop can be found at <http://www.climate-science.gov/workshop2005>.

CCSP/NRC Contract: In 2004, CCSP established an ad hoc committee to evaluate the relationship between the CCSP and the NRC and make recommendations to the CCSP Principals⁴ on improving the structure of the relationship and addressing issues of mutual concern. As a result of the committee meetings and extended dialogue with senior representatives of the NRC, CCSP has recently expanded its contract with the NRC to incorporate important new NRC advice to the program. The enhanced NRC advisory assignment involves three areas:

- 1) Overall NRC advice on the CCSP research program on a continuing basis over the next three years, involving a broadly configured NRC committee to be referred to as NRC's CCSP Committee;
- 2) A comparative evaluation of relevant previous climate change assessments conducted around the world, to provide background information for the assessments being prepared by CCSP in compliance with the GCRA; and

⁴ CCSP Principals are comprised of a senior representative from each of the 13 CCSP agencies, CEQ, OSTP, and OMB, and the CCSP Office Director.

- 3) Designated support from two existing committees of the NRC that are well positioned to support CCSP with expertise in areas central to CCSP's core responsibilities, the Climate Research Committee and the Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Change.

The Administration has embraced the CCSP/NRC relationship to ensure that CCSP receives independent and credible, scientific advice, as CCSP continues to implement its Strategic Plan.

Concluding Comment

CCSP is committed to producing climate science and assessment information, ensuring the science is relevant and current, and disseminating this information in a way that is useful to the Congress, other decision-makers, stakeholders, the media and the public. CCSP, together with the hundreds of climate scientists producing the required assessment products, is accelerating its production as much as possible, but we will take care not to compromise the integrity of the science findings in pursuit of rapid production. We look forward to further dialogue with you on these important issues.

Sincerely,



Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr.
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Under Secretary of Commerce for
Oceans and Atmosphere

.CC: The Honorable John McCain

Re CCSP release

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2005 4:10 PM
To: Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov
Subject: Re: CCSP release

Yep

Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

-----Original Message-----

From: Kent Laborde <Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Fri Jun 24 16:10:44 2005
Subject: Re: CCSP release

Yes, he has. Are we OK with it?

St. Martin, Michele M. wrote:

>Yes did bob look at it..yes, I did,.thanks

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Kent Laborde [mailto:Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov]
>Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2005 5:20 PM
>To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Hopkins, Robert
>Subject: CCSP release

>

>I've attached as an FYI the release we will send out Friday regarding
>the CCSP/NRC agreement establishing an oversight committee. Please let
>me know if you have any questions.

>

>Kent

>

>

>

>

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2005 7:37 AM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: [Fwd: RE: 5.1]
Good morning Bryan,

To add to the short list, I have forwarded product 5.1 that is ready for a second quick CCSP Principals review. It went through a review before, but it was so long ago, that we felt it could use another quick review before we posted it for public comment. I am asking for clearance to send it to the Principals this week.

Thanks,
Ahsha

----- Original Message -----

Subject:RE: 5.1
Date:Mon, 27 Jun 2005 04:33:06 -0700
From:Moss, Richard H <Richard.Moss@pnl.gov>
To:Ahsha Tribble <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>

Comments file, annotated, plus the current draft. The comments file will only circulate to Principals to show what was done in response to their comments.

R;

P.s. I'm working from home through about noon and then will be pulling things together--I'll leave for the airport about 3.

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office
(Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

-----Original Message-----

From: Ahsha Tribble [<mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2005 5:37 AM
To: Moss, Richard H
Subject: 5.1

Richard,

If you have not left yet, can you send me Product 5.1?

Thanks and have a great trip!

Ahsha

003992

CEQ 007277

**CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE PROGRAM
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH**
(Updated July 11, 2005)

James R. Mahoney
Director, CCSP and Chair, SGCR
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004282

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Or: 647 Contees Wharf Rd., Edgewater, MD 21037
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Harlan Watson

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hratch.semerjian@nist.gov

From: danderson@doc.gov
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2005 8:16 AM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: FW: Draft GAO Report on Climate Change Funding For CCSP Review and Comment
 Pls share within eop as you see fit.

-----Original Message-----

From: "Joseph D Thompson" <ThompsonJD@GAO.GOV> [mailto:"Joseph D Thompson" <ThompsonJD@GAO.GOV>]
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2005 3:39 PM
To: <ELevy@doc.gov>; <Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov>
Cc: <Danderson@doc.gov>
Subject: Draft GAO Report on Climate Change Funding For CCSP Review and Comment

July 11, 2005

The Honorable Dr. James R. Mahoney
 Director, Climate Change Science Program

Dear Dr. Mahoney:

Attached is a copy of our proposed report entitled Climate Change: Federal Reports on Climate Change Funding Should Be Clearer and More Complete (GAO-05-461). We are providing this draft for your review before the report is issued in final form.

We would like to obtain the Climate Change Science Program's written comments from you or your designated representative by August 1, 2005. These comments will be reflected in the final report. Please direct all comments and any questions you may have concerning this draft to David Marwick, Assistant Director, at (202) 512-6775, or marwicke@gao.gov.

As the cover indicates, this draft is subject to revision. Therefore, it must be safeguarded to prevent premature disclosure. Please do not show or release its contents for any purpose other than official review or comment. This copy and all others belong to the U.S. Government Accountability Office and must be returned on demand.

As you know, we typically reproduce the agency's written comments in an appendix to the final report, along with our written response to the comments, if appropriate. The contents of the comments are of course solely the judgment of the agency. However, we have found that, in presenting the agency's comments, it is most helpful if the comments include a short introduction indicating whether the agency generally agrees or disagrees with GAO's findings, conclusions, and recommendations, followed by any substantive comments the agency wishes to provide. The introduction and substantive comments will be reproduced in the final report. In addition, the agency may wish to provide, as a separate addendum, technical comments that note minor factual errors or provide editorial remarks. We would not reproduce technical comments in the final report.

We appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

003097

CEQ 007286

John B. Stephenson [signed]
Director, Natural Resources and
Environment Team

RE ccsp Conference call on Wednesday July 13 at 1:30 p.m.
From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2005 6:50 PM
To: Moss, Richard H
Subject: RE: [ccsp] Conference call on Wednesday July 13 at 1:30 p.m.

I will be on the call until 2pm, thanks. Bryan

-----Original Message-----

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov [mailto:ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov] On Behalf Of Moss, Richard H
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2005 3:48 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp] Conference call on Wednesday July 13 at 1:30 p.m.

With apologies for the late notice, Dr. Mahoney would like to convene a conference call at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday July 13 to provide an update on the July 15 letter. Please dial 1-800-516-9896, code 888503. If your Agency's Principal cannot be on the call, please designate a senior representative to participate. Also, please check your email tomorrow morning just in case we circulate an update regarding the call.

Thank you.

R;

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2005 5:04 PM
To: danderson@DOC.GOV; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Follow up letter with edits
Attachments: Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July13_edits.doc; Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July13_clean.doc

David and Bryan,

Attached is the edited and clean version of the letter after agency and EOP comments were considered. Please call me to discuss if you have any questions. We can add new edits through the LRM process.

Thanks,
Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
Technical Chief of Staff
Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
For Oceans and Atmosphere
HCHB/Room 5804
14th & Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20230
202-482-3567 (DOC)
202-482-6318 (Fax)

4 13 05

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 10:42 AM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Attachments: clean Mahoney Climate 7.20.05 DOC.doc

Please review the attached DOC statement on Climate Change and advise of any comments by 4:00 PM Friday 7/15.
Thanks.

DOE and State: Please advise ASAP if you are testifying at this hearing. Thanks.



clean Mahoney
Climate 7.20.05 ...

=====
LRM ID: EHF237
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E. Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 4:00 PM Friday, July 15, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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 - 018-Council of Economic Advisers - Gary D. Blank - (202) 395-5084
 - 029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
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428

095-Office of Science and Technology Policy - Heidi Tringe - (202) 456-6124
109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962
117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
114-STATE - Vanessa Riley - (202) 647-4463
084-National Science Foundation - Lawrence Rudolph - (703) 292-8060
069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

Hannegan, Bryan J.

To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Pearce, Heather S.; Olsen, Kathie L.
Subject: RE: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attachments: clean Mahoney Climate 7-20 bh edits.doc

Attached are comments from CEQ on the draft testimony. I'm providing them early so that the issue with respect to characterization of the recent science developments can be discussed during the day tomorrow if need be. Thanks, Bryan



clean Mahoney
Climate 7-20 bh ...

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 10:42 AM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOC statement on Climate Change and advise of any comments by 4:00 PM Friday 7/15.
Thanks.

DOE and State: Please advise ASAP if you are testifying at this hearing. Thanks.

<< File: clean Mahoney Climate 7.20.05 DOC.doc >>

=====
LRM ID: EHF237
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OME CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 4:00 PM Friday, July 15, 2005

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018-Council of Economic Advisers - Gary D. Blank - (202) 395-5084
029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
032-ENERGY - Neal Strauss - (202) 586-9523
033-Environmental Protection Agency - Charles Ingebretson - (202) 564-5200
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069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
 Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 12:30 PM
 To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE';
 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN';
 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'
 Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Petro,
 Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc;
 Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-
 NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.;
 Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Kelly Brown
 Subject: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate
 Attachments: Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July 14 to OMB.doc; The Honorable Jim DeMint_VADM_July15 to
 OMB.doc; Response to DeMint_Jun16.pdf; CCSP-SGCR_Roster_11July05.doc

Please review the attached DOC letters (first two documents) on Climate change, and advise of any edits by 12:00 Noon Friday 7/15. If you do not advise to the contrary by 12:00 Noon Friday 7/15, the letters will be cleared as submitted. Thanks.

Below is the background on the package provided by DOC. Per DOC, you should all be very familiar with the clearance package as you have all seen and cleared it through the CCSPreview process. If this is not the case, please advise ASAP.

Follow Up to DeMintThe Honorable Jim DeMint_VADM... Letter_Jul... DeMint_VADM... eMint_Jun16.pdf (..._11July05.doc...

Note from DOC

Attached is the draft letter to Senator DeMint that has been reviewed by U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) members in order to help expedite clearance so that it could be delivered by COB Friday, July 15, 2005. The longer letter (first attachment) to DeMint is from Dr. Mahoney in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and as Director of the CCSP. [REDACTED]

With regard to the CCSP review of the draft Mahoney letter, there was a conference call yesterday that included the principals from CCSP, as well as representatives from OSTP and CEQ. I am advised that Andrea Petro and Amy Kaminski of OMB were missing from the call, but the draft was e-mailed to them so that they would be able to respond. A copy of a list of those principles is also attached for your reference (fourth attachment).

=====
 LRM ID: EHF239
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

42

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter

E-Mail: E. Holly Fitter@omb.eop.gov

PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Letters on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 12:00 Noon Friday, July 15, 2005

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- 018-Council of Economic Advisers - Gary D. Blank - (202) 395-5084
- 029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
- 032-ENERGY - Neal Strauss - (202) 586-9523
- 033-Environmental Protection Agency - Charles Ingebretson - (202) 564-5200
- 059-INTERIOR - Jane Lyder - (202) 208-7693
- 061-JUSTICE - William E. Moschella - (202) 514-2141
- 095-Office of Science and Technology Policy - Heidi Tringe - (202) 456-6124
- 109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962
- 117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687
- 008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
- 114-STATE - Vanessa Riley - (202) 647-4463
- 084-National Science Foundation - Lawrence Rudolph - (703) 292-8060
- 069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
- 052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Petro, Andrea M.
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 7:44 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: FW: CEQ edits - FW: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attachments: clean Mahoney Climate 7-20 bh edits.doc

Brian-

Thanks,
Andrea
395-5871

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 4:30 PM
To: Kelly Brown; 'COMMERCE'
Cc: Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Radzanowski, David P.; Jukes, James J.; Burnim, John D.
Subject: CEQ edits - FW: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please advise ASAP if these edits are a problem so that I can set up a conference call to discuss tomorrow

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 4:25 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Pearce, Heather S.; Olsen, Kathie L.
Subject: RE: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attached are comments from CEQ on the draft testimony. I'm providing them early so that the issue with respect to characterization of the recent science developments can be discussed during the day tomorrow if need be. Thanks, Bryan



clean Mahoney
Climate 7-20 bh ...

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 10:42 AM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOC statement on Climate Change and advise of any comments by 4:00 PM Friday 7/15.
Thanks.

DOE and State: Please advise ASAP if you are testifying at this hearing. Thanks.

<< File: clean Mahoney Climate 7.20.05 DOC.doc >>

=====
LRM ID: EHF237
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter

E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov

PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 4:00 PM Friday, July 15, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E Holly
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 12:19 PM
To: Kelly Brown
Cc: Petro, Andrea M., McDonald, Christine A.; Hannegan, Bryan J., Kaminski, Amy
Subject: EPA on LRM EHF239 -- COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

Attachments: Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July 14 to OMB.doc; The Honorable Jim DeMint_VADM_July15 to OMB.doc; Response to DeMint_Jun16.pdf; CCSP-SGCR_Roster_11July05.doc



Follow Up to DeMint The Honorable Jim Letter_Jul...
Response to DeMint_VADM_... DeMint_Jun16.pdf (.
CCSP-SGCR_Roster _11July05.doc ..

EPA characterizes their changes as minor.

DOC: Any problems with them?

-----Original Message-----

From: Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 11:58 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Pagano.Peter@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Re: Fw: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

Thank you for the for the opportunity to review the Department of Commerce letter on climate change to Senator DeMint.

We have a few minor editorial suggestions:

[REDACTED]

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Watson, Harlan L (OES) [WatsonHL@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 2:04 PM
To: Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)
Subject: RE: H Tasking: FW: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Attachments: clean Mahoney Climate 7 20 05 DOC (2) (HW Comments).doc

Teresa,

Attached are my comments on the Mahoney testimony.

Harlan

From: Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 2:58 PM
To: Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Talley, Trigg (OES); Watson, Harlan L (OES)
Cc: Turekian, Vaughan C; Biniiaz, Susan N; Maki, Christina E (OES)
Subject: FW: H Tasking: FW: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attached is A/S (Commerce) Mahoney's written testimony for the Senate Commerce Subcommittee climate change hearing next week, for State's review. OMB has requested comments by 4:00 pm on Friday, July 14.

Please note that we need to advise OMB quickly whether State will be testifying next Wednesday along with Commerce and Energy. I understand from Chairman Vitter's staff member, Garrett Graves, that we should be receiving a written invitation this afternoon.

From: Riley, Vanessa H(H)
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 2:23 PM
To: H_Tasking-OES; H_Tasking-EB; H_Tasking-L; Lang, Alan ; Davis, William K; Macmanus, Joseph E; Reddy, John A; Pflaumer, Walter N
Cc: Petrihos, Peter N
Subject: H Tasking: FW: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

**DUE JULY 15TH BY 4:00
 E-MAIL COMMENTS TO H-EX-LRU AND ALAN LANG**

From: Fitter, E. Holly [mailto:E._Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov]
Subject: LRM EHF237 - - COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOC statement on Climate Change and advise of any comments by 4:00 PM Friday 7/15. Thanks.

DOE and State: Please advise ASAP if you are testifying at this hearing. Thanks.

<<clean Mahoney Climate 7.20.05 DOC.doc>>

=====

434

CEQ 007307

7/15/2005

LRM ID: EHF237
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E._Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 4:00 PM Friday, July 15, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Olsen, Kathie L
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 2:29 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J
Subject: FW: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

Importance: High

Attachments: Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July 14 to OMB.doc; The Honorable Jim DeMint_VADM_July15 to OMB.doc; Response to DeMint_Jun16 pdf, CCSP-SGCR_Roster_11July05.doc

This is what we sent K

From: Carlson, Ann B
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 11:49 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Olsen, Kathie L, Halpern, David; Tringe, Heidi M.; Stapleton, Claire M
Subject: FW: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate
Importance: High

OSTP comments below

(1) [REDACTED]

(2) [REDACTED]

(3) [REDACTED]

(4) [REDACTED]

(5) [REDACTED]

- (6) [REDACTED]
- (7) [REDACTED]
- (8) [REDACTED]
- (9) [REDACTED]
- (10) [REDACTED]
- (11) [REDACTED]

Final Comment: We assume that the roster of SGCR members is not going to be sent to the letter recipients, but still wish to note that Katie Olsen, who is listed as a White House liaison to the SGCR, is not. The OSTP liaison to the subcommittee is David Halpern.

Ann B. Carlson, Ph.D.
 National Science and Technology Council / NASA Rep.
 Executive Office of the President
 202-456-6055
 acarlson@ostp.eop.gov

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 12:30 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Kelly Brown
Subject: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOC letters (first two documents) on Climate change, and advise of any edits by 12:00 Noon Friday 7/15. If you do not advise to the contrary by 12:00 Noon Friday 7/15, the letters will be cleared as submitted. Thanks.

Below is the background on the package provided by DOC. Per DOC, you should all be very familiar with the clearance package as you have all seen and cleared it through the CCSPreview process. If this is not the case, please advise ASAP.



Follow Up to DeMint... The Honorable Jim DeMint_VADM... Response to DeMint_Jun16.pdf (..._11July05.doc ... CCSP-SGCR_Roster

Note from DOC
 Attached is the draft letter to Senator DeMint that has been reviewed by U.S. Climate

Change Science Program (CCSP) members in order to help expedite clearance so that it could be delivered by COB Friday, July 15, 2005.

W
C
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W
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LRM ID: EHF239
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: COMMERCE Letters on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 12:00 Noon Friday, July 15, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AGENCIES:

006-AGRICULTURE (CR) - Arlen Lancaster - (202) 720-7095
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019-Council on Environmental Quality - Heather Pearce - (202) 456-6461
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069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Ahsha Tribble [Ahsha Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 3:24 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Cc: Fitter, E. Holly; McDonald, Christine A, Olsen, Kathie L
Subject: Re: testimony science part

Thank you again for a quick response. I am incorporating the other LRM comments I have received and will send them back to OMB (through the appropriate DOC channels).

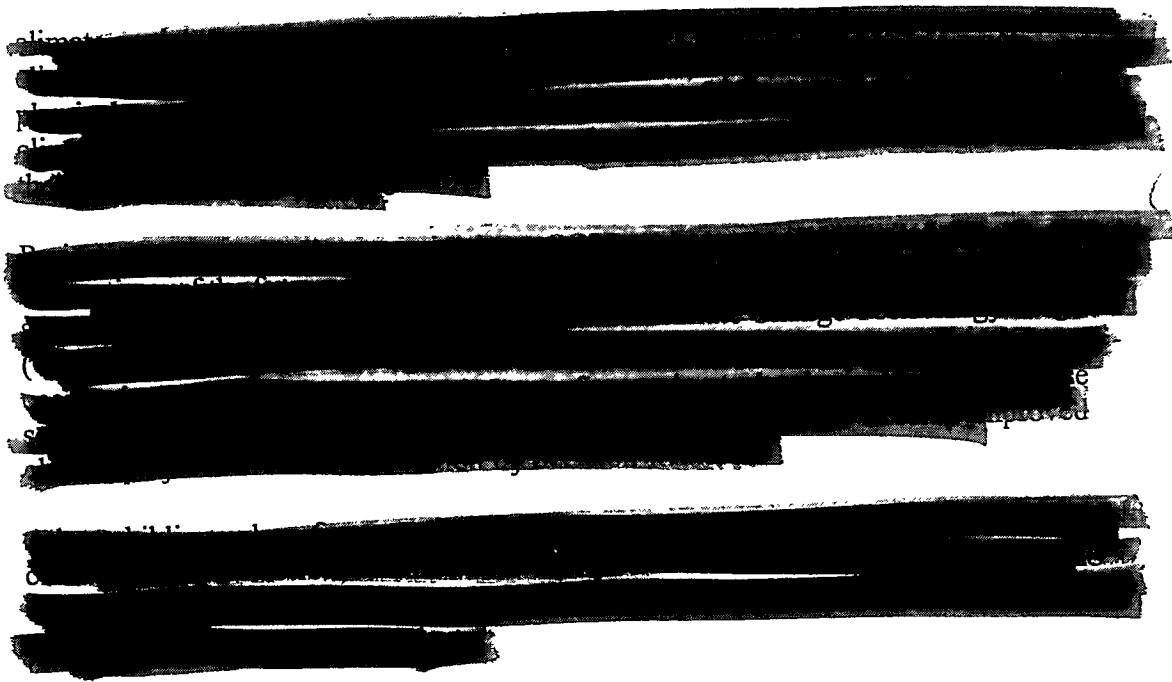
Thanks,
Ahsha

Hannegan, Bryan J. wrote:

Ahsha - see my comments attached, and below. I know that others may have comments, so this new section may need to be recirculated. I've cc'd OMB and OSTP on this so they can weigh in.
Thanks, Bryan

Scientific Advancements:

[REDACTED]



- -

 Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
 Technical Chief of Staff
 Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 For Oceans and Atmosphere
 HCHB/Room 5804
 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
 202-482-3567 (DOC)
 202-482-6318 (Fax)

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 4:09 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: RE: last looks at LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate
Attachments: Follow Up to DeMint Letter_LRM Edits_v3 bh.doc



From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 4:03 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'NSF'; 'EPA'; Olsen, Kathie L.; Carlson, Ann B.
Cc: McDonald, Christine A.; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy
Subject: last looks at LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

Attached is the final DOC letter and DOC responses to agency comments. Unless you advise to the contrary by 4:30 today, the letter will be cleared as provided above. Thanks.

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 3:58 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Noel Turner; kBrown@doc.gov
Subject: Re: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

Here is the latest.

Fitter, E. Holly wrote:

not cleared - call me at 395-3233.

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 3:45 PM
To: Noel Turner; kBrown@doc.gov
Cc: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: Re: LRM EHF239 - - COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

All-

Based on a few more comments from CEQ, attached is the revise version of the follow up letter to DeMint.

We will not be sending the SGCR list with this letter.

Also, below are our response to all comments received on the letter (other than CEQ which were accepted).

425

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Hannegan, Bryan J. wrote:

Holly - please find attached my comments on this letter on behalf of CEQ. I have also copied these to Ahsha Tribble who is working on edits for NOAA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

<<Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July 14 to OMB bh edits.doc>>

From: Fitter, E. Holly

Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2005 12:30 PM

To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'

Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Kelly Brown

Subject: LRM EHF239 -- COMMERCE Letter on Global Climate

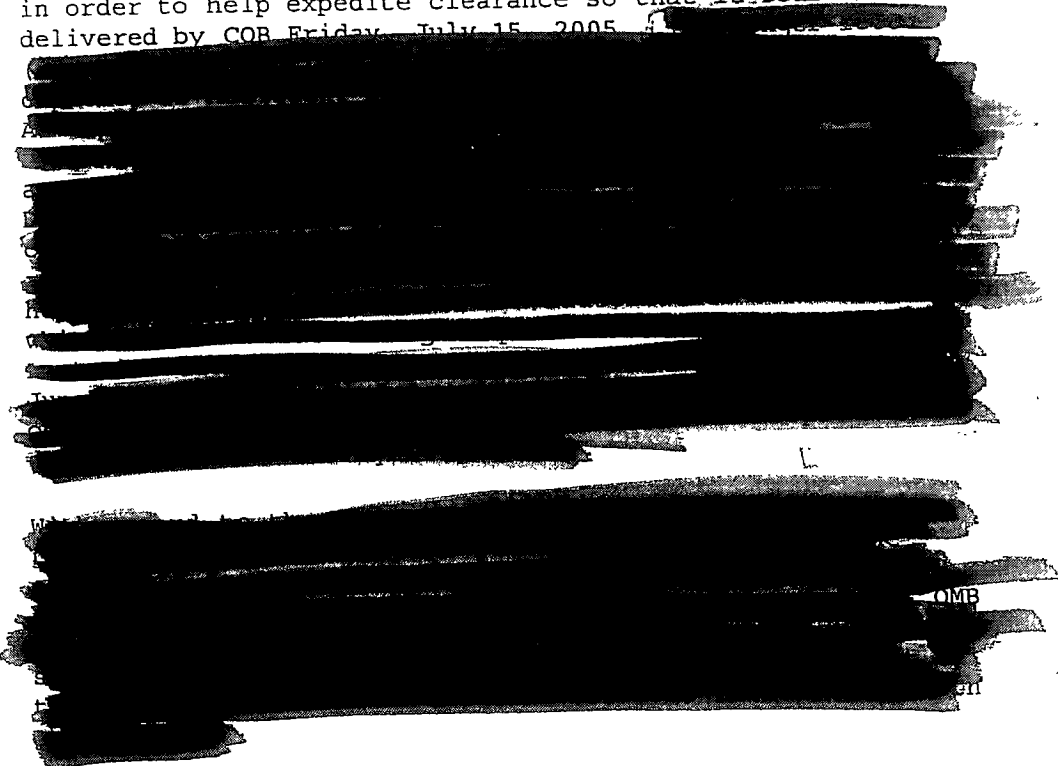
Please review the attached DOC letters (first two documents) on Climate change, and advise of any edits by 12:00 Noon Friday 7/15. If you do not advise to the contrary by 12:00 Noon Friday 7/15, the letters will be cleared as submitted. Thanks.

Below is the background on the package provided by DOC. Per DOC, you should all be very familiar with the clearance package as you have all seen and cleared it through the CCSPreview process. If this is not the case, please advise ASAP.

<< File: Follow Up to DeMint Letter_July 14 to OMB.doc >> << File: The Honorable Jim DeMint_VADM_July15 to OMB.doc >> << File: Response to DeMint_Jun16.pdf >> << File: CCSP-SGCR_Roster_11July05.doc >>

Note from DOC

Attached is the draft letter to Senator DeMint that has been reviewed by U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) members in order to help expedite clearance so that it could be delivered by COB Friday, July 15, 2005.



=====
LRM ID: EHF239
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, July 14, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Letters on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 12:00 Noon Friday, July 15, 2005

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 Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
 Technical Chief of Staff
 Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 For Oceans and Atmosphere
 HCHB/Room 5804
 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
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 Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
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 Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 For Oceans and Atmosphere
 HCHB/Room 5804
 14th & Constitution Ave, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
 202-482-3567 (DOC)
 202-482-6318 (Fax)

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 10:02 AM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Weatherly, Mark A.; Kelly Brown; 'Ahsha Tribble'; Olsen, Kathie L.; Carlson, Ann B.; Halpern, David
Subject: REVISED LRM EHF237 - - REVISED COMMERCE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Attachments: Revised Testimony_LRM edits_July18_v4_clean.doc; Testimony Comments and Responses.doc

ATTACHED IS THE REVISED DOC STATEMENT PLUS DOC'S RESPONSE TO AGENCY COMMENTS RECEIVED BY FRIDAY (LATE COMMENTS just received FROM STATE WERE NOT INCLUDED).

Please review the attached and provide you final edits to the statement by 2:00 PM today 7/18. Thanks.

DOE and State: I must have your testimony ASAP. If it is not received today, please be prepared for a very late night tomorrow.



Revised



Testimony

timony_LRM edits_njments and Respon

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 2:04 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'; 'COMMERCE'; Kelly Brown; 'Ahsha Tribble'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; 'Owen, Lil'; Robinson, Donovan O.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Attachments: DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05.doc

Please review the attached DOE statement on Global climate and advise of any edits by 10:00 AM Tuesday 7/19. Thanks.

State: I need your testimony ASAP. What is the holdup?



DC - Senate
ommerce Written T.

=====
LRM ID: EHF249
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Monday, July 18, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM Tuesday, July 19, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz -
(202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773
Commerce

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 2:47 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'; 'COMMERCE'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Pipan, Joseph G.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Weatherly, Mark A.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Parriott, Joel R.; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.
Subject: LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Attachments: Vitter Climate hearing - very rough draft.doc

Here is the last piece for the Climate change hearing on Wednesday.

Please review the attached State oversight statement on Climate Change and advise of any comments by 10:00 AM Tuesday 7/19. Thanks.



Vitter Climate hearing - very ...

=====
LRM ID: EHF250
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Monday, July 18, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E. Holly Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM Tuesday, July 19, 2005

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004279

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069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Angela Phillips Diaz - (202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773
Commerce

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 9:21 AM
To: 'LangA@state.gov'; 'STATE'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: DOE comments on LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Attachments: State Climate 20-7-05 - SE Comments2.doc

from DOE - more to come. Please advise if you have any problem incorporating these.

From: Pulliam, Edward [mailto:Edward.Pulliam@hq.doe.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 6:25 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Strauss, Neal; Sturbitts, Charlene
Subject: RE: LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Comments of the Department of Energy are marked on the attached testimony.

398

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 9:32 AM
To: 'Owen, Lil'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Mertens, Richard A.; Sandoli, Robert; Robinson, Donovan O.
Subject: CEA edits on LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attachments: CEA comments DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05.doc

From: Gillingham, Kenneth T.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 9:21 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Newell, Richard G.; Blank, Gary D.
Subject: RE: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Holly,

Attached are CEA's comments on the testimony. They are primarily minor wording changes.

Thanks



CEA comments DC -
Senate Comme...

Kenneth Gillingham
Fellow
Council of Economic Advisers
Executive Office of the President
202-395-5011
kgillingham@cea.eop.gov

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 2:04 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'STATE'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'; 'COMMERCE'; Kelly Brown; 'Ahsha Tribble'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; 'Owen, Lil'; Robinson, Donovan O.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOE statement on Global climate and advise of any edits by 10:00 AM Tuesday 7/19.
Thanks.

State: I need your testimony ASAP. What is the holdup?

<< File: DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05.doc >>

=====
LRM ID: EHF249
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

419

Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Monday, July 18, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM Tuesday, July 19, 2005

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JUSTICE; DL-OSTP-LRM; SMITHSONIAN; TRANSPORTATION; GC.OMB Mail List (USAID); State-LRM; NSF; NASA; HHS; COMMERCE; Kelly Brown; Ahsha Tribble
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Owen, Lil; Robinson, Donovan O.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOE statement on Global climate and advise of any edits by 10:00 AM Tuesday 7/19. Thanks.

State: I need your testimony ASAP. What is the holdup?

<<DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05.doc>>

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 LRM ID: EHF249
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Monday, July 18, 2005

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TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
 E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
 PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
 SUBJECT: ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

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(202) 358-1948
052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773
Commerce

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:17 AM
To: 'Owen, Lil'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: OMB comments on LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attachments: DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05.doc

From: Robinson, Donovan O.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:15 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Mertens, Richard A.
Subject: RE: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Holly-
Attached are Energy Branch edits and comments.



DC - Senate
ommerce Written T.

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:54 AM
To: 'LangA@state.gov'; 'STATE'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: DOC comments on : STATE's Oversight Testimony on Global Climate]

Attachments: Vitter Climate hearing_NOAA comments.doc



Vitter Climate
hearing_NOAA co...

advise if any problem with incorporating.

-----Original Message-----

From: kBrown@doc.gov [mailto:kBrown@doc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:50 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: Fw: [Fwd: Re: STATE's Oversight Testimony on Global Climate]

Please see attached below for Commerce comments on the State climate testimony.

Kelly Brown
Office of the Assistant General Counsel
for Legislation and Regulation
Phone: 202-482-2724
Fax: 202-482-0512
Internet: KBrown@doc.gov

----- Forwarded by Kelly Brown/HCHB/Osnet on 07/19/2005 10:49 AM -----

"Noel Turner"
<Noel.Turner@noaa.gov>

07/19/2005 10:47
AM

"Kelly Brown >> Kelly Brown"
<kbrown@doc.gov>

To

cc

Subject

[Fwd: Re: STATE's Oversight
Testimony on Global Climate]

Hi Kelly,

[REDACTED]

Noel

--
Noel Turner
Legislative Affairs Specialist

338

Office of Legislative Affairs
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Noel.Turner@noaa.gov
(202)482-4638

(See attached file: Vitter Climate hearing_NOAA comments.doc)

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:55 AM
To: 'Owen, Lil'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: DOC small edit on ENERGY DEPARTMENT Oversight Testimony on Global Climate Change (M 6; LRM EHF249)]]

Attachments: DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05_NOAAcomments.doc



DC - Senate
ommerce Written T.

Holly, Commerce has a few minor edits on the Energy Department climate testimony. (See page 1 of the attachment.) -Kelly

(See attached file: DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimony Draft v3 20-7-05_NOAAcomments.doc)

Kelly Brown
Office of the Assistant General Counsel
for Legislation and Regulation
Phone: 202-482-2724
Fax: 202-482-0512
Internet: KBrown@doc.gov

491

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 11:04 AM
To: 'Owen, Lil'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Nasa thoughts on LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

provided fyi

From: Costanzo, Toby S. (HQ-NC020) [mailto:toby.s.costanzo@nasa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 11:03 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Hollebeke, Debbie (HQ-NC030); Jarrell, Elizabeth M. (HQ-NC000)
Subject: RE: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Holly - NASA's comments on the Energy statement are as follows. Thanks. Toby

[REDACTED]

B5

From: Fitter, E. Holly [mailto:E._Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 2:04 PM
To: AGRICULTURE-CR; AGRICULTURE; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; DEFENSE; ENERGY; EPA; INTERIOR; JUSTICE; DL-OSTP-LRM; SMITHSONIAN; TRANSPORTATION; USAID; STATE; NSF; NASA; HHS; COMMERCE; Kelly Brown; Ahsha Tribble
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Owen, Lil; Robinson, Donovan O.; Weatherly, Mark A.
Subject: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please review the attached DOE statement on Global climate and advise of any edits by 10:00 AM Tuesday 7/19. Thanks.

4/0

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 1:36 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: RE: OMB edits on LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

No objection

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:21 AM
To: 'LangA@state.gov'; 'STATE'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: OMB edits on LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Please advise if you have any problem with these edits

From: Robinson, Donovan O.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:20 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Mertens, Richard A.
Subject: RE: LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Attached are minor edits and comments re: ITER and CSLF.

<< File: Vitter Climate hearing - very rough draft.doc >>

306

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 1:37 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: RE: OMB comments on LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

No objection

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:17 AM
To: 'Owen, Lil'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: OMB comments on LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

From: Robinson, Donovan O.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:15 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Mertens, Richard A.
Subject: RE: LRM EHF249 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

Holly-
Attached are Energy Branch edits and comments.

<< File: DC - Senate Commerce Written Testimny Draft v3-20-7-05.doc >>

439

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 1:38 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly; 'LangA@state.gov'; 'STATE'
Subject: RE OSTP Comments Re LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

No objection

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:07 AM
To: 'LangA@state.gov'; 'STATE'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: OSTP Comments Re: LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Importance: High

Please advise if you have any problems addressing OSTP comments provided below

From: Halpern, David
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2005 10:05 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Dale, Shana L.; Olsen, Kathie L.; Hays, Sharon L.; Eddy, Ryan R.; McCord, Mallie; Tringe, Heidi M.; Carlson, Ann B.; Halpern, David
Subject: OSTP Comments Re: LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate
Importance: High

OSTP comments are:

[REDACTED]

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 2:47 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'AGRICULTURE'; DL-CEQ-LRM; DL-CEA-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'ENERGY'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; 'USAID'; 'NSF'; 'NASA'; 'HHS'; 'COMMERCE'
Cc: Peacock, Marcus; Fairweather, Robert S.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Kaminski, Amy; Pipan, Joseph G.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Weatherly, Mark A.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Parriott, Joel R.; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Radzanowski, David P.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.
Subject: LRM EHF250 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Global Climate

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<< File: Vitter Climate hearing - very rough draft.doc >>

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LRM ID: EHF250
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Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Monday, July 18, 2005

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TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
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052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773
Commerce

ccsp Notes and follow-up actions resulting from July 27 Meeting on FY2007 Budget
From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Moss, Richard H
[Richard.Moss@pnl.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, August 02, 2005 4:17 PM

To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov

Cc: Richardson, Vanessa (GEO/OAD); Spence, Thomas W.; David Dokken;
ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; Compton James Tucker; margarita.gregg@noaa.gov

Subject: [ccsp] Notes and follow-up actions resulting from July 27
Meeting on FY2007 Budget

Attached please find notes and follow-up actions related to the FY 2007 budget
coordination process that follow from the 27 July 2005 CCSP Principals meeting.

Please contact Tom Spence, Margarita Conkright, Peter Schultz, or me if you have any
comments, corrections, or questions.

Richard

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.

Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change
Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)

1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250

Washington, DC 20006

Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov

Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476

Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Friday, August 05, 2005 12:06 PM
To: Ahsha Tribble
Subject: RE: Suggested workshop speakers
Ahsha - these all look good to me! Thanks, Bryan

From: Ahsha Tribble [mailto:Ahsha.Tribble@noaa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 03, 2005 3:46 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Suggested workshop speakers

Hi Bryan,

I have attached a list of suggested plenary speakers for the CCSP workshop. You has seen a similar list at a much earlier date, but I think this is a more scrubbed version. Please let me know if you have any comments. We want to get your blessing before we formally invite anyone.

Thanks,
Ahsha

--

Ahsha N. Tribble, Ph.D.
Technical Chief of Staff
Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce
For Oceans and Atmosphere
HCHB/Room 5804
14th & Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20230
202-482-3567 (DOC)
202-482-6318 (Fax)

0 01.043

RE Fwd Fwd Roger Pielke Sr. resigns from CCSP Temperature Trend Study
From: Kent Laborde [Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, August 19, 2005 11:12 AM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Barnett, Megan H.
Subject: Re: [Fwd: Fwd: Roger Pielke Sr. resigns from CCSP Temperature Trend Study]

Will do.

St. Martin, Michele M. wrote:

>Ok, thanks. Give me a wrap up of the interview and how you think it
>went and when the story is expected so I can give Dana and others a
>heads up -thanks.

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Kent Laborde [mailto:Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov]

>Sent: Friday, August 19, 2005 11:08 AM

>To: St. Martin, Michele M.

>Cc: Barnett, Megan H.

>Subject: Re: [Fwd: Fwd: Roger Pielke Sr. resigns from CCSP Temperature

>Trend Study]

>

>I didn't know about the resignation either. I guess everyone expected
>it to come, but no one expected it to be so public.

>

>As far as Revkin's angle, I think that he's looking to exonerate
>himself since it was his article that was the "last straw." He wants,
>as he points out in the email I forwarded to you, to know if he was
>justified in talking to the scientists about the three papers published
>in Science.

>

>Mahoney will be the interview subject. This won't be a contentious
>article. It will be mostly about the process, rather than content of
>studies.

>

>St. Martin, Michele M. wrote:

>

>

>

>>Kent- when did we know the scientist was going to resign? The first I
>>heard about it was yesterday in the news?? Did I miss the heads up? As
>>far as the story goes..what is Revkin's angle..? The same as the
>>past...? who is going on the record? Thanks.

>>

>>-----Original Message-----

>>From: Barnett, Megan H.

>>Sent: Friday, August 19, 2005 10:58 AM

>>To: 'Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov'; St. Martin, Michele M.

>>Subject: Re: [Fwd: Fwd: Roger Pielke Sr. resigns from CCSP Temperature

>>Trend Study]

>>

>>Hi Kent - thanks for the heads up about Revkin. I'm CCing Michele St.
>>Martin - CEQ Comm. Director - because she's back from vacation.

>>

>>

>>

>>

>>-----Original Message-----

>>From: Kent Laborde <Kent.Laborde@noaa.gov>

>>To: Barnett, Megan H. <Megan_H._Barnett@ceq.eop.gov>

>>Sent: Fri Aug 19 10:49:25 2005

>>Subject: [Fwd: Fwd: Roger Pielke Sr. resigns from CCSP Temperature

Page 1

CEQ 007362

~ 1034

RE Fwd Fwd Roger Pielke Sr. resigns from CCSP Temperature Trend Study

>>Trend Study]

>>

>>Meg,

>>I got this email from Andy Revkin regarding the coverage we had on

>>CCSP

>>

>>

>

>

>

>>last week. Apparently the only dissenting voice on the panel of
>>scientists resigned and did so very publicly. His reason was that by
>>talking with media about the three papers that were published somehow
>>corrupted overall CCSP process for producing the Synthesis and
>>Assessment 1.1. He feels that by going so public about it, the panel
>>has illustrated that it has a predetermined outcome, and that opposing
>>views would not be considered. CCSP participants should hold a level
>>of

>>

>>

>

>

>

>>confidentiality.

>>

>>Our response is that we have an open and transparent process at every
>>level of leadership and stage of development. Scientists who did
>>discuss this were only addressing findings that were published in the
>>Science articles. These were peer-reviewed, vetted public documents.

>>No

>>

>>

>

>

>

>>one discussed the final outcome of S&A 1.1.

>>

>>Please let me know if you have any questions. We are planning on
>>talking to Revkin today at 2 p.m.

>>

>>Kent Laborde

>>202-482-5757

>>

>>

>>

>>

>>

>

>

>

ccsp REMINDER Guidelines with FACA and IQA implicationsintegrated
From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Moss, Richard H
[Richard.Moss@pn1.gov]
Sent: Thursday, September 01, 2005 5:45 PM
To: SA_leads@usgcrp.gov; ccsp@usgcrp.gov
Cc: wgcc@usgcrp.gov; ipo@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp] REMINDER: Guidelines with FACA and IQA
implicationsintegrated

THIS IS A REMINDER TO SEND ANY COMMENTS ON THE "GUIDELINES WITH FACA AND IQA IMPLICATIONS" TO ME BY COB TOMORROW. I WILL REVISE THE DOCUMENT, IF NEEDED, EARLY NEXT WEEK AND SEND OUT A VERSION THAT SHOULD PERMIT PRODUCT TEAMS TO MAKE ANY NEEDED PROCEDURAL REVISIONS TO THEIR DRAFT PROSPECTUSES.

THANK YOU!

-----PREVIOUS EMAIL-----

I attach a copy of the guidelines for producing S&A Products interlaced with FACA and IQA requirements and recommendations. This document should still be considered a work in progress. While it has been reviewed by counsel, it is likely that additional clarifications will be required as S&A product leads read and consider it in light of the processes they are developing for specific products.

Please direct any questions or comments you may have to me (rmoss@usgcrp.gov) copied to Sandy MacCracken (smaccrac@usgcrp.gov) by Friday September 2, referring to page and line numbers in the draft. We will distribute a final version that addresses the questions and comments as soon as possible after that.

For those of you with prospectuses currently under review or in the final stages of preparation, there may be a final set of edits you wish to make in your drafts related to IQA and FACA compliance before we continue with the next step in completing your prospectus. Please contact me to discuss this at your convenience.

THANK YOU.

Richard

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
Director, Climate Change Science Program Office (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20006
Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

From: ccsp-bounces@usgcrp.gov on behalf of Robert Curran [rcurran@usgcrp.gov]
Sent: Friday, September 09, 2005 2:50 PM
To: ccsp@usgcrp.gov; wgcc@usgcrp.gov
Cc: ipo@usgcrp.gov; ccsp_info@usgcrp.gov; wgcc-cc@usgcrp.gov
Subject: [ccsp] Fwd: Comments and Review of Draft OCP 2006
 Colleagues involved in the review of the OCP 2006:

I have not had the opportunity to introduce myself to all of you involved in reviewing the current draft copy of Our Changing Planet for Fiscal Year 2006. As Richard Moss' e-mail message of August 29 indicated I am the responsible point-of-contact for your comments on the current draft of that document. The deadline for those comments is today. However, I am forwarding a note from Richard sent earlier today indicating that we will continue to accept comments through noon on Monday, September 12. We have received a number of comments at this time. However, I have not received an integrated set of comments from every one of the IWG's nor from a designated agency representative of every CCSP participating agencies. I would appreciate your help in making this happen by noon on Monday.

Please let me know if I can be of any help in providing material you may need to complete this review.

Thank you for your help.

Regards,

--Bob Curran

Robert J. Curran, PhD
 U.S. Global Change Research Program
 Climate Change Science Program
 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 250
 Washington, DC 20006 USA
 +1.202.419.3468 (direct voice)
 +1.202.223.3065 (fax)
 +1.443.812.8127 (cell)
rcurran@usgcrp.gov
<http://www.usgcrp.gov/>

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Moss, Richard H" <Richard.Moss@pnl.gov>
Date: September 9, 2005 12:10:36 PM EDT
To: Robert Curran <rcurran@usgcrp.gov>
Cc: Peter Schultz <pschultz@usgcrp.gov>
Subject: FW: final WC comments.doc

Bob,

You might want to put out a reminder to the Principals and IWG co-chairs that comments are due today but will be accepted through noon on Monday. After that, we are really going to have to bear down and start the edits. If you saved a copy of the message I sent to distribute the draft for comment in late August, you could just copy the distribution lists I used in that.

14030

Also, I'd appreciate a quick status report on comments received to date and your plans for collating and moving through them.

THANKS

R;

Richard H. Moss, Ph.D.
 Director, Climate Change Science Program Office
 (Incorporating the US Global Change Research Program and the Climate Change Research Initiative)
 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 250
 Washington, DC 20006
 Email: rmoss@usgcrp.gov
 Telephone: 1 (202) 419-3476
 Fax: 1 (202) 223-3065

From: William H Kirby [<mailto:wkirby@usgs.gov>]
Sent: Friday, September 09, 2005 10:41 AM
To: Furlow.John@epamail.epa.gov; rmoss@usgcrp.gov
Cc: dgoodrich@tucson.ars.ag.gov; Furlow.John@epamail.epa.gov; Jared Entin; Jin.Huang@noaa.gov; Johnson.Thomas@epamail.epa.gov; lawford@umbc.edu; ldjames@nsf.gov; lgates@nsf.gov; mddettin@usgs.gov; Peter Schultz; pstephen@nsf.gov; Moss, Richard H; Richard Moss; smaccrac@usgcrp.gov; Sushel.Unninayar@gsfc.nasa.gov
Subject: Re: final WC comments.doc

John / Richard -- In the attached file "final WC comments.doc", the second comment in the water cycle section (proposing "co-terminus" as a spelling correction) is incorrect.

Page 47 line 45 in the OCP draft refers to the "conterminous United States." The dictionary tells us that "conterminous" is a perfectly good word and is spelled correctly in the draft OCP. There is a word "coterminous" that is an alteration of "conterminous" and means the same thing.

There is no error in spelling or usage of "conterminous" on page 47, line 45, of the draft OCP.

WK....

Furlow.John@epamail.epa.gov

09/08/2005 05:26 PM

To Richard.Moss@pnl.gov, Peter Schultz <pschultz@usgcrp.gov>, Richard <rmoss@usgcrp.gov>, smaccrac@usgcrp.gov

cc Furlow.John@epamail.epa.gov, Jared Entin <jentin@hq.nasa.gov>, dgoodrich@tucson.ars.ag.gov, Jin.Huang@noaa.gov, wkirby@usgs.gov, lawford@umbc.edu, pstephen@nsf.gov, Sushel.Unninayar@gsfc.nasa.gov, lgates@nsf.gov, mddettin@usgs.gov, ldjames@nsf.gov, Johnson.Thomas@epamail.epa.gov, jentin@hq.nasa.gov

Subject: final WC comments.doc

CEQ 007368

Richard,
Here are the water cycle groups comments. I realize you have received
comments from Sushel, but this includes a few stragglers.

Thanks,

John

(See attached file: final WC comments.doc)

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2005 12:42 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'COMMERCE'; DL-CEA-LRM; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; 'HHS'; 'NASA'; 'NSF'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'STATE'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'USAID'
Cc: Anderson, David R.; Fairweather, Robert S.; Mertens, Richard A.; Krauss, Lori A.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Parriott, Joel R.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Pfeiffer, John R.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Strickland, Robert; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Bortnick, David; 'Owen, Lil'
Subject: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change
Attachments: S3 Written Testimony Draft v4 11.07.05 for OMB FINAL.doc

Please review the attached DOE oversight statement on Climate Change, for a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee hearing on "US International Climate Change Approach: A Clean Technology Solution", and advise of any comments by noon Wednesday 11/9. Thanks.

Other agency reviewers: Please advise asap if your agency also is testifying. Thanks



S3 Written
estimony Draft v4 ..

=====
LRM ID: EHF315
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Tuesday, November 8, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

DEADLINE: 12:00 Noon Wednesday, November 9, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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006-AGRICULTURE (CR) - Arlen Lancaster - (202) 720-7095
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019-Council on Environmental Quality - Ashley Cohen - (202) 456-6461
029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
033-Environmental Protection Agency - John Reeder - (202) 564-5200

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109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962
114-STATE - Vanessa Riley - (202) 647-4463
117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687
128-US Trade Representative - Carmen Suro-Bredie - (202) 395-4755
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 11:19 AM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Sandoli, Robert; Mertens, Richard A.; Horrigan, Sarah G.
Subject: FW: USAID comment on LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change
Attachments: LRM S3 Written Testimony Draft v4 11.07.05 for OMB FINAL2 USAID edits.doc

fyi - unless you advise to the contrary I will assume that you have no problems with USAID edits to the DOE climate change statement.

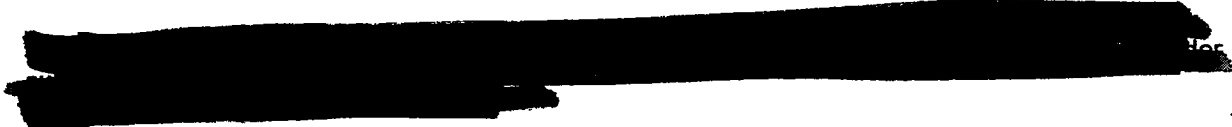
From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 11:15 AM
To: Owen, Lil
Subject: USAID comment on LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

first set of comments from USAID. Please advise if there is any problem with incorporating. Thanks.

From: Young, Veronica T(LPA/CL) [mailto:VYoung@usaid.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 10:56 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: FW: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

-----Original Message-----

From: Hester, James S(EGAT/ESP)
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 10:54 AM
To: Young, Veronica T(LPA/CL)
Subject: RE: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change



James Hester
Agency Environmental Coordinator
U.S. Agency for International Development

jhester@usaid.gov
202-712-5176

409

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 12:19 PM
To: Owen, Lil
Cc: Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Sandoli, Robert; McDonald, Christine A.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; 'USAID'; 'Young, Veronica T(LPA/CL)'
Subject: EPA comments on LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change
Attachments: DOE Climate Testimony Nov 2005 - EPA Comments.doc



DOE Climate
estimony Nov 2005.

U
E
-----Original Message-----

From: Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 12:05 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: Fw: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

EPA has a few edits/comments. Thanks for the opportunity to review the testimony.

4 4 2
4 2 2

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 1:02 PM
To: Owen, Lil
Cc: Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Sandoli, Robert; McDonald, Christine A.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: USDA edits on Garman climate change testimony
Attachments: Comments on Testimony of Mr Garman.doc



Comments on
testimony of Mr Ga.. Please see USDA comments.

-----Original Message-----

From: William Hohenstein [mailto:WHOHENST@oce.usda.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 1:04 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Michael Poe
Subject: electronic version of Garman testimony comments

William G. Hohenstein
Director
Global Change Program Office
Room 4407 South Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

whohenst@oce.usda.gov
Phone: (202) 720-6698
Fax: (202) 401-1176

395

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 3:03 PM
To: Owen, Lil
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: Two sets of OMB comments on RE: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Attachments: Garman CC testimony 11-14-05-Energy.doc; S3 Written Testimony Draft v4 11 07 05 _EnvBr.doc

Attached are two sets of OMB comments on the Climate testimony. The first is from the Energy branch (see Sandoli note). The second is from the Environment Branch. These two set are identical in some areas, but also include edits that are not in the other draft. Rather than spending the next hour putting them together, I think it will be quicker to simply send you the two drafts since the edits/comments are very clear.

Energy Branch Comments



Garman CC
stimony 11-14-05-E

Environment Branch Comments



S3 Written
estimony Draft v4 ..

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Halpern, David
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 3:05 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J ; Halpern, David
Subject: RE: DOE response to OSTP Comments Re. LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 2:50 PM
To: Halpern, David
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: DOE response to OSTP Comments Re LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change
Importance: High

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] nts.
[REDACTED] the
[REDACTED] r
[REDACTED] r
[REDACTED] table
[REDACTED] d.
[REDACTED] 2.6
[REDACTED]

Cheers, Steve

-----Original Message-----

From: Magruder, Sarah
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 1:00 PM
To: Eule, Stephen
Subject: FW: OSTP Comments Re: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 8:40 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly; 'Owen, Lil'
Cc: Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Sandoli, Robert; McDonald, Christine A.; 'USAID'; 'Young, Veronica T(LPA/CL)'
Subject: RE: EPA comments on LRM EHF315 -- ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

No objection

-----Original Message-----

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 12:19 PM
To: Owen, Lil
Cc: Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Sandoli, Robert; McDonald, Christine A.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; 'USAID'; 'Young, Veronica T(LPA/CL)'
Subject: EPA comments on LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 12:05 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: Fw: LRM EHF315 - - ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

EPA has a few edits/comments. Thanks for the opportunity to review the testimony.

414

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 8:41 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Eule, Stephen
Subject: RE: CEQ Comments on ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change (Irm # ehf315)

Importance: High

Attachments: Garman CC testimony 11-14-05-Energy bh edits.doc



Garman CC
stimony 11-14-05-E

See my additional comments on top of the one's Energy Branch submitted. All others are good with me.

11/9

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 8:41 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: RE: DOC Comments on ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change (lrm # ehf315)

No objections

-----Original Message-----

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 11:46 AM
To: Owen, Lil
Cc: Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Sandoli, Robert; McDonald, Christine A.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: DOC Comments on ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change (lrm # ehf315)

Please advise if there are any problems with incorporating the attached DOC comments.
Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: kBrown@doc.gov [mailto:kBrown@doc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2005 11:42 AM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: Comments on ENERGY Oversight Testimony on Climate Change (lrm # ehf315)

Holly, Please see attached below for our recommended edits and two comments for this testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to review the testimony.

-Kelly

Kelly Brown
Office of the Assistant General Counsel
for Legislation and Regulation
U.S. Department of Commerce
Phone: 202-482-2724
Fax: 202-482-0512
Internet: KBrown@doc.gov

(See attached file: NOAA on DOE Garman for Senate Foreign Rel.
11.14.05.doc)

40

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Conover, David [David.Conover@hq.doe.gov]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 11:41 AM
To: Sandoli, Robert; Eule, Stephen
Cc: McDonald, Christine A., Hannegan, Bryan J.; Schwartz, Doug
Subject: RE:

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Sandoli, Robert [mailto:Robert_Sandoli@omb.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 11:28 AM
To: Conover, David; Eule, Stephen
Cc: McDonald, Christine A.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject:

Dave / Steve -

Let's plan on a conference call around 12:15. Can you guys get together and give me a single number to call you on?

[REDACTED]

Hope this helps clarify. Talk to you soon.

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Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 12:02 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'COMMERCE'; DL-CEA-LRM; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; 'HHS'; 'NASA'; 'NSF'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'STATE'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'USAID'; 'ENERGY'
Cc: Anderson, David R.; Fairweather, Robert S.; Mertens, Richard A.; Krauss, Lori A.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Parriott, Joel R.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Pfeiffer, John R.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Strickland, Robert; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Bortnick, David; Erickson, Elizabeth
Subject: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change
Attachments: testimony sent to OMB 11-10-05.doc

Please review the attached State testimony on Climate Change and advise of any edits by 4:30 PM today 11/10/05



testimony sent to
OMB 11-10-05...

=====
LRM ID: EHF318
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, November 10, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 **FAX:** (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

DEADLINE: 4:30 PM Thursday, November 10, 2005

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- 018-Council of Economic Advisers - Gary D. Blank - (202) 395-5084
- 019-Council on Environmental Quality - Ashley Cohen - (202) 456-6461
- 029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
- 033-Environmental Protection Agency - John Reeder - (202) 564-5200
- 059-INTERIOR - Jane Lyder - (202) 208-7693
- 061-JUSTICE - William E. Moschella - (202) 514-2141
- 052-HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - Sondra S. Wallace - (202) 690-7773
- 069-National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Brian Chase - (202) 358-1948
- 084-National Science Foundation - Lawrence Rudolph - (703) 292-8060

095-Office of Science and Technology Policy - Jessica Swinehart - (202) 456-6101
109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962
114-STATE - Vanessa Rilley - (202) 647-4463
117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687
128-US Trade Representative - Carmen Suro-Bredie - (202) 395-4755
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
DOE

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 3:45 PM
To: 'Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; Sandoli, Robert; McDonald, Christine A.; Erickson, Elizabeth
Subject: EPS comment on LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Attachments: testimony sent to OMB 11-10-05.doc



testimony sent to
OMB 11-10-05...

Small comment from EPA. Please advise if you have any problem incorporating.

-----Original Message-----

From: Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Landy.Ronna@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 3:34 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Subject: Fw: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

One very small suggested change to the paragraph on Methane to Markets on page 3. For the sentence in the middle of the paragraph that begins "This partnership" substitute:

[REDACTED]

Thanks,
Ronna

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:11 PM
To: Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: USDA comment and Clearance of Climate Change statement

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Green

USDA recommends adding the underlined to page 5 paragraph 1 last sentence: . . . from landfills, coal mines, animal waste management systems, and leaky gas production and distribution systems.

Assuming you have no problem with the comments from Sandoli, McDonald, DOE, EPA on the slide, the statement is cleared.

Please advise ASAP if you have any comments on State's testimony. Thanks.



418

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:41 PM
To: 'Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; McDonald, Christine A.; Erickson, Elizabeth
Subject: OMB Energy Branch comment on LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Attachments: testimony sent to OMB 11-10-05.doc

Please advise asap if you have any problem with this comment.

From: Sandoli, Robert
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:40 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Anderson, David R.; White, Sherron R.; Mertens, Richard A.; Erickson, Elizabeth; McDonald, Christine A.
Subject: FW: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Only one comment:

[REDACTED]

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 12:02 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'COMMERCE'; DL-CEA-LRM; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; 'HHS'; 'NASA'; 'NSF'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'STATE'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'USAID'; 'ENERGY'
Cc: Anderson, David R.; Fairweather, Robert S.; Mertens, Richard A.; Krauss, Lori A.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Sommanpa, Leo M.; Parriott, Joel R.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Pfeiffer, John R.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Strickland, Robert; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Bortnick, David; Erickson, Elizabeth
Subject: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Please review the attached State testimony on Climate Change and advise of any edits by 4:30 PM today 11/10/05



testimony sent to
OMB 11-10-05...

=====
LRM ID: EHF318
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, November 10, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: John D. Burnim (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter

E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

DEADLINE: 4:30 PM Thursday, November 10, 2005

DISTRIBUTION LIST

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019-Council on Environmental Quality - Ashley Cohen - (202) 456-6461
029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
033-Environmental Protection Agency - John Reeder - (202) 564-5200
059-INTERIOR - Jane Lyder - (202) 208-7693
061-JUSTICE - William E. Moschella - (202) 514-2141
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109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962
114-STATE - Vanessa Rilley - (202) 647-4463
117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687
128-US Trade Representative - Carmen Suro-Bredie - (202) 395-4755
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
DOE

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Erickson, Elizabeth
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:57 PM
To: 'Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)'; Peel, Kenneth L.
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; McDonald, Christine A.; Fitter, E. Holly; 'Susan Andross'; Casella, Michael
Subject: RE: OMB Energy Branch comment on LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:41 PM
To: 'Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)'
Cc: Hannegan, Bryan J.; McDonald, Christine A.; Erickson, Elizabeth
Subject: OMB Energy Branch comment on LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Please advise asap if you have any problem with this comment.

From: Sandoli, Robert
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:40 PM
To: Fitter, E. Holly
Cc: Anderson, David R.; White, Sherron R.; Mertens, Richard A.; Erickson, Elizabeth; McDonald, Christine A.
Subject: FW: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Only one comment

[REDACTED]

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Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 12:02 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'COMMERCE'; DL-CEA-LRM; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; 'HHS'; 'NASA'; 'NSF'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'STATE'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'USAID'; 'ENERGY'
Cc: Anderson, David R.; Fairweather, Robert S.; Mertens, Richard A.; Krauss, Lori A.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Sommanpa, Leo M.; Parriott, Joel R.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Pfeiffer, John R.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Strickland, Robert; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Bortnick, David; Erickson, Elizabeth



Subject: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Please review the attached State testimony on Climate Change and advise of any edits by 4:30 PM today 11/10/05

<< File: testimony sent to OMB 11-10-05.doc >>

=====
LRM ID: EHF318
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, November 10, 2005

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

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OMB CONTACT: E. Holly Fitter
E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 FAX: (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

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029-DEFENSE - Michael J. Fucci - (703) 697-1305
033-Environmental Protection Agency - John Reeder - (202) 564-5200
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095-Office of Science and Technology Policy - Jessica Swinehart - (202) 456-6101
109-Smithsonian Institution - Nell Payne - (202) 357-2962
114-STATE - Vanessa Riley - (202) 647-4463
117 & 340-TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687
128-US Trade Representative - Carmen Suro-Bredie - (202) 395-4755
008-US Agency for International Development - Don Gressett - (202) 712-4139
DOE

Hannegan, Bryan J.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 4:58 PM
To: DL-CEQ-LRM; Hannegan, Bryan J.; 'ENERGY'; McDonald, Christine A.
Cc: 'Hobgood, Teresa D (OES)'
Subject: FW: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Attachments: testimony sent to OMB 11-10-05.doc

At 5:30 PM tonight I am going to clear the State climate change testimony, so if you have comments please do not wait to send them to me until its too late. Thanks.

From: Fitter, E. Holly
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2005 12:02 PM
To: 'AGRICULTURE-CR'; 'COMMERCE'; DL-CEA-LRM; DL-CEQ-LRM; 'DEFENSE'; 'EPA'; 'INTERIOR'; 'JUSTICE'; 'HHS'; 'NASA'; 'NSF'; DL-OSTP-LRM; 'SMITHSONIAN'; 'STATE'; 'TRANSPORTATION'; DL-USTR-LRM; 'USAID'; 'ENERGY'
Cc: Anderson, David R.; Fairweather, Robert S.; Mertens, Richard A.; Krauss, Lori A.; Sandoli, Robert; Chandler, Richard F.; Sommaripa, Leo M.; Parriott, Joel R.; Robinson, Donovan O.; Pfeiffer, John R.; Neyland, Kevin F.; McDonald, Christine A.; Strickland, Robert; Woglom, Emily; Petro, Andrea M.; Lyon, Randolph M.; Horrigan, Sarah G.; Kesselman, Marc; Knepper, John G.; Rettman, Rosalyn J.; DL-WHO-WHGC-LRM; DL-OVP-LRM; DL-OPD-NEC-LRM; Hutto, Chase; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Stolpe, Elizabeth A.; Fiddelke, Debbie S.; Burnim, John D.; Jukes, James J.; Bortnick, David; Erickson, Elizabeth
Subject: LRM EHF318 - - STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

Please review the attached State testimony on Climate Change and advise of any edits by 4:30 PM today 11/10/05



testimony sent to
OMB 11-10-05...

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LRM ID: EHF318
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
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Thursday, November 10, 2005

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E-Mail: E_Holly_Fitter@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-3233 **FAX:** (202)395-5691
SUBJECT: STATE Oversight Testimony on Climate Change

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DOE

2005

WORKSHOP

Climate Science in Support of Decisionmaking

ANNOUNCEMENT, INVITATION, AND CALL FOR CONTRIBUTED PRESENTATIONS

U.S. CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE PROGRAM WORKSHOP: CLIMATE SCIENCE IN SUPPORT OF DECISIONMAKING

NOVEMBER 14-16, 2005

Crystal Gateway Marriott
1700 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sponsored by the 13 agencies comprising the U.S. Climate Change Science Program

The Workshop

The U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) is holding a workshop on November 14-16, 2005, in the Washington, DC, area—addressing the capability of climate science to inform decisionmaking.

The workshop will serve as a forum to address the Program's progress and future plans regarding its three decision support goals:

- 1) Prepare scientific syntheses and assessments on key climate science issues.
- 2) Develop and illustrate adaptive management and planning capabilities.
- 3) Develop and evaluate methods to support climate change policymaking.

The workshop will include discussion of decisionmaker needs for scientific information on climate variability and change, as well as expected outcomes of CCSP's research and assessment activities that are necessary for sound resource management, adaptive planning, and policy formulation.

Who Should Attend?

- Members of the research community interested in exchanging ideas on climate research, observations, and information tools that would be most useful for climate-related planning and decisionmaking
- Decisionmakers, including resource managers and policy developers, interested in exchanging ideas with the climate science community on the types of information most useful for their decisionmaking needs.
- Representatives of international organizations and countries interested in sharing experiences or learning from U.S. activities related to the application of climate information.
- Individuals who wish to provide input to the evolution of the Program's activities over time.

Sponsoring Agencies / Departments

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense •
Department of Energy • Department of Health and Human Services • Department of the Interior •
Department of State • Department of Transportation • Environmental Protection Agency •
National Aeronautics and Space Administration • National Science Foundation •
Smithsonian Institution • U.S. Agency for International Development

14-16
November
2005



CEQ 007410

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Peel, Kenneth L.;
CC:
Subject: FW: Climate Change Op Ed for Amb2 (2).doc
Date: Thursday, December 15, 2005 1:46:00 PM
Attachments: Climate Change Op Ed for Amb2 (2).doc
Climate Change Op Ed final.doc

I need your feedback on this from a policy perspective.. before I do press edits.
thanks!

From: Armbruster, William B (OES) [mailto:ArmbrusterWB@state.gov]
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2005 1:41 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Subject: FW: Climate Change Op Ed for Amb2 (2).doc
Importance: High

William Armbruster
OES PD

From: Watson, Harlan L (OES)
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2005 11:40 AM
To: Armbruster, William B (OES); Rohrlich, Paul E
Cc: Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Povenmire, Susan L (OES); Turekian, Vaughan C
Subject: FW: Climate Change Op Ed for Amb2 (2).doc
Importance: High

001191

CEQ 007412

From: Armbruster, William B (OES)
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2005 10:55 AM
To: Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Watson, Harlan L (OES)
Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES); Turekian, Vaughan C
Subject: FW: Climate Change Op Ed for Amb2 (2).doc

Susan sent the message below late yesterday morning. She had made some suggestions but needed guidance from you, the subject matter experts.

Since then, Paul sent a revised version ("final") and the note that they plan to run it tomorrow, before OOB Washington time.

William Armbruster

Our Ambassador to Belgium, Tom Korologos, (see http://brussels.usembassy.gov/ambassador_bio.html) would like to place an op-ed on the outcome of COP-11. I have done a quick edit of the first half and wonder what your reactions are to this draft. Can we work with this or should we start from scratch?

Thanks,
Susan

From: Rohrlich, Paul E(Brussels)
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2005 8:46 AM
To: Armbruster, William B (OES); Povenmire, Susan L (OES)
Subject: Updated draft for OES to review and clear.

Here is an updated draft of the Ambassador's Op Ed piece on climate change. Let us know your thinking... Please forward if this is not your action area.

Thanks for the help, Paul

<< File: Climate Change Op Ed for Amb2.doc >>

Dr. Paul E. Rohrlich
Deputy Economic Counselor
U.S. Embassy Brussels
Blvd du Regent 27

1000 Brussels, Belgium
tel. (32) 02-508-2430
fax.(32) 02-513-5333
Rohrlichpe@state.gov <mailto:Rohrlichpe@state.gov>

William Armbruster
OES PD

From: Andy Revkin
To: Marburger, John H.; mary.cleave@nasa.gov; laurie.Leshin@nasa.gov; colleen.hartman@nasa.gov; franco.einaudi@gssc.nasa.gov; jhansen@giss.nasa.gov; mark.Hess@gssc.nasa.gov; james.connaughton@ceq.eop.gov; St. Martin, Michele M.; Dana M. Perino@ceq.eop.gov;
CC: lesliemcc@optonline.net;
Subject: Fwd: still will need input on the conflict question today
Date: Saturday, January 28, 2006 2:35:56 PM
Attachments:

hi all,

As most are likely aware, early version of my story on jim hansen's concerns is up at nytimes.com.

but print story is still open for update.

i need to get input /response today from David Mould or someone else at NASA or EOP about Mould's recent involvement in discussions on controlling Jim Hansen's access to media.

His involvement is clearly indicated in a couple of memos and in Leslie McCarthy's handwritten notes from 12/15 and other conference calls etc).

Mould was previously media relations manager for the 2nd largest power-sector source of carbon dioxide emissions in the country, Southern Company, which also was a prominent opponent of mandatory ghg restrictions etc, and the usual campaign contributions, support for GCC, etc...

The question is, should he have recused himself from discussions involving media access by NASA scientists working on the anthropogenic climate change issue? And will he in future?

i'm reachable via mobile rest of day, 914 441 5556
or send a statement via email.

1) in Leslie McCarthy's written notes, from 12/15

001174

CEQ 007416

(after good morning america report)

David Mould says: "We're tired of Jim Hansen trying to run an independent press operation... This is intolerable. From now on we want to know everything Hansen does."

Presumably this is noncontroversial given the rules Dean Acosta laid out for me yesterday (about need to coordinate etc), but I wanted to check with you to see if you concur you said that?

2) I need to ask whether there's a potential conflict of interest in having you involved in Hansen decisions given your background as former medial relations manager for the Southern Company, which has long opposed restrictions on greenhouse gases -- and is of course heavily dependent on fossil fuels.

please call me at 845 424 3530 or 914 441 5556 or
pop an email as soon as practical today.
thanks!
andy

Andrew C. Revkin, Environment Reporter, The New York Times
229 West 43d St. NY, NY 10036
Tel: 212-556-7326, 914-441-5556 (mobile); Fax: 509-357-0965

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: "Watson, Harlan L (OES)"; Barnett, Megan H.; Connaughton, James; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Berger, Alexander R.; Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Talley, Trigg (OES); Turekian, Vaughan C; Manning, Robert A; McMurray, Claudia A (OES); Manuel, Gregory; Stephen.Eule@hq.doe.gov;
CC:
Subject: RE: PowerPoint on the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate
Date: Friday, January 20, 2006 5:04:34 PM
Attachments:

attachment? and thanks!

From: Watson, Harlan L (OES) [mailto:WatsonHL@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 20, 2006 5:02 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.; Barnett, Megan H.; Connaughton, James; Hannegan, Bryan J.; Berger, Alexander R.; Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Talley, Trigg (OES); Turekian, Vaughan C; Manning, Robert A; McMurray, Claudia A (OES); Manuel, Gregory; Stephen.Eule@hq.doe.gov
Subject: PowerPoint on the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate
Importance: High

Group,

Attached is a rather weedy "Status Report" PowerPoint in the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate that incorporates the results of last week's Ministerial and Senior Official Meetings. Comments welcomed.

Harlan

001182

CEQ 007419

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: "Watson, Harlan L (OES)";
CC: Barnett, Megan H.;
Subject: RE: hey there
Date: Thursday, January 19, 2006 3:37:33 PM
Attachments:

great - Jim is giving a speech next week, so I want to make sure he has it before.

From: Watson, Harlan L (OES) [mailto:WatsonHL@state.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 19, 2006 3:36 PM
To: St. Martin, Michele M.
Cc: Barnett, Megan H.
Subject: RE: hey there

Hi Michelle,

Glad to hear that you made it back.

I'm working on an updated Asia-Pacific PowerPoint that incorporates the results of last week's meetings and should complete it either by the end of the day or early tomorrow. I will forward it on as soon as I finish.

Harlan

From: St. Martin, Michele M. [mailto:Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 19, 2006 12:46 PM
To: Watson, Harlan L (OES)
Cc: Barnett, Megan H.
Subject: hey there

Do you have a power point and Asia Pacific? Jim is asking for it and I do not have one. Thanks! Hope you are well.

001163

CEQ 007421

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Barnett, Megan H.; Hannegan, Bryan J.; "turekianvc@state.gov";
CC:
Subject: Re: Bryan"s edits: Asia-Pacific Op-Ed
Date: Sunday, January 08, 2006 9:01:35 PM
Attachments:

(b)(5)

-----Original Message-----

From: Barnett, Megan H. <Megan_H._Barnett@ceq.eop.gov>
To: Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>; 'TurekianVC@STATE.GOV' <TurekianVC@STATE.GOV>
CC: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Sun Jan 08 20:59:05 2006
Subject: Re: Bryan's edits: Asia-Pacific Op-Ed

ay.

(b)(5)

Thanks!

-----Original Message-----

From: Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>
To: 'TurekianVC@STATE.GOV' <TurekianVC@STATE.GOV>
CC: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Barnett, Megan H.

001184

CEQ 007423

<Megan_H._Barnett@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Sun Jan 08 18:55:05 2006
Subject: Re: Bryan's edits: Asia-Pacific Op-Ed

-----Original Message-----

From: Turekian, Vaughan C <TurekianVC@state.gov>
To: Hannegan, Bryan J. <Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Sun Jan 08 18:40:50 2006
Subject: RE: Bryan's edits: Asia-Pacific Op-Ed

Hey bryan

e a

Have a wonderful weekend

vaughan

-----Original Message-----

From: Hannegan, Bryan J. [mailto:Bryan_J._Hannegan@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Saturday, January 07, 2006 10:53 PM
To: Connaughton, James; Peel, Kenneth L.; St. Martin, Michele M.;
Watson, Harlan L (OES); Turekian, Vaughan C; Newton, Christopher M
Cc: Barnett, Megan H.; Harlan Watson; KLPeel@msn.com;
bjhanneg@verizon.net
Subject: Bryan's edits: Asia-Pacific Op-Ed
Importance: High

(b)(5)

e
s"
es.

Safe travels....
Bryan

Proposed Asia-Pacific Op-Ed
Word Count: 514

The Promise of Partnership: A New Approach to Development and Climate
Change

f

From: Snider, J. David
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC:
Subject: RE: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership
Date: Thursday, January 05, 2006 9:47:28 PM
Attachments:

Michele -

(b)(5) - David

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M. [mailto:Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 6:24 PM
To: Povenmire, Susan L (OES); Snider, J. David(PA/SCP)
Cc: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)(Strategic Communications and Planning); Turekian, Vaughan C; Mills, Richard E (PACE); Watson, Harlan L (OES); Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Barnett, Megan H.; Artusio, Christo F (OES); DeRosa-Joynt, Barbara M (OES); Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.
Subject: RE: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

(b)(5) r

From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES) [mailto:PovenmireSL@state.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 5:44 PM
To: Povenmire, Susan L (OES); St. Martin, Michele M.; Snider, J. David (PA/SCP)
Cc: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)(Strategic Communications and Planning); Turekian, Vaughan C; Mills, Richard E (PACE); Watson, Harlan L (OES); Reifsnyder, Dan A (OES); Barnett, Megan H.; Artusio, Christo F (OES); DeRosa-Joynt, Barbara M (OES)
Subject: RE: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

001185

CEQ 007427

Susan

From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 4:09 PM
To: 'St. Martin, Michele M.'; Snider, J. David(PA/SCP)
Cc: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)(Strategic Communications and Planning);
Turekian, Vaughan C; Mills, Richard E (PACE)
Subject: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele,

{
}

}?

/y

Many thanks,
Susan

From: St. Martin, Michele M. [mailto:Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 2:12 PM
To: Snider, J. David
Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE);
Turekian, Vaughan C

CEQ 007428

Subject: RE: Asia-Pacific Partnership

they can see that

From: Snider, J. David [mailto:SniderJD@state.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 1:54 PM

To: St. Martin, Michele M.

Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)

Subject: Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele -

b)

Thanks.
- David

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Peel, Kenneth L.;
CC:
Subject: Fw: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership
Date: Thursday, January 05, 2006 4:50:10 PM
Attachments:

-----Original Message-----

From: Mills, Richard E (PACE) <millsre@state.gov>
To: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO) <PovenmireSL@state.gov>; St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Snider, J. David <SniderJD@state.gov>
CC: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE) <johndroegd@state.gov>; Turekian, Vaughan C(G) <TurekianVC@state.gov>; Mills, Richard E (PACE) <millsre@state.gov>
Sent: Thu Jan 05 16:33:53 2006
Subject: RE: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

(b)(5)

-----Original Message-----

From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 4:09 PM
To: 'St. Martin, Michele M.'; Snider, J. David(PA/SCP)
Cc: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)(Strategic Communications and Planning); Turekian, Vaughan C; Mills, Richard E (PACE)
Subject: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele,

001186

CEQ 007432

Thanks for the update on the Q&A.

h(s)

Many thanks,

Susan

From: St. Martin, Michele M. [[mailto:Michele M. St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov](mailto:Michele_M_St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov)]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 2:12 PM
To: Snider, J. David
Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE); Turekian, Vaughan C

Subject: RE: Asia-Pacific Partnership

(b)(5)

From: Snider, J. David [<mailto:SniderJD@state.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 1:54 PM

To: St. Martin, Michele M.

Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)

Subject: Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele -

a) Op-Ed

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b) Fact Sheet

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Thanks.

- David

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Peel, Kenneth L.;
CC:
Subject: Fw: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership
Date: Thursday, January 05, 2006 4:49:57 PM
Attachments:

-----Original Message-----

From: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>
To: 'PovenmireSL@state.gov' <PovenmireSL@state.gov>
CC: Barnett, Megan H. <Megan_H._Barnett@ceq.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu Jan 05 16:22:15 2006
Subject: Re: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

-----Original Message-----

From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES) <PovenmireSL@state.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Snider, J. David(PA/SCP) <SniderJD@state.gov>
CC: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)(Strategic Communications and Planning) <johndroe@state.gov>; Turekian, Vaughan C <TurekianVC@state.gov>; Mills, Richard E (PACE) <millsre@state.gov>
Sent: Thu Jan 05 16:09:25 2006
Subject: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele,

001187

CEQ 007438

(b)(5)

Many thanks,

Susan

From: St. Martin, Michele M. [[mailto:Michele M. St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov](mailto:Michele_M_St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov)]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 2:12 PM
To: Snider, J. David
Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE); Turekian, Vaughan C
Subject: RE: Asia-Pacific Partnership

b(5)

From: Snider, J. David [<mailto:SniderJD@state.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 1:54 PM

To: St. Martin, Michele M.

Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)

Subject: Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele -

a) Op-Ed

(b)(5)

- - -
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b) Fact Sheet

-
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Thanks.

- David

From: St. Martin, Michele M.
To: Peel, Kenneth L.;
CC:
Subject: Fw: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership
Date: Thursday, January 05, 2006 4:49:41 PM
Attachments: Op-Ed revision 1-5 4PM.doc

-----Original Message-----

From: Povenmire, Susan L (OES) <PovenmireSL@state.gov>
To: St. Martin, Michele M. <Michele_M._St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov>; Snider, J. David(PA/SCP) <SniderJD@state.gov>
CC: Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)(Strategic Communications and Planning) <johndroegd@state.gov>; Turekian, Vaughan C <TurekianVC@state.gov>; Mills, Richard E (PACE) <millsre@state.gov>
Sent: Thu Jan 05 16:09:25 2006
Subject: Update on Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele,

Thanks for the update on the Q&A.

001188

CEQ 007443

Many thanks,

Susan

From: St. Martin, Michele M. [[mailto:Michele M. St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov](mailto:Michele_M_St.Martin@ceq.eop.gov)]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 2:12 PM
To: Snider, J. David
Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE); Turekian, Vaughan C
Subject: RE: Asia-Pacific Partnership

From: Snider, J. David [<mailto:SniderJD@state.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2006 1:54 PM

To: St. Martin, Michele M.

Cc: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D (PACE)

Subject: Asia-Pacific Partnership

Michele -

a) Op-Ed

- 8 -

b) Fact Sheet

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Thanks.

- David

From: Snider, J. David
To: St. Martin, Michele M.;
CC: Povenmire, Susan L (OES)(FO/PO); Johndroe, Gordon D
(PACE);
Subject: Asia-Pacific Partnership
Date: Thursday, January 05, 2006 1:52:57 PM
Attachments: 07-27-05 Fact Sheet - Asia-Pacific Partnership.pdf
7-27-05 Final Vision Statement - Asia Pacific Partnership.pdf
Statement by the President on Asia-Pacific Partnership on
Clean Development and Climate.pdf

Michele -

001190

CEQ 007448

Thanks.
- David

