



Climate Alert

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Solving The Climate Puzzle: Can We Do It In The Next Decade? Commentary By John C. Topping, Jr. President, Climate Institute

When the Climate Institute was set up in the summer of 1986 as the first climate protection organization on our planet the idea that climate change could destabilize human society was a notion shared only by a few climate scientists and policy wonks. The Washington Post Federal Page greeted our arrival on the scene as “cheerleaders for the greenhouse effect”--- much as the Style Section might have viewed a convention of Trekkies.

Yet in the next few years climate change became prominent on the international policy agenda. The Institute played some role in this, organizing the first broad-based climate conference in North America in 1987, meetings for diplomats in Washington and at the UN the next

year, and a major international climate conference in Cairo in December 1989. Six weeks after the Cairo Conference, drawing on the Cairo Compact, the Institute assembled a three- day conclave of scientists, lawyers and stakeholders to draft a model Framework Convention. The product of this workshop disseminated to delegates to an IPCC meeting occurring that week on the Georgetown campus presaged the Framework Convention on Climate Change signed 28 months later in Rio de Janeiro. In the fifteen months before the Rio Earth Summit the Institute organized briefings for heads of state and ministers in twenty nations and prepared and distributed slide sets in 11 languages. The Institute could take some momentary satisfaction when the largest gathering ever

of world leaders signed the Rio Climate Treaty.

Already it was immersed in organizing country studies on climate change in eight Asian nations whose people together made up a fourth of humankind. This effort that involved sixty experts from a dozen nations nearly broke the back of the Institute financially but it did lead Philippine President Fidel Ramos to convene an Asia Pacific Leaders Summit on Climate Change, a meeting the Institute helped to organize. The Manila Declaration that emerged from that meeting embraced the idea of an international private public partnership to speed greenhouse benign technologies.

(Continued on Page 3)

Small Islands States - Leading By Example, A Session At UN CSD

By: Marie-Claire Munnelly

The Global Sustainable Energy Islands Initiative (GSEII) is a consortium of international NGOs and multi-lateral institutions created to introduce renewable energy plans to SIDS (Small Island Developing States). Currently dependent on fossil fuel imports, many islands are trapped in the cycle of poverty due to high-energy prices. Renewable energy allows for not only energy independence, but also promotes socioeconomic development and encourages private investment and trade. GSEII focuses



Dominica

on these islands not only because they are extremely vulnerable to climate change, but they can also serve as examples for bigger industrial nations that need to cut their GHG emissions. Since its origin, GSEII has teamed with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to ensure implementation by focusing on capacity- building plans.

In May 2006, the Climate Institute organized the *Global Sustainable Energy Islands—Leading By Example*, a special event at the United Nations Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York City. This event served as a forum for SIDS representatives and the international community to exchange experiences with sustainable energy plans. The forum’s take home message was island nations’ sustainable energy plans could be successful with strong leadership, a focused plan, and a collective action approach.

(Continued on Page 4)

IN THIS ISSUE

- Solving the Climate Puzzle 1
- Small Island States Leading by Example..... 1
- Presbyterian Church USA Asks 2.3 Million Members To Become Carbon Neutral 2
- Awards 5
- Iceland’s President Grimsson: Leading Iceland’s 3rd Clean Energy Revolution 7
- Campus Climate Neutral: Campuses Leading The Way... 8
- 2006 Summer Interns..... 9
- Climate Institute News..... 11

Presbyterian Church USA Asks 2.3 Million Members To Become Carbon Neutral

In a stunning development the Presbyterian Church USA, (PCUSA) one of the more conservative of the mainstream US Protestant denominations, has asked its 2.3 million members each to “make a bold witness by aspiring to carbon neutral lives. (Carbon neutrality requires our energy consumption that releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere be reduced and carbon offsets purchased to compensate for those carbon emissions that could not be eliminated.)” The PCUSA’s biennial General Assembly meeting in Birmingham, Alabama passed this resolution in late June. During a meeting marked by some contentious discussions and debates concerning such social issues as roles of gays in the clergy and abortion the resolution sailed through on the Floor of the General Assembly on the consent calendar after being endorsed by the Social Justice Committee by a 55-3 margin with three abstentions.

The resolution advanced by two General Assembly Commissioners, Bob Crabtree of Florida and Dale Francis of Lake Erie, endorsed the key recommendation of a ten member PCUSA Energy Resolution Task Force led by Pamela McVety of Tallahassee, Florida. Set up in 2004 by the PCUSA to carry out the first comprehensive assessment of Church energy policy in a quarter century, the volunteer Task Force of laypeople conducted meetings in Washington, DC, San Francisco and Louisville in which they met with energy experts and Presbyterian and other Church members.

The Task Force had strong bipartisan representation including two former senior environmental officials in Republican administrations - Jananne (Jan) Sharpless, of Sacramento, California and John Topping of Washington, DC. Sharpless served as Secretary of the Environment of California and Chair of the California Air Resources Board and later as a Member of the California Energy Commission. Topping served as Staff Director of the Office of Air and Radiation of the US Environmental Protection Agency during the Reagan Administration immediately before setting up the Climate Institute. McVety, the Task Force Moderator or leader, had been a Deputy Administrator of the Florida Department of the Environment under Democratic Governor Lawton Chiles before her retirement. The other seven members included Dr. Frank Gilliam, a biology professor at Marshall University in Indiana; Dr. Richard Shore, a zoology professor at St. Catherine’s College and

industrial engineer and environmental lecturer from Kentucky; two attorneys from Arizona, Donna Bradley and Paige Murphy – Brown, also a biologist; Douglas Hooker, a transportation engineer from Georgia; Sarah Kinney, a graduate student in conservation biology from Wyoming who had studied extensively the PCUSA’s social justice activities; and Claudia Brown, a writer and active Church laywoman from Pennsylvania.

Convinced that the Presbyterian Church and numerous other denominations have issued reams of pronouncements on energy and world affairs, often with little effect other than the carbon sequestration involved if the resolutions ended up in a file cabinet, the McVety-led Task Force decided to take a very different tack. They reasoned that the one thing that Churches could do that would make a difference was to bear witness to their commitment to “preserving God’s Creation” by reducing their own emissions and asking their members to do the same. In its Background Paper the Task Force discussed the Role of the Churches in the Anti- Slavery and Civil Rights Movements, stepping forward to set a moral example while political leaders hesitated. The proposed Energy Resolution had a remarkably nonpartisan tone, avoiding the Bush-bashing or extensive discussions of Middle East politics that have characterized some energy discussions.

Generally the Presbyterian Church USA has a laity that tends to the right of center in US politics. Church surveys of PCUSA laity’s political self identification have tended to show that about half of Church members identify themselves as Republicans, about a quarter as Democrats and about a quarter as Independents. Ironically the stumbling block to this dramatic call for all Presbyterians to bear witness to their faith by becoming Carbon Neutral did not come from conservative members. Instead the Church’s Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP) to which the Energy Resolution Task Force was referred did not agree with its moderate tone. ACSWP has developed a strong left of center political leaning, thrusting the PCUSA into such political thickets as resolutions calling for divestment of PCUSA funds from firms involved in some activities in Israel. The Energy Resolution Task Force’s emphasis on personal responsibility rather than geopolitical issues such as the war in the Middle East was enough for ACSWP to vote not to release the work of the Task Force and delay consideration of Presbyterian action on energy or climate until the General Assembly meeting in 2008.

McVety and others were stunned by this decision and felt that Presbyterians needed to act now to address climate change given its overwhelming urgency. McVety contacted top officials in the Church and found that they shared this view that the climate crisis was something that the Presbyterian Church could not wait to aggressively address. She learned that the General Assembly, the church’s rulemaking body that meets biennially, could bypass intermediary bodies such as the ACSWP through a resolution by its commissioners. Working with colleagues in Florida and on the Task Force, she located two Commissioners to the General Assembly who were willing to champion a call for Presbyterians to become Carbon Neutral. McVety also garnered the active support of Presbyterians for Restoring Creation, a body that has pressed the Church to take a lead on environmental protection challenges. She designed a fan

(Continued on Page 6)

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Solving The Climate Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)

This idea had been hatched a few months earlier by a dozen energy and policy experts from Asia and North America assembled by the Institute at the request of an Asian Green Parliamentarians group. Soon after the Manila Summit the Climate Institute published the prescient study by Dr. Norman Myers- Environmental Exodus: An Emergent Challenge in the Global Arena.

Just as the Climate Institute began its second decade storm clouds were emerging to dampen any euphoria over the seemingly phenomenal progress of the previous decade in climate protection. The Berlin Mandate that governed the Kyoto negotiations virtually ensured that any resulting protocol would be dead on arrival in the US Senate. Breaking from most of our brethren in the environmental movement, the Institute warned of the risk that we could find ourselves with an environmental League of Nations with the country that is both the source of the largest share of global emissions and the world's most powerful economy on the sidelines. The provision of the Berlin Mandate giving developing countries a bye in the first round of Kyoto, while justifiable perhaps because of a wide disparity in per capita emissions between industrial and developing nations, proved a poison pill in the US Senate causing a 95-0 vote before Kyoto opposing any protocol not applying to developing nations. In addition, while the sharp divisions at Kyoto were papered over just in time to salvage an agreement, there was not time to incorporate any enforcement mechanism. The practical effect is that industrial nations that have ratified Kyoto face no external sanctions should they miss the emission targets. The only real teeth in Kyoto come through the European Union's enforcing commitments by its own members. This still is a significant accomplishment. As a result of the EU's greenhouse emission trading system there is an established market for carbon reductions and some of the costs to the global environment of burning carbon are being factored into investment decisions.

It is becoming clear, however, that we will need something far more ambitious than the Kyoto mechanisms if the world is to meet the climate change challenge. Sadly, the greenhouse skeptics and contrarians are wrong and spectacularly so- the world's climate is changing and at a rate greater than any of us thought when we set up the Climate Institute. Some of this is driven by positive developments such as the rapid growth of economies of developing countries such as China and India. Yet there seems a rise in the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ that is past that attributable to changes in energy or to shedding of forest cover. It may well be that we are already experiencing positive feedbacks as warming begets more warming. This may be due to any of a number of sources- shrinking ice cover in the Arctic and other regions reducing the volume of sunlight reflected back into space, release of methane from the tundra as permafrost thaws, perhaps even a saturation of the oceans with a lower proportion of CO₂ being sequestered in the deep oceans.

There is a real chance of the rapid climate change underway spiraling out of control with devastating implications for humanity and countless other species. One day of the Washington Summit on Climate Stabilization seeks to provide a snapshot of the best, current scientific understanding of what is at risk. Important as it is to enhance our understanding of the science of climate change, evidence gathers that rapid climate change is likely to pose many rude surprises that may be missed by even the most sophisticated

models. Moreover, ocean acidification as carbon dioxide builds up in the oceans may have as grave an effect as the rising atmospheric concentration of CO₂. One of the most respected of world climate scientists, Jim Hansen, Director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, has indicated his personal view that we have only about another decade before change may overwhelm our capacity to respond.

Dire as some of these trends seem, they are not inevitable. Some encouraging signs are already underway that the global concentration of greenhouse gases may be stabilized in the lifetime of many who are adults today. If these strands can be threaded together into a self-reinforcing process the world will be much more prosperous and future generations will appreciate that we had the wisdom and moral courage to meet the climate challenge. Signs of progress abound on many fronts and some are being highlighted at the Washington Summit:

+ Iceland, once one of the poorer countries of Northern Europe, has leveraged its resources of geothermal and hydro to become a world leader in clean energy. It now has the sixth highest per capita income in the world.

+ Denmark has leveraged the wind energy that grew up in its agricultural cooperatives to rise to world leadership in export of wind turbines.

+ Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems have yielded large-scale savings in such Northern European nations as Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands.

+ Three small island nations in the Caribbean-St. Lucia, Dominica and Grenada-are making real strides in their efforts to develop lower carbon based economies. They have a dual motivation - to show more populous countries that endangered island states are still willing to do their part to limit greenhouse emissions and also to find indigenous substitutes for their expensive electricity generated from imported diesel fuel. Several other countries seem ready to follow suit-St. Kitts & Nevis, the Marshall Islands and Fiji.

+ The G-8 Renewable Energy Task Force's 2001 report, an initiative driven by British Prime Minister Tony Blair and urged by then Climate Institute Chairman, Sir Crispin Tickell, is beginning to bear fruit now that leaders realize that terrorism is not the only grave threat to industrial civilization. The recent agreement between Blair and Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California, for cooperative action on climate protection, highlights these changing priorities in the US as well as Europe.

+ Climate Care, a UK-based group that has pioneered in voluntary carbon offsets, especially from environmentally inclined families and British Air passengers, has just concluded an agreement with Land Rover, to have the first 45,000 miles of travel in most Land Rovers sold in the UK from model year 2007 on covered by offsets. Climate Care has already arranged installation of tens of thousands of compact fluorescents in small island nations; with their amplified market power they could extend these efforts much more widely.

+ The Presbyterian Church USA passed a resolution in June asking each of its 2.3 million members to make a "bold witness" by leading a carbon neutral lifestyle. This is the first major denomination in any

(Continued on Page 4)

Solving The Climate Puzzle

(Continued from Page 3)

country to ask each of its members as an expression of commitment to preserving "God's Creation" both to make wise energy use and then offset all remaining emissions. Carbon neutrality is essentially the implementation of the kindergarten rule- "clean up your own mess." Its adoption as an ethical norm by major religious groups could have wide ramifications well past the millions of tons of carbon offsets that may be realized. A major thrust of the Washington Summit will be to link religious and university groups to climate protection efforts in developing nations.

+ Just as Iceland is seeking to transform its vehicle fleet to hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, California is working to create at least 100 fueling stations for hydrogen fuel celled vehicles. These efforts will shed light on how to answer the chicken or egg problem in bringing on a new fueling system.

+ Several major firms based in the US and abroad have begun using their market power to protect climate. Two major energy firms have stood out with BP's reducing emissions throughout its oil and gas operations and pressing its renewable energy investments to make good on its slogan, Beyond Petroleum. Shell has emerged in the forefront of the effort to introduce hydrogen. Toyota's success with hybrids has shown that green transportation can contribute to the corporate bottom line. Besides using renewables for much of the power in its US stores Wal- Mart is now using its market power in two very innovative ways. It is preparing to sell ethanol in its service stations along with gasoline, helping to encourage automakers to make new cars with flex fuel options built in. In China it is working with Conservation International to promote compact fluorescents and other consumer sector efficiency to reduce the need for new coal plants. Home Depot is using its market power to preserve tropical forests by moving to use only lumber that has been certified as having been harvested sustainably. Goldman Sachs has emerged as a major investor in wind energy. Glitnir, an Icelandic bank with over \$25 billion in assets, is emerging as the leading investor in geothermal energy. It is the key investor in a large geothermal project in China's Sian Province.

This blend of innovative use of market power by the corporate and financial sector and the recognition by religious and secular institutions of the moral dimensions of the climate protection effort provide hope that humanity may succeed in stabilizing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases in the lifetime of many who are adults today. Anything more protracted risks placing us in a situation where positive feedbacks from the warming may trigger irreversible events- a melting or sliding into the ocean of the Greenland or West Antarctic Ice Sheets, rapid release from the tundra of methane, or dieback of forest from rapid changes in soil moisture.

Climate Stabilization is likely to require about a ten fold reduction in carbon intensity, that is the amount of carbon emissions involved in producing a given world economic output. Such a reduction would accomplish stabilization even allowing for some further population growth and a dramatic rise in living standards in developing countries. At first glance this appears formidable and something Kyoto style negotiations would be unlikely to achieve much before 2100. Yet it is a modest goal viewed against the transformations humanity has made in the past two generations. In 1951 UNIVAC emerged as the first significant commercial

scale computer. It cost millions in current dollars and required a team of scientists and engineers to operate. Today a child with a laptop connected to the Internet would have thousands of times more computing power at a tiny fraction of the cost. In April 2000 the Climate Institute and some allied groups such as the Washington State -based Climate Solutions convened a Seattle Summit on Climate Protection to explore how lessons from the information revolution might be adapted to jump start a global clean energy revolution and how the US Pacific Northwest and British Columbia might become world leaders in clean energy. Despite limitation of natural resources, this region has emerged as a leader in clean energy. Recent movements in the industrial and financial communities suggest that the ambitious vision of the Seattle Summit for global energy change is within reach.

Foresighted public policy can play a beneficial role through various means- placing on generators of air pollutants and greenhouse emissions some charges for societal costs entailed in these emissions; use of public sector procurement as an inducement for green building design, cleaner vehicles and renewable power; and creation of infrastructure for emerging energy systems. This is especially true with hydrogen energy; a promising technology that combined with clean energy generation might give us a real chance to move vehicle emissions to a virtual zero carbon base.

Much of the thrust in public policy should involve lowering barriers to entry for promising cleaner technologies. Several countries in Northern Europe have realized large economic benefits and significantly lower greenhouse emissions from large-scale use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP). This technology is rarely used in the US due to barriers at the state level. Here federal preemption of anticompetitive state rules might produce large-scale economic efficiencies and greenhouse reductions. Many of the more promising clean energy technologies- wind, solar, and tidal energy- may consist of modest scale units. The transaction cost involved in the permitting and licensing process can add greatly to their costs. Conventional energy projects in the thousands of megawatt range can build these in as a small part of their costs. Streamlined processes for renewable energy applications and approval would help to level the playing field.

Some action needs to happen at the international level involving collaboration among leaders of powerful countries, international finance agencies, private financial institutions, multinational industrial firms, and nongovernmental organizations. This might involve harmonization of policies on creating a hydrogen infrastructure, making bio-fuels a real option for vehicular use, joint research on sequestration options, and use of market power to facilitate entry of emerging low greenhouse emitting systems. Venues may vary- the G-8 or smaller fora including leaders of the populous developing countries and others among the lead in these areas- bio-fuels (Brazil, India and Pakistan), solar (China, India, South Africa, Morocco, etc.), wind (India, Germany and Denmark), geothermal (Philippines, China, and Iceland) and vehicles (Germany, Japan, Korea, US, Sweden, China and India). To be successful such meetings normally should involve financial or industrial groups from these nations. A series of such efforts coupled with the value shift underway as humanity realizes that the kindergarten's admonition to "clean up your own mess" must be acted on could enable us to provide future generations a habitable and prosperous world. We hope that the Washington Summit will help move us closer to such a time.

Small Islands

(Continued from Page 1)



St. Kitts

Among the speakers were Hon. Tom Roper of Climate Institute, the UN Ambassadors from Dominica, the Marshall Islands and St. Kitts & Nevis, and representatives from the Organization of American States and UNIDO. Here are some highlights of the presentations on the progress being made in the member islands states:

The **Marshall Islands** adopted *The Electrification of the Outer Islands* program to bring electricity to rural areas using solar energy. The current use of kerosene is problematic since it is expensive and hazardous to the nation's common wooden homes. Stand-alone solar systems can improve the quality of life of outer island residents, helping prevent urban drift to the islands' urban cities of Majuro and Ebeye. The GSEII contribution of 10,000 energy efficient light bulbs supplied by UK partner, Climate Care, will also reduce the burden on electricity systems. Observing their Pacific neighbors, the Marshall Islands Ambassador Alfred Capelle stated that they are trying to avoid similar mishaps of misallocation of solar funds for other community projects. Supervision outside of the immediate community was deemed necessary to initiate and maintain the system in its infancy stages.

Currently **Dominica's** electric power is generated by 60% diesel and 40% hydro, with a transport sector dependent on gasoline and diesel. The Government of Dominica is committed to utilizing its resources for a diverse mix of renewables. A new solar-powered facility in Morne Diablotin National Park is spurring the onset of solar, especially for domestic water heaters. Wind, with an estimated potential of 3MW is being introduced as well as bio-diesel production from coconut oil is being explored. Dominica has an abundance of geothermal energy. A 2-phase plan was created to tap into Dominica's abundant geothermal energy supply. A 5-7MW geothermal plant is expected to be built by 2008, followed by another 45-90 MW plant that will allow transmission of power from Dominica to Guadeloupe and Martinique. Dominican Ambassador Crispin Gregoire acknowledged that the government must produce new energy and environment legislation that allows for deregulation of the energy sector as well as a clean air and renewable energy act.

In 2004 **St. Kitts & Nevis** had to close its sugar industry due to economic losses. Ambassador Dr. Joseph Christmas mentioned that

the government has since decided to work with GSEII to transform its economy into one that utilizes renewables based on sound renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency. This summer, the OAS facilitated a meeting of the local stakeholders including government agencies, the private sector, and other members of society to develop a Sustainable Energy Plan (SEP) for St. Kitts & Nevis. The SEP includes policy and regulatory reforms, renewable energy projects, and a timeline for implementation. A key objective is exploring uses for its abundant sugarcane, which can be used to produce ethanol or bagasse for biomass.

The **Organization of American States (OAS)** is focusing on geothermal development through the *Eastern Caribbean Geothermal Development Project*. Mark Lambrides pointed out that the OAS has teamed with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and others to create the *Geo-Caraibes Vision*, which aims to create market conditions for the expansion of geothermal energy. Together they are reducing uncertainty via resource assessment, legal reforms, and capacity building. Draft geothermal legislation has been secured from Governments, utilities, and partners. Although more steps remain, such as securing private developers in Dominica & Nevis, the Geo-Caraibes Vision is playing an essential role in driving SIDS towards renewable energy.

A partner of GSEII, UNIDO focuses on tailor-made solutions for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries. Marco Matteini presented progress on the UNIDO's work in the Caribbean. This includes a project on energy efficiency in the transmission and distribution system in Dominica in collaboration with the utility DOMLEC, and a solar water heaters finance program in St. Lucia in collaboration with the local credit unions.

This event renewed GSEII's commitment of working with international and local organizations, utility companies, and governments to make tangible progress in introducing renewable energy to SIDS.

Awards

Susan Joy Hassol

This very talented Colorado-based science writer was author of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment 2004 that was a plain language synthesis of key findings of the Arctic Impact Climate Assessment (ACIA). It provides decision makers with the latest and best information available regarding ongoing Arctic changes. The ACIA was an international effort by hundreds of scientists and indigenous people and took four years. Her other works include *Energy, Everyday Chemicals, Ground truth Studies Teacher Handbook*, and *Recycling*. Susan Joy Hassol was writer of the HBO



(Continued on Page 6)

Presbyterian Church Usa Asks

(Continued from Page 2)

making the case for Carbon Neutrality and providing a web site of Climate Care, an Oxford, UK- based group that pioneered in carbon offsets. McVety, other members of the Energy Resolution Task Force, and some other Florida Presbyterians provided the \$500 to finance the manufacture of 500 fans that helped to create a bandwagon for the Carbon Neutrality proposal among the assembled PCUSA Commissioners.

The enacted Church Resolution embraces the core recommendation of McVety's Task Force, asking all PCUSA members to bear a "bold witness" by taking steps to become Carbon Neutral while ACSWP completes a report by 2008 that addresses its concerns about international implications of energy. Despite its having received minimal media attention the implications of the General Assembly action, however, are revolutionary. This appears to be the first time that a major religious denomination in any nation has called on each of its members to bear witness to their faith by becoming Carbon Neutral. In advocating this action, the PCUSA Energy Task Force was careful to point out that through intelligent action most Presbyterian families could become Carbon Neutral in household energy related emissions and transportation related emissions by intelligent energy decisions. Purchase of compact fluorescent bulbs in bulk on the Internet and installing them in most light fixtures would often save as much as \$100 annually in lighting costs. Purchase of Energy Star rated appliances and equipment would together with the lighting savings often save more than the cost of buying offsets for any remaining emissions, enabling most Presbyterian families to become Carbon Neutral and still be ahead financially of where they were before addressing their energy use.

Dramatic as is the breakthrough at the Birmingham meeting of Presbyterians, its test will be one of implementation. If the resolution is seriously implemented and a significant proportion of American Presbyterians take steps to become Carbon Neutral this could have effects on several levels. Presbyterians, while less than one per cent of the current US populace, have played a huge role in America's political history. About a fifth of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were Presbyterians or Dutch Reformed, also a Calvinist group, as were ten Presidents including Andrew Jackson, Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Ronald Reagan. Although Presbyterian political influence may have waned slightly in recent years with diminishing Church membership, it is still significant both in Congress and in corporate suites. More important, however, than such calculations is the likelihood that other denominations may also step forward with their own expressions of the need for members to take responsibility for their own impact on the earth's environment.

Each of these denominations will undoubtedly see the climate change challenge through its own faith perspective- the Roman Catholic Church likely focusing on social justice aspects of climatic disruption and Protestant Evangelical groups on what they call Creation Care. The movement to individual Carbon Neutrality creates a new standard that may soon become central not only to Christian groups, but others such as the Jewish, Islamic, Buddhist and Hindu faiths. At a time when much of the world is undergoing sectarian violence this confluence of faiths on the urgency of acting to achieve environmental preservation may be a hopeful sign both for solving the climate challenge and bridging sectarian divisions.

Awards

(Continued from Page 5)

documentary on climate change, *Too Hot Not to Handle* that first aired on Earth Day 2006. She is receiving the Climate Institute's first Nancy Wilson Memorial Climate Science Communication Award. This is named in memory of the beloved Editor of *Climate Alert* from 1988-2000.

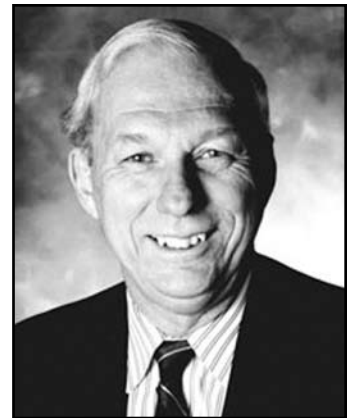
Karen Coshof

Producer of and driving force behind *The Great Warming*, Karen Coshof is receiving the Climate Institute's first Climate Film Communications Award. This talented Canadian photographer and filmmaker has produced some riveting documentaries and ultimately a feature length film on global warming. She serves as Executive Vice President of The Montreal-based Stonehaven Productions and President of Stonehaven CCS, the Company behind three recent climate change films. These are *The Great Warming*, a three-hour television documentary that has been broadcast in Canada, Japan, China, Australia and Europe, *Global Warming: The Signs and the Science*, a one hour national PBS broadcast in the US in 2005, and the upcoming theatrical version of *The Great Warming* that will launch in over a thousand theaters in the fall of 2006.



Robert Corell

Dr. Robert Corell is being honored with the Climate Institute's first Roger Revelle Memorial Award for Scientific Achievement. In October 1987 at age 79 Dr. Roger Revelle received the first Climate Institute Award on the opening night of the First North American Conference on Preparing for Climate Change. Dr. Revelle was widely regarded for a generation as the preeminent international expert on both climate change and the oceans. An oceanographer and engineer by training, Dr. Corell served for well over a decade as Assistant Director for Geosciences of the National Science Foundation where he had oversight for the Atmospheric, Earth and Oceans Sciences and the global change programs of NSF. More recently he has distinguished himself as Chair of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment. His broad-ranging scientific expertise, skillful leadership of a multi-country exercise and superior communication skills have made this a remarkably influential study.



Goldman Sachs

Goldman Sachs is the first investment bank to adopt a climate change policy, recognizing that humans are inducing climate change

(Continued on Page 10)

Iceland's President Grimsson: Leading Iceland's 3rd Clean Energy Revolution

By: Marie-Claire Munnelly

Iceland, a country the size of Kentucky with a population of 300,000, is becoming a world leader on how to independently run on renewable energy. Led by President Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, Iceland has made the commitment to become a national hydrogen economy by 2050. Iceland's hydrogen plan can reduce its GHG emissions by 50%, a huge reduction from a country that heavily relies on smelting and fishing.



President Grimsson

President Olafur Ragnar Grimsson was elected in 1996 and has been re-elected twice. A recipient of the Indira Gandhi peace prize and past member of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe he also serves as an advisor for Icelandic firms seeking new markets and promotes IT technology. Grimsson's forward thinking is enabling Iceland to put its energy where its resources are, becoming the cutting edge of renewable energy possibilities.

Iceland has a plethora of natural resources, deriving its energy from hydropower, geothermal, and now, hydrogen. Currently, 99% of its residential heating is renewable (89% geothermal, 10% hydro, 1% oil) and its total energy use is 72% renewable (54%, geothermal, 18% hydro, 28% oil). Geothermal is also growing in the electricity sector, increasing from 5 to 18% of Iceland's electric supply.

Iceland is also an ideal area to host an energy transition because it has a very small population, mostly concentrated around Reykjavik, making the energy transition both feasible and immediate. Iceland also does not have a domestic fossil-fuel industry, so the introduction of hydrogen allows for complete energy independence, simultaneously boosting the local economy.

Iceland's hydrogen plan consists of three phases. First is replacing the capital fleet of 80 buses to hydrogen. Currently underway, these buses are fueled at a filling station on outskirts of the city. The second phase involves replacing private cars (about 180,000). The final phase is converting Iceland's fishing fleet of 2500 vessels by 2015.

Since Iceland generates one of the world's highest per capita emissions it was reluctant to sign the Kyoto agreement due to economic concern about the effects on its smelting industry, which despite using hydro for its electricity, releases industrial process emissions. Iceland was therefore allowed an exception from 1990 baseline levels for single projects to allow its aluminum industry to operate. An environmental concern is that there may be competition between heavy industry and hydrogen production for some of the same natural resources (since both require electricity), generating the need for more dams, which could be a locally controversial issue. The government of Iceland understands that environmental impacts need to be continuously assessed, since one of its priori-

ties is a cleaner environment. Although hydrogen won't resolve the emissions from smelting plants, it will benefit all other aspects of industry and is estimated to reduce Iceland's net emissions by half.

The current shift towards hydrogen actually began in the 1970's by Professor Bragi Arnason, nicknamed "Professor Hydrogen," of the University of Iceland in Reykjavik.. Deemed an eccentric at the time, Arnason was a proponent of hydrogen, certain that Iceland could become an independent hydrogen economy. Arnason's view is finally being realized. Icelandic scientists are also staying on the cutting edge of developing better ways of hydrogen storage. In liquid form, hydrogen requires too much energy to be efficient, and as a gas requires a tank that takes up to three times more room than a conventional fuel tank. Research and development are hence seriously emphasized in Iceland's transitional economy, focusing on storage, infrastructure development, and vehicle replacement. Acknowledging the initial costs of such a transition, Iceland exempts all zero-emission vehicles from paying road taxes.

External investors also view this as a great opportunity. Stakeholders include Icelandic companies and institutions, including the government, but also outside investors and corporations. Shell, Daimler-Chrysler, and Norsk Hydro are all contributors to Iceland's hydrogen transition. The European Union is also a major supporter, contributing over \$3 million to Iceland's hydrogen enterprise. These stakeholders are aware that hydrogen production is a big area of investment with great market potential.

Iceland is a model for the world to see how renewable energy and innovation can improve a country's economy and environment (through improved air and water quality), while securing energy independence. Several nations are following Iceland's lead, including Japan, Canada, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, and the Netherlands. President Grimsson states the significance of his country's resolution, "Iceland is in a way serving us the model of the society of the future. The society which is environmentally sound. Which is based on renewable energy and on a way of life which doesn't really destroy the life or the atmosphere or the bio-system that we have."



Iceland

Campus Climate Neutral: Campuses Leading The Way

By: Marie-Claire Munnelly

Despite the Kyoto Protocol coming into force and the European Union implementing emissions trading recently, the United States has no equivalent national GHG emissions reduction regulation. Lack of federal leadership has prompted local leadership to step up, evident through arrangements such as the US Mayors Climate Protection agreement that has gained over 200 signatures from mayors pledging commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to below 1990 levels. Another component of local involvement are universities and campuses. Serving as the forefront of human innovation, universities are centers of education, activism, and ever-evolving ideas. By formally committing to reduce GHG emissions 90% by 2050, universities can teach our future leaders how to address climate change through concrete measures. These solutions can also be translated to businesses and local communities.

The National Association of Environmental Law Societies (NAELS) created the Campus Climate Neutral (CCN) campaign to develop bottom-up climate leadership through mobilizing graduate students to lead towards long-standing climate solutions. The CCN campaign aims to reduce the climate footprint of US colleges and universities by working with students, green groups, faculty, and administrators. Benefits of reducing GHG emissions on campus include reducing energy costs, using their purchasing power to transform energy markets into low-cost climate mitigation policies, implementing a proactive approach to future climate policies, and improving the university's reputation. Here is what a few campuses are doing:

The Donald Bren School of Environmental Science & Management, UCSB: Although California is very progressive in implementing emission reduction laws, evident from Governor Schwarzenegger's Environmental Action Plan that calls for an 80% reduction in 1990 emission-levels by 2050, the plan does not commit universities. CNN felt the climate change issue demanded attention so gathered the necessary data and proposed emission-reduction solutions. The project was conducted in two phases: analysis and implementation. Analysis entailed streamlining all energy data and converting it into carbon emissions. The findings showed that reducing energy use from computers, upgrading heating/air-conditioning systems and lighting, and increasing bicycle-use could actually save UCSB \$1.5 million per year, no trivial amount. Currently discussions are in progress regarding what projects will be completed. As a public university, and a participant of the California Climate Registry, UCSB is laying the tracks for universities who wish to reduce GHG emissions. A second group, CCN2, is following CCN1's lead, focusing on climate mitigation policies in the UC system.

Chicago-Kent's Program in Environmental and Energy Law (PEEL): is adopting the first CCN law and policy project in Fall 2006. Each student will take the position of a stakeholder and paired with a real-world partner with similar views. The students will lobby each of their interests in meetings, producing a final climate change policy for Illinois.

UC-Boulder: Colorado University Law School's Energy and Environment Security Initiative (EESI) Director Professor Lakshman Guruswamy and Fellow Kevin Doran –proposed a law-student driven energy audit, GHG inventory, and climate neutral reduction plan. EESI is interested in collaborating on a project to catalyze creation of Multidisciplinary Environmental Centers & Clinics for Advanced Solutions (MECCAS). This overlaps with the past Clinical Task Force work NAELS students have done and a survey of multidisciplinary environmental clinics done by EESI. The goal is to give students the resources they need to catalyze creation of similar clinics, and projects, at their schools.

Levin College of Law, UFL & Costa Rica: NAELS Board member & UFL Professor Tom Ankersen – who runs the Environmental & Land Use Law Clinic – will run a CCN project with law students at UFL as part of the Clinic. The group will analyze UFL's carbon footprint and lay out paths to go climate neutral. Ankersen also runs the Conservation Clinic (a joint program between UFL and Costa Rica) and is encouraging UCR to use the CCN model to also go climate neutral.

UC Berkeley: Law student (and NAELS Governing Board member) Scott Zimmerman, and undergraduate Brooke Oywang, used the CCN 1 model to help convince UC Berkeley to measure and reduce their emissions. Brooke accepted the position as UCB sustainability coordinator. Scott will continue to work on the effort next year with the Berkeley ELS.

Roger Williams U (RI): The Roger Williams U ELS – which has two NAELS GB members on it – plans to launch CCN on their campus as a research project in the fall. They already have two law professors – faculty and ELS advisors - interested in hosting the project.

Vermont Law School: NAELS Governing Board member Vincent Calvano and the VLS ELS are spearheading a CCN campaign at Vermont. Calvano is looking into changing endowment investment practices, and convince the school to move towards GHG reduction and eventual climate neutrality.

Pace: In 2005-2006, Pace worked with NAELS to host a Climate Summit at the law school. The event was co-sponsored by the Environmental Consortium of Hudson Valley Colleges and the Pace Environmental Center (run by John Cronin). The event was a huge success. In 2006-2007, and NAELS will look to work with Pace's ELS to launch a CCN campus GHG reduction project.

As Oberlin environmental science professor David Orr said, "There is such a vacuum of leadership at the federal level. Colleges and universities are such a big player in American society, it's where the leadership is going to have to come from." One by one, campuses are rising to this challenge, showing our country that students care and have the skills to bring their words to action. Is your campus taking action? If you are interested in leading a CCN campaign, please contact NAELS executive director Dan Worth (dworth_99@yahoo.com).

Our Fabulous 2006 Summer Interns

As a nonprofit organization, The Climate Institute relies on its interns to research, write, attend meetings, and do practically everything and anything. Since the inception of the program in the late 1980s about 150 interns from two dozen nations have served at the Institute. This summer the interns came from all around the country and two from abroad, adding scope and creativity to our office. Whether working on the climate summit or researching the small islands campaign, our interns were busy and greatly appreciated. Here's a look at this summer's spectacular interns:



ERIN FREY

Hometown: Gambrills, Maryland

Hobbies: ballet/dance, cooking, traveling

University: Harvard University, class of 2008

Major: Environmental Science and Public Policy

Post-graduation: Possibly taking a year off to do archaeological research in Egypt; after that, going to grad school

for a PhD in Environmental Policy or Environmental Economics; career TBD

What got me interested in climate change: I was initially attracted to climate change because it is such a complex, interdisciplinary problem. I have always enjoyed attacking multi-faceted issues that incorporate many fields, and climate change is no exception. Global warming is a problem that requires scientific, political, economic, legal, and sociological knowledge, and I love learning about how all of these disciplines interact and work together.

My main project is to write an overview paper for the Washington Summit, detailing the scientific, economic and political work that has been and is being done on climate change.

5 words to describe climate change: *The world's most daunting problem*



MARIE-CLAIRE MUNNELLY

Hometown: Pawling, NY

Hobbies: yoga, running, photography, traveling, natural medicine & massage

University: James Madison University, VA (geography and English) class 2002; Masters' student the Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management at UC Santa Barbara

Major: International environmental policy, focusing on renewable energy

Post-graduation: work for an organization that develops renewable energy projects and policy in the developing world, focusing on islands and western Africa.

What got me interested in climate change: I have always been attracted to how people interact with our environment. Climate change is a problem caused by us that is affecting the environment in which we live in a plethora of ways, whether it be receding glaciers, flooding, droughts in Africa, extreme temperatures, animal migration, changes in seasons...and so forth. It is a problem that affects

all forms of life, animal and human, poor and rich. The dynamics of climate change call for solutions involving creativity and innovation with a twist a science, a combination I am drawn to and now dedicated to.

Here at The Climate Institute I am working on the Climate Alert fall newsletter, as well as a paper documenting the story of renewable energy projects in Grenada: the successes, failures, lessons learned, and the vision of Grenada's future energy direction.

5 Words to describe climate change: *immense, serious, hopeful, catalyzing, balance*



JOE ROY-MAYHEW

Hometown: Portland, Maine

Hobbies: Running, games, baking, friends and family

University: MIT 2008

Major: Chemical-Biological Engineering

Post-Graduation: I want to help the world transition to green power, but since I don't know how to best help yet, I'll go back to school again to special-

ize in renewable energy. I haven't decided whether to pursue the Pure science and engineering aspects of renewable, the pure policy, or a Mixture of the two.

What got me interested in climate change: 17.32 Steven Meyer's Environmental Politics and Policy.

I am working on the Climate Summit, 20th Anniversary Brochure, the Green Campus Forum, general research and our website

5 Words to describe climate change: *Pandemic Tragedy of the Commons*



MARIAM UBILAVA

Hometown: Olympia, WA and Tbilisi, Georgia.

Hobbies: tennis, swimming

University: Evergreen State College, MS exp. 2007

Major: Environmental Studies

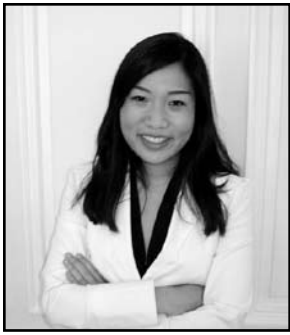
Post-graduation: continue researching water resources

What got me interested to work on climate change: The Climate Institute

is an organization working and doing research on global climate change, ocean and renewable energies. This encouraged me to intern here. Climate Change and energy are the greatest challenges in this millennium. Global energy security action plans must build in efficiency and alternative and locally available energy. Lots of companies are taking climate change seriously. Reduction of GHG emissions is on the agenda, but difficult to achieve.

I am doing research on global climate change and Kyoto protocol implementation in Eurasia.

5 words to describe climate change: *rising average earth temperature*



SUSIE CHUNG

Hometown: Glenview, IL

Hobbies: museum-gallivanting, shopping, reading, playing tennis, going to Cubs games

University: Dartmouth College, 2007

Major: Environmental Studies and Economics

Post-graduation: Travel, work in DC or Chicago

What got me interested to work on climate change: Recycling recyclables

I am working on providing support and advertising for the upcoming Climate Summit. I am also setting up a program with the Marshall Islands, The Climate Institute, and Dartmouth and coordinating a dinner series program that brings together DC-area interns and leaders in the environmental/energy field

5 words to describe climate change: Together, we can stabilize it.



NALIN SRIVASTAVA

Hometown: Lucknow U.P., India

Hobbies: photography, violin

University: Yale University; Second year

Major: Master of Environmental Management

Post-graduation: Work in the field of climate change in international bodies like UNFCCC, IPCC, GEF etc.

What got me interested to work on climate change: biggest challenge facing humankind today.

I am working on the Endangered Island Campaign for the small Caribbean islands.

5 words to describe climate change: Dangerous, Tractable, Challenging, Imminent, Galvanizing



HOLLY JOHNSON

Hometown: New Paltz, New York

Hobbies : singing, traveling, reading, enjoying life

University: MIT, 2007

Post-graduation: Pursue a graduate degree or a job that fuses science and technology with policy.

What got me interested to work on climate change: I am fascinated by the complexity of the issue. It certainly is

not dominated by any single aspect such as the science that drives it. Having the opportunity to tackle these challenges with people as passionate as those working at the Climate Institute has been exciting and an excellent learning experience.

5 words to describe climate change: not good, stop it now!

PAST INTERNS

In the fall of 2005 and winter and spring 2006 the Institute had six remarkable interns, four from abroad and two from the United States. **Yi-Yuan (William) Su**, a graduate law student at America University from Taiwan, worked on developing a calculator for air flight emissions from US airports. **Young Sung**, a former journalist from Korea who recently earned a masters degree in public policy from Johns Hopkins University, created a section on climate change educational resources for our webpage. www.climate.org. **Nina Rinnerberger**, an Austrian International Affairs Student at American University, took the lead in developing *Country Links* to our website and developing a web site for *The Endangered Islands Campaign*. Nina is continuing her studies at American as a masters' candidate for their School of International Service program. **Patrick Aberg**, who also received his undergraduate degree from American University, improved our website and updated the *Energy Links* section. Patrick is currently employed as Green Seal's Executive Assistant to the President. **Candice Wyllie**, member of the Bar in St. Vincent & the Grenadines and the United Kingdom and OAS fellow in the masters in Public Policy program at George Washington University, created island state web pages and researched for the *Endangered Islands Campaign*. **Lina Karaoglanova** spent her final term at University of California San Diego interning with the Climate Institute. She created links on climate.org to Armenian and Russian language web sites and created a new web section on *Campus Greening*. Following her graduation from UCSD in June she took a brief vacation before coming to work with the Climate Institute as Washington Summit Registrar.



Awards

(Continued from Page 6)

and committing to reducing their GHG emissions by 7% by 2012. Goldman Sachs is joining the global financial institutions with similar policies: Citigroup, Bank of America, and JP Morgan Chase.

The policy states, "We believe that climate change is one of the most significant environmental challenges of the 21st century and is linked to other important issues such as economic growth and development, poverty alleviation, access to clean water, and adequate energy supplies. At the same time, we recognize that the climate change problem cannot be solved through voluntary action alone and will work to develop partnerships with other organizations to help identify and promote effective and efficient regulatory/policy approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions."

Some of Goldman Sachs' commitments include increasing the use of recycled and environmentally certified wood, paper and print products, increasing local purchasing, developing green building standards for construction and renovation of new facilities, and reporting and reducing GHG emissions from their power plants through technology and offsets. Goldman is also incorporating environmental criteria into their supplier selection and review processes.

Leadership by its then CEO Hank Paulson was a driving force behind this policy. Despite Paulson's resignation to assume the post of US

Treasury Secretary Goldman seems just as committed to global environmental protection. Accordingly it was chosen to receive the Climate Institute's first Financial Industry Stewardship Award.

Toyota

Toyota Motor Company was commended by the Climate Institute for its success in the United States and globally in designing and marketing cars that have a relatively benign impact on the environment. In announcing Toyota as the winner of the Climate Institute's first transportation industry award, Climate Institute Chairman William Nitze cited the automaker's success over the years in achieving a high degree of fuel efficiency in its overall vehicle fleet and its more recent success in developing market demand for its gas /electric hybrids. Not only has Toyota succeeded in designing and producing vehicles that perform well and have relatively benign impacts on the environment, Nitze commented, but it has also succeeded brilliantly in creating a mass market for these vehicles. He noted that, "Toyota has achieved an historic breakthrough by changing the public's perception of hybrids from niche products for early environmental adapters to the vehicle technology of the future."

BP

For a number of years under the leadership of its Chief Executive Officer, Lord Browne, BP has been a leader in both renewable energy investment and in innovative efforts to reduce greenhouse emissions from oil and gas production. It is receiving the Climate Institute's first Industry Climate Leadership Award in recognition of its ranking at the top of a list of 100 Global Companies in an evaluation of climate change strategies by Ceres, a widely respected environmental standards group.

CLIMATE INSTITUTE NEWS...

In commenting on her selection, Climate Institute President, John Topping, stated: "Alexis brings a tremendous amount of organizational savvy and a keen intellect to the Climate Institute. An article she did on vulnerability of the New York City metropolitan area to severe storms and climate change remains one of the most visited articles on www.climate.org. Alexis has an inquiring mind and a meticulous attention to detail and factual accuracy, all essential as the Climate Institute seeks to be an honest broker of information on implications of climate change. Alexis has also proven to be marvelous at organizing talents of some very bright people. This past six months the Climate Institute has been blessed with a dozen talented interns. Alexis has been a lynchpin of our effort to draw on their talents both in organizing the Washington Summit and in shaping a plan for our Third Decade. She has built a real team spirit and has brought new energies to the Climate Institute as it seeks to broaden its efforts in island nations to more populous countries, as well."



Lina Karaoglanova Chosen as Research Associate at the Climate Institute

In July 2006, Lina Karaoglanova, a recent honors graduate in political science from the University of California San Diego (UCSD), began work at the Climate Institute as a Research Associate. Her initial responsibilities have included serving as Registrar for the Washington Summit on Climate Stabilization, and working closely with the Director of Research and Operations, Alexis Sloan Nussbaum, on creating the web site for the Summit and updating and enhancing www.climate.org.

Lina served as an intern at the Climate Institute in the spring term of 2006, her final term at UCSD. During that time, she prepared a new section on www.climate.org on Green Campuses that is rapidly becoming one of the most visited sites on the Internet in that topic area. The Green Campus site is an electronic "how to" manual intended to enable students to draw on experiences of students in other schools. Using her Armenian ancestry and conversational skills in Russian, Lina researched climate and environmental web sites in each of these nations and organized the links on climate.org. In addition, Lina composed and contributed to several articles in the GSEII Spring 2006 Newsletter. She was also instrumental in designing the layout of the Newsletter.

Commenting on Lina's selection, Climate Institute President, John Topping, stated:

"Lina is not only very bright, she is a great problem solver. Alexis Nussbaum, Nasir Khattak, Jack Werner, and I are all delighted to have her as part of our team. She brings new insights and creativity and has the moxie to find ways of achieving a lot with very modest funds."

CLIMATE INSTITUTE NEWS...



Alexis Sloan Nussbaum Named Director of Research and Operations at the Climate Institute

Alexis Sloan Nussbaum, a Wellesley College alumna, was chosen in winter 2006 as the Climate Institute's Director of Research and Operations. Her initial responsibilities have focused on organizing the Washington Summit on Climate Stabilization. As a Climate Institute intern, she authored "Powerful Hurricanes and Northeasters: Threat to the Big Apple," an article on the New York metropolitan region's vulnerability to climate change and severe weather.

Originally a Midwesterner, Alexis is an experienced runner, perhaps good preparation for the long haul work of global climate protection. She has served as a Presidential Appointee at the U.S. Department of the Interior, and has worked and interned for two U.S. Senators, a U.S. Representative, and members of the Massachusetts Senate and House.

CLIMATE INSTITUTE NEWS...



John Ashton Becomes British Ambassador on Climate Change

John Ashton, a member of the Climate Institute's Board of Advisors, was named in June by British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett, as the United Kingdom's Special Representative on Climate Change. A career diplomat, who is fluent in Chinese, Ashton has served in China and Hong Kong. While on sabbatical in 1997 and 1998 at Green College, Oxford University, where he worked closely with then Climate Institute Chairman

Sir Crispin Tickell, Ashton participated in the Climate Institute delegation to the December 1997 Kyoto Conference. A Science graduate of Cambridge University, Ashton served for several years as head of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office's Environment, Science and Energy Department. He then was seconded from the Foreign Office as he set up a new NGO, E3G, which has brokered deals on climate change between industrialized and developing countries. His group is credited by some with helping tip the Russian Federation toward ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

In announcing Ashton's appointment Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett stated: " He has an international track record as an effective negotiator-something I saw first hand in Johannesburg and other UN climate change talks.

Climate change remains the biggest long-term challenge this planet faces. Its uniquely global danger demands an urgent and sustained international response in which the Foreign Office has a key role and I am confident John with his trademark energy will enhance our work."



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CLIMATE INSTITUTE NEWS...



Lee Huebner Named as Director of George Washington School of Media and Public Affairs

Lee Huebner, who has been a member of the Climate Institute Board of Directors since 1994, was named as the Director of the George Washington University's School of Media and Public Affairs. A champion college debater at his alma mater, Northwestern University, Huebner earned his M.A. and Ph.D.

degrees in History from Harvard University. A Co-founder and President of the Ripon Society, a moderate Republican policy group, Lee Huebner served for a few years on the White House speech writing staff for Richard Nixon, alongside such talented and diverse individuals as Ray Price, Pat Buchanan and Bill Safire. Huebner went on to become Publisher of *Oil Daily* and subsequently served for 14 years as Publisher of the *International Herald Tribune*, before resigning in 1993 to become Professor of Communication and Journalism Studies at Northwestern University. A former President of the American University of Paris and of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, he has served on newspaper boards in Hong Kong and Kenya and chairs the Center for Study of International Communication.

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