Reports

Internal

Contracted

External
ONE NATION OVERDOSED

Ongoing coverage and news of the heroin epidemic and addictions in the United States.

KEY STORIES

Nightly News reports: The children of the opioid crisis
One Nation Overdosed: Utah's Children at Center of Opioid Crisis
14 Desperate Days: Anatomy of an Opioid Overdose Outbreak
Opioid Crisis: 14-Year-Old on Mother’s Addiction
Blogs

California WaterBlog

Lessons for SGMA from other State-Loc
by Dave Owen

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GreenLight Blog

Welcome to GreenLight, blog of the UC Davis Institute of Transportation Studies, Energy Institute, Energy Efficiency Center, Policy Institute for Energy, Environment and the Economy—and affiliated centers and programs. Here you will find news on the latest research conducted by our affiliated faculty and research members, along with our graduate students. Our aim is to inform government and industry decision-making regarding vehicles, fuels, infrastructure, and mobility on key sustainable transportation and energy issues. Please explore, share, and comment on issues you find insightful or interesting.
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

June 9, 1987

CONFIDENTIAL

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

TO: The Deputy Secretary

FROM: OES - Richard E. Benedick, Acting

SUBJECT: Domestic Policy Council Meeting on Protocol to Control Ozone-Depleting Chemicals - 11:00 a.m., Thursday, June 11

I. YOUR OBJECTIVE

The first DPC Meeting on this subject (May 20 - Allen Wallis attending) failed to resolve deep agency divisions over the U.S. negotiating position. Following this, the Secretary wrote Ed Meese, outlining his concern and concisely summarizing the Department's position and rationale (see Tab B). Your objective is to obtain DPC agreement that we continue to negotiate for a strong international accord to control ozone-depleting chemicals or, failing agreement, to put the matter to the President without further delay. The talking points emphasize the risks of loss of international credibility, domestic political backlash, and undesirable unilateral regulation if we fail to continue the heretofore successful U.S. leadership role in these negotiations. I am scheduled to brief you at 9:30 a.m. on June 11 and, as the head U.S. negotiator, I have been asked orally to frame the negotiating issues for the Council.

II. BACKGROUND

The Issue

Through three tough, and well-publicized, negotiating rounds under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) auspices since last December, participating countries have moved toward consensus on a schedule for reducing emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals. The issues are complex and interrelated (see May 18 DPC Memorandum at Tab B), but the central point of division is the extent of reductions which the
Global Nutrition Targets 2025

Stunting Policy Brief

TARGET:
40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted

WHAT'S AT STAKE

In 2012, the World Health Assembly Resolution 65.6 endorsed a Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (1), which specified six global nutrition targets for 2025 (2). This policy brief covers the first target: a 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted. The purpose of this policy brief is to increase attention to, investment in, and action for a set of cost-effective interventions and policies that can help Member States and their partners in reducing stunting rates among children aged under 5 years.

Childhood stunting is one of the most significant impediments to human development, globally affecting approximately 162 million children under the age of 5 years. Stunting, or being too short for one’s age, is defined as a height that is more than two standard deviations below the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards median (3). It is a largely irreversible outcome of inadequate nutrition and repeated bouts of infection during the first 1000 days of a child’s life. Stunting has long-term effects on individuals and societies, including: diminished cognitive and physical development, reduced productive capacity and poor health, and an increased risk of degenerative diseases such as diabetes (4). If current trends continue, projections indicate that 127 million children under 5 years will be stunted in 2025. Therefore, further investment and action are necessary to attain the 2025 World Health Assembly target of reducing that number to 100 million.
Principles of effective writing

It is generally desirable to communicate your thoughts in a forthright manner.
It is generally desirable to communicate your thoughts in a forthright manner. Don’t mumble.
(2)

Make the organization of your writing clear.
Use short paragraphs, short sentences, and short words.
Use short paragraphs, short sentences, and short words.

“I did with my ears what I do with my eyes when I stare” – George Bernard Shaw
Hemingway App makes your writing bold and clear.

The app highlights lengthy, complex sentences and common errors; if you see a yellow sentence, shorten or split it. If you see a red highlight, your sentence is so dense and complicated that your readers will get lost trying to follow its meandering, splitting logic — try editing this sentence to remove the red.

You can utilize a shorter word in place of a purple one. Mouse over them for hints.

Adverbs and weakening phrases are helpfully shown in blue. Get rid of them and pick words with force, perhaps.

Phrases in green have been marked to show passive voice.

You can format your text with the toolbar.

Paste in something you're working on and edit away. Or, click the Write button and compose something new.
Make your writing active and personal.
Avoid vague adjectives and adverbs.
Avoid vague adjectives and adverbs.

“Good presentation” vs. “crisp presentation”
Avoid vague adjectives and adverbs. Strike out words you don’t need.
Avoid vague adjectives and adverbs. Strike out words you don’t need.

“Really good presentation” vs. “Good presentation”
Avoid vague adjectives and adverbs. Strike out words you don’t need.

“Really good presentation” vs. “Good presentation” vs. “Excellent presentation”
Use down-to-earth language.
Meeting global climate change mitigation goals will likely require that transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions begin to decline within the next two decades and then continue to fall. A variety of vehicle technologies and fuels are commercially available to consumers today that can reduce the emissions of the transportation sector. Yet what are the best options, and do any suffice to meet climate policy targets? Here, we examine the costs and carbon intensities of 125 light-duty vehicle models on the U.S. market today and evaluate these models against U.S. emission-reduction targets for 2030, 2040, and 2050 that are compatible with the goal of limiting mean global temperature rise to 2 °C above preindustrial levels. Our results show that consumers are not required to pay more for a low-carbon-emitting vehicle. Across the diverse set of vehicle models and powertrain technologies examined, a clean vehicle is usually a low-cost vehicle. Although the average carbon intensity of vehicles sold in 2014 exceeds the climate target for 2030 by more than 50%, we find that most hybrid and battery electric vehicles available today meet this target. By 2050, only electric vehicles supplied with almost completely carbon-free electric power are expected to meet climate-policy targets.
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Keep in mind what your reader doesn’t know.
Write so that you cannot be misunderstood.

“My mother has been heavily involved with every member of the California State Legislature”
Have a hook and a jingle.
Be consistent.
Be perfect.