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Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62005
Folder ID Number: 62005-002

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [3 of 5] [1990]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Conflict-of-Interest Exemption [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	7/16/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [3 of 5] [1990]

Date Closed:	2/10/2010	OA/ID Number:	62005-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9022748

FROM: Cicconi, James

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/13/90

SUBJECT: Enrico Fermi Awards

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: direct reply

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 07/25/90

OSTP DUE DATE: 07/25/90

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON: Holly Williamson

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 07/16/90

FILE: NEOB

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 07/13/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB Wednesday 7/25SUBJECT: ENRICO FERMI AWARDS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Holly Williamson, x6630, by cob on Wednesday, 07/25, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Both are old friends, both are very distinguished scientists, and both are entirely worthy recipients of this honor.

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Dr. Bromley July 1990



The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

July 6, 1990

See memo

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Department of Energy statutes contain provisions for the granting of "an award for any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy," subject to your approval. It is this provision that forms the basis for the prestigious Enrico Fermi Award.

Nominations for candidates for the Fermi Award have been reviewed for the Department by experts panels. Their recommendations have been further reviewed by the Department. Based on these reviews, I am pleased to recommend two outstanding candidates for this year's Enrico Fermi Award. They are Dr. George Cowan, Los Alamos National Laboratory (Retired) and Dr. Robley D. Evans, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Enclosed are supporting justifications for these outstanding individuals and a list of previous recipients of the Award.

The Award consists of a gold medal, a check for \$100,000, and a Presidential Citation.

If these recommendations meet with your approval, we will plan an appropriate ceremony for the awardees.

Respectfully,

James D. Watkins
James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Enclosures

Energy Research Advisory Board
to the
United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 586-5444

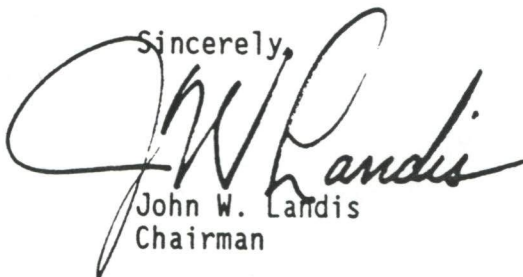
December 18, 1989

Dr. James F. Decker
Acting Director
Office of Energy Research
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Dr. Decker:

After a careful review of the many nominations received for the 1989 Enrico Fermi Award, the Energy Research Advisory Board recommends that the 1989 Award be bestowed on Dr. George A. Cowan, Los Alamos National Laboratory and Dr. Robley D. Evans of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Suggested citations with supporting documentation are enclosed. The nominees are highly qualified and well deserve the Award.

Sincerely,



John W. Landis
Chairman

Enclosures

GEORGE A. COWAN

CITATION

"For accomplishments in the development of radiochemical techniques and their application to the solution of a broad range of scientific problems--including the migration of radioactive waste products from the Oklo natural reactors, the distribution of atmospheric pollution, the flux of solar neutrinos--and for extensive contributions to nuclear weapons diagnostics and the assessment of nuclear weapons capabilities of other nations."

SUPPORTING JUSTIFICATION

George Cowan has made major contributions to the scientific development, use, and control of nuclear energy. His scientific achievements include the invention and application of radiochemical techniques for diagnosing the behavior of nuclear weapons and for analyzing the radioactive fallout from such weapons; the pioneering studies using nuclear detonations to measure nuclear constants required in the nuclear energy program; the use of large neutron fluxes produced in nuclear detonations to synthesize new heavy isotopes and heavy elements; the development of methods to use heavy methanes for atmospheric tracers; the recognition of the importance of the "Oklo phenomenon" to the study of the migration of radioactive waste products; and, finally, his current work using radiochemical techniques to measure the solar neutrino flux, to study neutrino oscillations, and to determine the half-lives for double beta decay processes. Since much of this work is classified, his extensive list of publications does not fully reflect his enormous contributions to the nuclear weapons program.

Through the 1950s and 1960s, Dr. Cowan was the leading U.S. authority on radiochemical diagnostics for nuclear weapons. He led the Radiochemistry Group at Los Alamos during much of this time and worked closely with weapons designers to develop the nuclear weapons stockpile. His successful efforts to develop radiochemical techniques for measuring yields from nuclear detonations and for diagnosing the behavior of nuclear weapons contributed decisively to the present state of the art in weapons design. These techniques remain our primary standard to this day. Notable contributions included the development of radiochemical detectors, fast reactor cross-section measurements for diagnostic purposes, the incisive interpretation of

data on weapons performance, the development of new techniques such as radiochemical detectors for fusion diagnostics, the interlaboratory standardization for precision radiochemistry, and the supervision and training of personnel devoted to this important component of the national weapons design and testing complex. In the early 1960s, he initiated the formation of a radiochemical joint working group to aid the United Kingdom in developing a credible nuclear deterrent. This cooperative exchange still flourishes to the mutual benefit of both countries.

During this same period, Dr. Cowan played a key role in establishing U.S. techniques and measurement laboratories for the diagnosis of foreign nuclear tests through the collection and analysis of nuclear debris. He maintained an active role in the evaluation of nuclear capabilities in other countries through the 1970s and 1980s as a charter member of the Bethe Panel and as a technical advisor to several government agencies tasked with tracking these activities. His expertise in this area has been a fundamental factor in mobilizing significant national resources devoted to our effective verification and monitoring programs.

Dr. Cowan was one of the first to recognize the potential of using nuclear explosions for nuclear research. In a series of pioneering experiments, he used neutrons generated in nuclear explosions to measure fission yields at the resonances in the fission cross sections for ^{235}U . In these experiments, the target was mounted on a rotating wheel so that the fission excitation function could be determined in a time-of-flight experiment. Fissile material representing specific resonances was then cut from the wheel and subjected to radiochemical analysis for both peak and valley fission products. The result was a unique set of data relating the fission process to neutron energy.

In another series of experiments, inspired by the discovery of einsteinium and fermium in debris from a large thermonuclear explosion, Dr. Cowan explored multiple neutron capture by heavy elements as a means of generating new isotopes and elements. The instantaneous capture of up to 20 neutrons per heavy nucleus was followed by radioactive decay to species sufficiently long-lived to be recovered from the test site and characterized.

Dr. Cowan originated, and later provided the leadership and enthusiasm to develop, the idea of using isotopically labelled "heavy" methanes as atmospheric tracers. The low natural abundance of ^{13}C , and the

mass spectral window around mass 21 makes it possible to use small amounts of a heavy methane tracer to tag a selected air mass. These techniques have been used very successfully in experiments to study local atmospheric transport over complex terrain in New Mexico and California and to conduct continental-scale transport studies over the United States and Antarctica.

In the mid-1970s, Dr. Cowan headed a team of scientists studying the fascinating "Oklo phenomenon." Oklo was the central African uranium mine that had actually operated as a natural light-water fission reactor during the Precambrian Era, some 1.8 billion years ago. While numerous scientists were interested in the Oklo system as a natural reactor, Dr. Cowan was the first to recognize the important geochemical implications of the now extinct reactor: it could elucidate the process of migration of radioactive waste products in an actual geological environment over geological time scales. Dr. Cowan's team subsequently characterized the mechanisms for the dispersal or immobilization of various long-lived radioactive species. Geochemical migration of stored radioactive wastes remains an important issue in the commercial development of nuclear power. Dr. Cowan's results provided the scientific community, the public, and political leaders with concrete evidence as to the actual disposition of radioactive waste in a geologic repository.

Dr. Cowan continues to work on several exciting studies which serve to emphasize his long-standing advocacy of using radiochemical techniques to study fundamental problems in science. Together with Anthony L. Turkevich, he recognized the importance of determining half lives for double beta decay for determining the neutrino mass, which is of great importance to the Grand Unified Theory. They are investigating the decay of ^{238}U to ^{238}Pu and have developed the chemical methods for isolating and counting the Pu produced. He has also suggested measuring half lives for double beta decay of ^{100}Mo to stable ^{100}Ru , an experiment that now appears achievable.

The less-than-expected flux of solar neutrinos has perplexed the astrophysical community for over a decade. Dr. Cowan and co-workers have proposed and initiated an experiment to measure the fluence of high-energy neutrinos over the last 10 million years in a geochemical experiment in which ^{98}Tc produced by solar neutrino capture in ^{98}Mo in deep ore is measured.

Dr. Cowan has been a distinguished leader in all the management positions he has held at Los Alamos.

Nationally, he has played major advisory roles in the defense and intelligence communities and has most recently served as a member of, and later consultant to, the White House Science Council.

In a more recent phase of his career, Dr. Cowan has played an important part in starting up the Santa Fe Institute. He is now devoting most of his time to serving as its president. The Institute is a small research and advanced teaching institution devoted to the study of many of the most important emerging scientific syntheses. In addition to accomplishing research within its walls, without a permanent staff and visitors organized in a non-traditional manner with departments, the Institute serves as a nerve center for research networks involving associated scientists and scholars in many parts of the United States and abroad.

ROBLEY D. EVANS

CITATION

"For pioneering work in nuclear medicine, in measurements of body burdens of radioactivity and their effects on human health, and in the use of radioactive isotopes for medical purposes."

SUPPORTING JUSTIFICATION

As a founder of nuclear medicine, Robley Evans occupies a special place in the history of radiation physics and biology and in the development of our present understanding of radiation effects. He has had a unique impact on these fields.

Dr. Evans pioneered investigations of the effects of radium on human beings. He opened up an entirely new field when he discovered effects of radiation on the health of radium dial painters in the watch industry. This work led ultimately to the coalescence of all radium studies in the Center for Human Radiobiology at Argonne National Laboratory, which still studies the subject.

In the mid-1930s, Dr. Evans used radiotracers to study thyroid function. Using the only radioisotope of iodine then available--iodine-128, which had a half-life of 25 minutes--he and his team initiated the nuclear medicine program at the Massachusetts General Hospital. These first studies of thyroid function led to applications of radioiodine in therapy and to publication of a classic paper, co-authored by Dr. Evans, on treatment of hyperthyroidism.

Dr. Evans' accomplishments in medical physics include development of a technique to preserve human whole blood, for which he devised a unique double tracer method using iron-55 and iron-59 to label blood samples from different donors. This permitted the separate assay of these two isotopes in a single sample of blood from the recipient. In 1947, he published a pioneering work on tissue dose from nuclear medical procedures. His breadth and interest in medical physics is demonstrated by his personal participation in diverse studies ranging from histochemistry of human skin to carcinogenesis in man. Under his direction, the MIT cyclotron was the first to be applied to medicine.

His 1955 textbook, The Atomic Nucleus, served several generations of nuclear physics students as an important guide in experimental research and applications.

BACKGROUND ON FERMI AWARDS

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 states, in part, that "The Commission may . . . grant an award for any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

The Fermi Award was established on a permanent basis in 1956 in honor of Enrico Fermi, leader of the distinguished group of scientists who achieved the first self-sustained controlled nuclear reaction on December 2, 1942.

Enrico Fermi was born in Rome in 1901, and received his doctorate from the University of Pisa in 1922. During 1923-1924, Fermi studied in Gottingen, Germany, with Max Born, and in Leiden, the Netherlands, with Paul Ehrenfest.

Fermi lectured in mathematical physics and mechanics at the University of Florence in 1924-1926. He then became the first professor of theoretical physics at the University of Rome, where he taught for 12 years.

Late in 1938, Fermi went to Stockholm to accept the Nobel Prize, which he won for his production, by neutron bombardment, of a large number of radioactive isotopes, and for his discovery of the effectiveness of slow neutrons in producing radioactivity. From there he sailed with his family to New York City where he had accepted a professorship of physics at Columbia University. There he confirmed the discovery of the fission process in 1939 and initiated the experiments that led to establishing the feasibility of the neutron chain reaction. From 1942 to 1944 he worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, where he led the team that first demonstrated the neutron chain reaction on December 2, 1942, and contributed extensively to the design and development of subsequent nuclear facilities. He became a U.S. citizen in 1944. In 1944-1945 he became Associate Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. In 1946 he returned to the University of Chicago as a professor at the Institute of Nuclear Studies, which now bears his name, where he resumed his fundamental research interests in nuclear and elementary particle physics. He was appointed one of the first members of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 and continued his research at Chicago until his death on November 28, 1954.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE ENRICO FERMI AWARD

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. John von Neumann (1956) | 20. Harold M. Agnew (1978) |
| 2. Ernest O. Lawrence (1957) | 21. Rudolf E. Peierls (1980) |
| 3. Eugene P. Wigner (1958) | 22. Alvin M. Weinberg (1980) |
| 4. Glenn T. Seaborg (1959) | 23. W. Bennett Lewis (1981) |
| 5. Hans A. Bethe (1961) | 24. Seth Neddermeyer (1982) |
| 6. Edward Teller (1962) | 25. Herbert Anderson (1982) |
| 7. J.R. Oppenheimer (1963) | 26. Alexander Hollaender (1983) |
| 8. H.G. Rickover (1964) | 27. John H. Lawrence (1983) |
| 9. Otto Hahn (1966) | 28. Robert R. Wilson (1984) |
| 10. Lise Meitner (1966) | 29. George Vendryes (1984) |
| 11. Fritz Strassman (1966) | 30. Norman Rasmussen (1985) |
| 12. John A. Wheeler (1968) | 31. Marshall Rosenbluth (1985) |
| 13. Walter H. Zinn (1969) | 32. Ernest D. Courant (1986) |
| 14. Norris E. Bradbury (1970) | 33. M. Stanley Livingston (1986) |
| 15. Sheilds Warren (1971) | 34. Luis Alvarez (1987) |
| 16. Stafford L. Warren (1971) | 35. Gerald F. Tape (1987) |
| 17. Manson Benedict (1972) | 36. Richard B. Setlow (1988) |
| 18. William L. Russell (1976) | 37. Victor F. Weisskopf (1988) |
| 19. Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky (1978) | |

NO AWARDS GRANTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS

1960
1965
1967
1973
1974
1975
1977
1979

ENRICO FERMI AWARD PROCEDURES

2/13/90

The Fermi Award was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1956 to commemorate the memory of Enrico Fermi, a famous pioneer in nuclear research. Enrico Fermi was born in 1901 in Rome, studied at Pisa, taught at the University of Florence and in 1926 became the first professor of theoretical physics at the University of Rome. Late in 1938 Dr. Fermi went to Stockholm to accept the Nobel Prize, which he won for the production of a large number of radioactive isotopes. From there he sailed with his family to New York City where he accepted a professorship at Columbia University. From 1942 to 1944 he worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, where he led the team that first demonstrated the neutron chain reaction on December 2, 1942. In 1944-45 he became Associate Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory and in 1946 he returned to the University of Chicago. He was appointed one of the first members of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 and continued his research at Chicago until his death on November 28, 1954.

The Fermi Awards are authorized by Section 157 b.(3) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended, which states: "The [Atomic Energy] Commission may also, after consultation with the General Advisory Committee, and with the approval of the President, grant an award for any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." When the Department of Energy was established, this statutory authority was transferred, but the General Advisory Committee was abolished. Therefore, the Secretary of Energy asked the Energy Research Advisory Board to assume the consultative role of the defunct General Advisory Committee.

Each year nominations for the Award are invited by letters to individuals on a list (of approximately 2,500) that includes members of the National Academy of Sciences, officers of scientific and technical societies, research institutions, and other individuals of special knowledge and competence, including heads of foreign government agencies with scientific missions. The Fermi Award is not limited to U.S. nationals.

Over 150 nominating letters are received each year, and there are currently 102 active candidates for this Award. Nominations are active for three years.

After all nominations have been received, a Screening Panel is established to review them. Senior Department officials (the Assistant Secretaries of Nuclear and for Defense Programs, and the Associate Directors of Energy Research) are asked to suggest names of candidates for this Panel, and five Panelists are finally selected by the Director of Energy Research. These Panelists consist of individuals from the appropriate scientific fields and backgrounds (e.g. physics, chemistry, life sciences, materials research, national defense, nuclear power, etc.) and they review all the nominations in closed session, and rank nominees in order of merit. For each candidate proposed by the Screening Panel it submits a proposed citation and supporting justification. A nominee or a principal nominator may not sit on this Screening Panel. Each year a new Screening Panel is selected to review the active nominations, and they are not aware of the recommendations of prior Screening Panels.

The recommendations of the Screening Panel are made to the Awards Panel of the Energy Research Advisory Board. This is a subgroup of the Board, which does not conduct a de novo review, but rather oversees the integrity of the process. Usually, it passes on the names of the candidates suggested by the Screening Panel, although there have been instances where they have reduced the number of candidates to be recommended.

The recommendations of the Awards Panel are sent by mail to the full Board membership, and they are asked to concur in the Panel's recommendations. When the Board members have responded, their recommendations are sent by the Chairman to the Department by letter to the Director of Energy Research. The last such recommendation was sent on December 18, 1989.

By Action Memorandum the Director of Energy Research submits the recommendations of the Energy Research Advisory Board and suggests what action the Secretary should take. If the Secretary approves the Director's recommendation, and that is that one or more Awards should be made, the Secretary's action must be approved by the President. The President's approval is normally obtained by the Director of Energy Research, working with the President's Science Advisor, but in some instances the Secretary or someone in his office has obtained this approval.

Once the President's approval is obtained, the Department (preferably the Secretary) informs the recipient(s), issues a press announcement, and sets a date for a ceremony. Most usually the presentation is made by the Secretary, but in 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1982 it was made by the President. The Director of Energy Research sees that the arrangements are made for a ceremony, followed by a reception, that the checks, medals (solid gold), and certificates (signed by the Secretary and the President) are prepared, and that a script for the ceremony is drafted.

The current law requires the Department to consult with some outside advisory group, which up to now has been the Energy Research Advisory Board. With its abolition, this Award, to continue, will still need the mechanism which can only be provided by some outside, consultative group.

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 156881SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/11/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/13/90 COB

SUBJECT: COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL MEMO: REGULATORY REVIEW FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>KRISTOL</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>DELAND</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>BROMLEY</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>HUBBARD</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Al Hubbard, x6614, no later than COB, Friday, July 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Concur, James W. Cicconi
July 13, 1990*

CLOSE HOLD

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Principles of Regulatory Review For Biotechnology

Following your request, the Council on Competitiveness has initiated its review of regulatory issues. The Council decided that biotechnology -- already a \$1 billion industry with great potential for new drugs, pesticides, environmental, and agricultural products -- should be the first target for this competitiveness review.

In the field of biotechnology, Federal regulation is a critical determinant of how long it will take and how much it will cost to bring a new product to market. Up to this point, Federal oversight has been guided by the Coordinated Framework, published by the Reagan-Bush Administration in 1986. While the Coordinated Framework made important progress by establishing risk-based principles and assigning lead responsibility to various agencies, agencies have required further guidance in developing their own rules implementing the Framework.

Additional guidance is therefore needed for agencies that oversee biotechnology research, product testing and approval. After reviewing the current regulatory system, the Council unanimously recommends the adoption as Administrative policy of four risk-based Principles of Regulatory Review for Biotechnology. The Office of Management and Budget along with all agencies with programs in biotechnology concur with these recommendations.

Attached are the four regulatory principles for your approval.

Principles of Regulatory Review of Biotechnology

Federal regulation of biotechnology is a critical determinant of how long it will take and how much it will cost to bring a product to market. In general, the Federal government shall seek to eliminate unnecessary regulatory burdens for all phases of developing new biotechnology products -- laboratory and field experiments, development of the product, and eventual sale and use.

In general, existing regulatory structures provide an adequate framework for regulation of biotechnology. Lead responsibility for oversight in each type of biotechnology application shall continue to be guided by the Coordinated Framework for Regulation of Biotechnology (51 FR 23302). Consistent with the Coordinated Framework, the following principles shall guide the Federal agencies in writing and implementing biotechnology regulations:

1. Federal government regulatory oversight should focus on the characteristics and risks of the biotechnology product -- not the process by which it is created.

Products developed through biotechnology processes do not per se pose risks to human health and the environment; risk depends instead on the characteristics and use of individual products. Biotechnology products that pose little or no risk should not be subject to unnecessary regulatory review during testing and commercialization. This allows agencies to concentrate resources in areas that may pose substantial risks and leaves relatively unfettered the development of biotechnology products posing little or no risk.

2. For biotechnology products that require review, regulatory review should be designed to minimize regulatory burden while assuring protection of public health and welfare.

Expedited review procedures should be adopted for products likely to pose lesser risk. The jurisdiction of the several regulatory agencies should be clarified to avoid unnecessary confusion and delay and agencies should use the same standards and apply them consistently. This is especially important where a product could be regulated by several agencies. For example, pest-resistant plants may be subject to regulation by both the Environmental Protection Agency (for its pesticidal properties) and by the Food and Drug Administration (for food safety).

3. Regulatory programs should be designed to accommodate the rapid advances in biotechnology. Performance-based standards are, therefore, generally preferred over design standards.

A performance standard sets the ends or goals to be achieved, rather than specifying the means to achieve it (e.g., through a design standard). This provides firms with flexibility in choosing the best means of compliance. A performance-based standard for containment, for example, would permit alternative biological approaches for assuring containment in place of a design-based standard requiring specific physical barriers.

The adoption of performance criteria in the regulatory process reduces the need to rely on a lengthy and contentious regulatory process to revise regulations. Such unwieldy regulatory procedures inevitably inhibit the changes in regulatory structure needed to accommodate advances in science knowledge. Procedures should be adopted to provide agency decision-makers with up-to-date scientific opinion and knowledge -- for example, through the use of science advisory panels.

4. In order to create opportunities for the application of innovative new biotechnology products, all regulation in environmental and health areas -- whether or not they address biotechnology -- should use performance standards rather than specifying rigid controls or specific designs for compliance.

"Design-based" requirements may preclude use of biotechnology products even when such approaches may be both less costly and more effective. For example, a requirement to employ specific pollution control equipment would prevent use of innovative biotechnology pollution remediation or control techniques.

Do you approve the four Principles of Regulatory Review for Biotechnology?

_____ Approve

_____ Approve with Modifications

_____ Disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO THE MANUFACTURING
FORUM

Jointly, the NAS and NAE have put together a distinguished group of senior U.S. industrialists, academics and government officials to constitute the Manufacturing Forum.

The intent is obviously to focus on how best to regain at least some of our lost leadership in manufacturing as a key component of our national economic competitiveness.

Tom Murrin of Commerce, Jim Watkins of Energy, Dick Truly of NASA and I are among the members.

The Forum is holding its first meeting on July 12 and I enclose a tentative agenda.

The leaders of the Academies and of the Forum have been very anxious to start off their activities with the overt support of the Administration and have requested, if possible, a message from the President.

I believe that this can be a very important activity and would recommend that the President provide such a message. I would be honored to present it to the members of the Forum in my remarks during the opening session.

Enclosed herewith is a possible draft of such a letter message as well as the draft agenda.

Many thanks for your help.

Enclosures

**DRAFT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE MANUFACTURING FORUM**

Gentlemen:

Nothing is more important to the future health and vitality of the American economy, nor more essential to our national security, than a firm foundation of strong, dynamic, and growing manufacturing industries. Much of our manufacturing industry has come under great pressure in recent years. Increasingly competent foreign competitors, the high value of the dollar and the high cost of capital, new demands for environmental and social stewardship, and the ever-increasing sophistication of new technology have all challenged even our very best companies to perform at the high levels we expect of them.

My Administration is committed to seeing that we have the strongest manufacturing sector in the world, both for today's economic prosperity and for the future well-being of our country. We have taken and are pursuing a number of initiatives in the areas of trade, fiscal and tax policy, and regulatory reform to strengthen the manufacturing sector nationally and internationally. Working with the private sector, my Administration will continue to make manufacturing a top priority as we meet the global economic challenges of the 1990s.

The National Academies of Science and of Engineering are to be congratulated for assembling a group of outstanding Americans to serve on the Manufacturing Forum. I am especially pleased that several members of my Administration have taken time from their very busy schedules to join with you as members of the Forum. As I told the National Academy of Sciences at its annual meeting in April, I look forward to receiving your counsel on important manufacturing issues facing the nation. Your chairman, Dr. Ruben Mettler, has played a central role in bringing issues affecting the competitiveness of industry and of manufacturing to the attention to the nation, and I know he will lead you to make contributions of the highest order to the national discussion.

My thanks go to the Academies and to all of you for your efforts in this important pursuit. Best wishes for a most successful Forum.

Sincerely,

George Bush

The Manufacturing Forum
National Academy of Engineering
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20418

THE MANUFACTURING FORUM

National Academy of Engineering National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20418 Telephone: 202/334-1579

Membership Meeting
9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
July 12, 1990

Board Room
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

[draft, June 26, 1990]

AGENDA

9:30-9:40	Opening Remarks Robert M. White Frank Press Ruben F. Mettler D. Allan Bromley
9:40-10:00	Forum Purpose and Process Ruben F. Mettler
10:00-11:15	Comments by Forum Members on Issues and Views
11:15-11:45	Manufacturing in the United States: A Macro Perspective Laura D'Andrea Tyson
11:45-12:15	Manufacturing in the United States: A View from Below Richard F. Lester
12:30-1:15	Luncheon [Executive Dining Room, NAS]
1:15-1:45	Discussion of Tyson and Lester Briefings
1:45-2:30	Trends and Prospects of the Electronics Sector William G. Howard
2:30-3:00	Issues in U.S. Manufacturing: A Taxonomy of Concerns Ruben F. Mettler and Christopher T. Hill
3:00-3:30	The Forum's Next Steps: Issues, Tasks, Meetings Ruben F. Mettler
3:30	Adjournment

The Manufacturing Forum promotes increased competitiveness of American manufacturing industries through effective working relationships among government, industry, labor, and universities.

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/26/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: FACT SHEET AND PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON OCS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☒
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☒
SCOWCROFT	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>ROGERS</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☐	☒	<u>ANDERSON</u>	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
GRAY	☐	☒	<u>CARNEY</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>BOSKIN</u>	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☐	☒
			<u>BROMLEY</u>	☐	☒

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tuesday, June 26, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have often stated my belief that development of oil and gas on the outer continental shelf (OCS) should occur in an environmentally sound manner.

I have received the report of the interagency OCS Task Force on Leasing and Development off the coasts of Florida and California, and have accepted its recommendation that further steps to protect the environment are needed.

Today, I am announcing my support for a moratorium on oil and gas leasing and development in Sale Area 116, Part II, off the coast of Florida, Sale Area 91 off the coast of northern California, Sale Area 119 off the coast of central California, and the vast majority of Sale Area 95 off the coast of southern California, until after the year 2000.

The combined effect of these decisions is that the coast of southwest Florida and more than 99 percent of the California coast will be off limits to oil and gas leasing and development until after the year 2000.

Only those areas which are in close proximity to existing oil and gas development in Federal and state waters, comprising less than 1% of the tracts off the California coast, may be available before then. These areas, concentrated in the Santa Maria Basin and the Santa Barbara Channel, will not be available for leasing in any event until 1996 -- and then only if the further studies for which I am calling in response to the report of the National Academy of Sciences satisfactorily address concerns related to these tracts.

I am also approving a proposal that would establish a National Marine Sanctuary in California's Monterey Bay and provide for a *permanent* ban on oil and gas development in the sanctuary, and I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to begin a process that may lead to the buyback and cancellation of *existing* leases in Sale Area 116, Part II, off southwest Florida.

In addition, I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to delay leasing and development in several other areas where questions have been raised about the resource potential and the environmental implications of development. For Sale Area 132 off the coasts of Washington and Oregon, I am accepting the recommendation of the Secretary that further leasing and development activity be deferred until a series of environmental studies are completed, and directing that no

such activity take place until after the year 2000. I am also cancelling Lease Sale 96, in the Georges Bank area of the North Atlantic, and directing that no leasing and development activity take place in this area until after the year 2000. This will allow time for additional studies to determine the resource potential of the area and address the environmental and scientific concerns which have been raised.

Finally, I am today directing the Secretary to take several steps to improve the OCS program and respond to several of the concerns expressed by the Task Force. My goal is to create a much more carefully targeted OCS program -- one that is responsive to local concerns, to environmental concerns, and to the need to develop prudently our nation's domestic energy resources. Although I have today taken these strong steps to protect our environment, I continue to believe that there are significant offshore areas where we can and must go forward with resource development.

While I believe that a leaner OCS program will ultimately be more effective, Americans must recognize that the OCS program is a vital source of fuel for our growing economy. My desire is to achieve a balance between the need to provide energy for the American people and the need to protect unique and sensitive coastal and marine environments.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 26, 1990

FACT SHEET

PRESIDENTIAL DECISIONS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT
ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

The President today announced a series of decisions related to oil and gas development on the outer continental shelf (OCS). The President believes that these decisions strike a needed balance between development of the Nation's important domestic energy resources and protection of the environment in sensitive areas.

Decisions by the President on Three Pending Sales

Decision for California Sales

- o Cancel all sales scheduled for 1990, 1991 and 1992 offshore California, including Sale 91 off the coast of northern California and Sale 95 off the coast of southern California.
- o Conduct additional oceanographic and socioeconomic studies as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in a review conducted for the interagency Task Force on Leasing and Development of the OCS (the Task Force). These studies should take 3 to 4 years.
- o Exclude more than 99 percent of the tracts (including all of the Sale 91 area and all of the Sale 95 area south of the Santa Barbara Channel) off California from consideration for any lease sale until after the year 2000. The Interior Department has identified 87 tracts off the coast of southern California within the Sale 95 area that have high resource potential. These tracts are located in the Santa Maria Basin and Santa Barbara Channel, where oil and gas production is currently underway. They comprise approximately 0.7 percent of all of the tracts off California, or 0.67 percent of the 74 million total acres off California that could be leased and 1.63 percent of the 30.5 million acres in the Southern California Planning Area. These tracts will not be available for leasing consideration until after January 1, 1996 and completion of the additional studies. They will then be available only if

development appears viable based on the guiding principles outlined below and the results of the studies.

Decision for Florida

- o Cancel Sale 116, Part II, and exclude the area from consideration for any lease sale until after the year 2000. Any development after the year 2000 would be pursued only if it appears viable based on the guiding principles outlined below and the results of additional studies.
- o Conduct additional oceanographic, ecological and socioeconomic studies as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in its review. These studies should be completed within 5 to 6 years.
- o Begin cancellation of existing leases off Florida and initiate discussions with the State of Florida for its participation in a joint federal-state buy-back of the leases.

Guiding Principles

The President's decisions were based on the following principles:

- (1) Adequate Information and Analysis -- Adequate scientific and technical information regarding the resource potential of each area considered for leasing and the environmental, social and economic effects of oil and gas activity must be available and subjected to rigorous scrutiny before decisions are made. No new leasing should take place without such information and analysis.
- (2) Environmental Sensitivity -- Certain areas off our coasts represent unique natural resources. In those areas even the small risks posed by oil and gas development may be too great. In other areas where science and experience and new recovery technologies show development may be safe, development will be considered.
- (3) Resource Potential -- Priority for development should be given to those areas with the greatest resource potential. Given the inexact nature of resource estimation, particularly offshore, priority should be given to those areas where earlier development has proven the existence of economically recoverable reserves.
- (4) Energy Requirements -- The requirements of our nation's economy for energy and the overall costs and

benefits of various sources of energy must be considered in deciding whether to develop oil and gas offshore. The level of petroleum imports, which has been steadily increasing, is a critical factor in this assessment.

(5) National Security Requirements -- External events, such as supply disruptions, might require a reevaluation of the OCS program. All decisions regarding OCS development are subject to a national security exemption. If the President determines that national security requires development in the areas of these three lease sales or in other areas, he has the ability to direct the Interior Department to open the areas for development.

The need to develop adequate information, particularly needed to meet the inadequacies identified by the National Academy of Sciences, is an essential factor in calling for further studies and cancellation of the pending sales. The Sale 116 area off southwest Florida, which contains our nation's only mangrove-coral reef ecosystem and is a gateway for the precious Everglades, deserves special protection. The presence of successful drilling operations and known resources off certain areas of southern California merits allowing continued development, assuming scientific and environmental uncertainties can be resolved.

Other Actions by the President

The President has also directed certain other actions affecting offshore oil and gas development.

Sale 119 and Monterey Bay Sanctuary

The Task Force consideration of development off northern and southern California has been accompanied by strong concern about the prospect of development off central California and Sale 119. Sale 119, originally scheduled for March 1991, covers an area stretching from San Francisco southward to the northern tip of Monterey Bay. This area includes unique coastal and marine resources and a portion of the area of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary proposed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (the proposed sanctuary would cover approximately 2,200 square miles). NOAA has also proposed regulations to prohibit all oil and gas exploration and development activities within the sanctuary. This area contains nationally significant, environmentally sensitive resources, including the largest breeding ground for marine mammals in the lower 48 states.

The President has directed Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan and NOAA Administrator John Knauss to take the following actions:

- o Cancel Sale 119 and adopt the sanctuary proposed by NOAA.
- o Permanently prohibit all oil and gas exploration and development within the sanctuary.
- o Allow no development in the Sale 119 area outside the sanctuary until after the year 2000. At that time the guiding principles outlined above will be applied to determine the viability of development in the area.

Sale 96 in North Atlantic

Sale 96 has been proposed for the Georges Bank area of the North Atlantic Planning Area, which stretches northward from Rhode Island to Canada. The President has directed Interior Secretary Lujan to:

- o Cancel Sale 96 and exclude it from the 1992-1997 five-year plan.
- o Conduct additional studies, including studies designed to determine the resource potential of the North Atlantic area and to assess the environmental, scientific and technical considerations of development in the area.
- o Consult with the governors of the states whose residents would be affected by future development of oil and gas in the North Atlantic.

These actions ensure that no sale will be considered in the North Atlantic Planning Area until after the year 2000, and then only if studies show that development is warranted because of resource potential and is environmentally safe.

OCS Development off Washington and Oregon

The President has accepted the recommendation of Interior Secretary Lujan to conduct a series of additional environmental studies of the effects of oil and gas development off Washington and Oregon, including the Sale 132 area, before any environmental impact statement would be completed. These studies are expected to take 5 to 7 years. No sale will be considered off Washington and Oregon until after the year 2000 and then only if studies show that development can be pursued in an environmentally safe manner.

General OCS Decisions

The President also decided that:

- o Air quality controls for oil and gas development offshore California should be substantially the same as those applied onshore.
- o Immediate steps should be taken to improve the ability of industry and the federal government to respond to oil spills offshore, regardless of their source.
- o Federal agencies should develop a plan to reduce the possibility of oil spills offshore from whatever source, including and especially from tanker traffic. This plan should include moving tanker routes further away from sensitive areas near the Florida Keys and the Everglades.

Restructuring the OCS Program

The President determined that providing the necessary balance between developing domestic energy resources and protecting the environment requires certain revisions to the OCS program. The program must be:

- o targeted more carefully toward areas with truly promising resource potential;
- o buttressed by information adequate to ensure that oil and gas development proceeds in an environmentally sound manner; and
- o sensitive to the concerns and needs of local areas affected by offshore development.

Accordingly, the President directed Interior Secretary Lujan to take three actions to improve the overall OCS program:

- o Improve the information needed to make decisions on OCS development by conducting the studies identified by the National Academy of Sciences and studies to explore new technologies for alleviating the risks of oil spills from OCS platforms and new oil and gas drilling technologies, such as subsea completion technology.
- o Target proposed sale areas in future OCS five-year plans to give highest priority to areas with high resource potential and low environmental risk. This will result in offering much smaller and more carefully selected blocks of tracts.

- o Prepare a legislative initiative that will provide coastal communities directly affected by OCS development with a greater share of the financial benefits of new development and with a larger voice in decision-making. Currently, states receive 100 percent of revenues from leases within three miles of shore. Revenues from leases between three and six miles of shore are divided 73 percent to the federal government and 27 percent to the states. Revenues from leases six miles or further offshore go 100 percent to the federal government. Coastal communities directly affected by development are not presently guaranteed any of these revenues.

Background on Sales

Sale 91

The Sale 91 area contains approximately 1.1 million acres and lies offshore Mendocino and Humboldt Counties in northern California, primarily in two areas off Eureka and from south of Cape Mendocino to south of Point Arena. It is within the Northern California Planning Area, which stretches from the California/Oregon border to the Sonoma/Mendocino County lines. There is currently no oil and gas production within this planning area. The Minerals Management Service (which is responsible for the OCS program within the Interior Department) estimates that there are between 210 million and 1.54 billion barrels of crude oil and approximately 2.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the Northern California Planning Area and between 20 million and 820 million barrels of oil and approximately 1.0 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the Sale 91 area. Congress imposed a moratorium prohibiting leasing in the Northern California Planning Area as part of the Interior Department's FY 1990 appropriations bill.

Sale 95

The Sale 95 area contains approximately 6.7 million acres and lies offshore southern California from the northern border of San Luis Obispo County to the United States/Mexico border. It is within the Southern California Planning Area, which extends from the northern border of San Luis Obispo County to the United States/Mexico border. Oil and gas production is currently taking place in the Southern California Planning Area in the Santa Maria Basin, the Santa Barbara Channel and offshore Long Beach. There are 135 active federal leases in the area, producing approximately 90,000 barrels of crude oil and 95 million cubic feet of natural gas daily from 17 producing platforms in federal

waters. One platform in federal waters is used exclusively for processing and four other platforms are under construction or completed but not yet producing. In addition, there are 10 platforms and four artificial islands in the area supporting production facilities within state waters, which extend three miles from the shore. The Minerals Management Service estimates that there are between 610 million and 2.23 billion barrels of crude oil and approximately 3.01 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the Southern California Planning Area and between 200 million and 960 million barrels of oil and approximately 1.1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the Sale 95 area.

Sale 116, Part II

The area of Sale 116, Part II contains approximately 14 million acres, lying south of 26 degrees north latitude off the southwest Florida coast off Collier, Monroe and Dade Counties. This area is within the southeastern portion of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Area. (In 1988 the Eastern Gulf of Mexico was divided for leasing purposes into two parts along the 26 degrees north latitude line.) There is no oil and gas production within the sale area, although 73 active leases are held within the area by ten oil and gas companies. The Minerals Management Service estimates that there are between 440 million and 1.72 billion barrels of crude oil and approximately 1.68 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Area and between 279 million and 1.06 billion barrels of oil and approximately 110 billion cubic feet of natural gas in the Sale 116, Part II area.

Background on the OCS Task Force

In his February 9, 1989 budget message to Congress, the President indefinitely postponed three OCS lease sales scheduled for FY 1990 -- Sale 91 off the coast of northern California, Sale 95 off the coast of southern California and Sale 116, Part II off the coast of southwestern Florida -- pending a study of the sales by a Cabinet-level task force charged with reviewing and resolving environmental concerns over adverse impacts of the sales. The Task Force was named on March 21, 1989. It consisted of Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan as Chairman, Energy Secretary James Watkins, Administrator John Knauss of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Administrator William Reilly of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Director of the Office of Management and Budget Richard Darman. The Task Force conducted nine public workshops in Florida and California, heard from over 1,000 witnesses, took ten field trips to sites in the two states, received briefings from various federal agencies,

met twice with Members of Congress, and solicited and received over 11,000 written public comments.

The Task Force also commissioned a technical review from the National Academy of Sciences regarding the environmental and other information available on which decisions could be made. The National Academy of Sciences determined that adequate ecological, oceanographic or socioeconomic information was not available to some extent for each of the three sale areas.

The Task Force found that:

- o The southwest Florida shelf comprises subtidal and nearshore habitats that are unique within the U.S. continental margin and provide refuge to a number of rare and endangered species;
- o The incremental risks of an oil spill associated with the Sale 91 area off northern California are greater than those associated with the other two sales.
- o Information concerning the onshore socioeconomic effects of oil and gas development is particularly lacking for Sale 116, Part II off Florida and Sale 91.
- o Additional studies in response to the report of the National Academy of Sciences are needed before the Secretary of the Interior makes leasing decisions in any of the three areas.

Background on the OCS Program

Management of oil and gas found in federal waters offshore (which generally begin three miles from a state's coast and can extend out 200 to 300 miles) is vested in the Department of the Interior under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended. The Act directs the Interior Department to:

- o make OCS resources available to meet the nation's energy needs;
- o protect human, marine and coastal environments;
- o ensure that states and local governments have timely access to information and opportunities to participate in OCS program planning and decision-making; and
- o obtain for the federal government a fair and equitable return on resources while preserving and maintaining free enterprise competition.

These responsibilities within the Interior Department are administered by the Minerals Management Service (MMS), created in 1982 to oversee the orderly development of offshore energy and mineral resources while safeguarding the environment. The current director of the MMS is Barry Williamson.

The MMS makes resources available by leasing federal acreage offshore to private companies, which explore for and can develop and produce commercial deposits, subject to continuing review and permitting procedures. Environmental standards are established by the MMS in regulations and lease stipulations and enforced through review of companies' exploration, development and production plans (including drilling permits that must be obtained) before operations can begin on leases, and an offshore facility inspection program, under which inspectors review safety, operational and environmental activities on offshore platforms. Inspectors currently oversee 3,800 platforms in the Gulf of Mexico and 22 platforms off California.

Oil and gas lease sales are conducted in a competitive sealed bid process. Sales are scheduled in five-year planning cycles (the first of which was in 1978) developed by the Secretary of the Interior with public review and comment on the draft plan. Efforts are made to address concerns raised during this review process, which normally takes two years. After the adoption of a plan, extensive pre-lease activities are conducted before any sales occur. These activities include the preparation of an environmental impact statement for each sale, with opportunities for public review and comment, and submission of sale proposals to the governors of the affected states before final decisions are made. These steps generally take an additional two or more years.

The total OCS area covers 1.4 billion acres, and is composed of over 260,000 tracts. Since 1954 over 118,000 (or approximately 45 percent) of the tracts have been offered for lease; 10,115 (3.9 percent) have been leased; 4,111 (1.6 percent) have been drilled; and slightly more than 1,250 (approximately .05 percent) are occupied by platforms. Production from the OCS program since 1954 totals over 8.5 billion barrels of crude oil and condensate and 88 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Since its creation, the Minerals Management Service has been responsible for overseeing the production of more than two billion barrels of crude oil and condensate and over 25.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and for generating over \$90 billion in revenues from lease sales and lease rental payments for the United States Treasury.

The OCS accounts for a significant portion of existing United States oil and gas resources. Table 1 shows: the quantities of proven oil and gas reserves that have been discovered and are economically recoverable within the United States as a whole and

the OCS separately (Column A); and the quantities of undiscovered oil and gas resources estimated to be economically recoverable using existing technologies within the United States as a whole and the OCS separately (Column B).

TABLE I
OIL AND GAS RESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF (OCS)

	<i>Column A</i> Proven Oil and Gas Reserves		<i>Column B</i> Estimated Oil and Gas Reserves	
	<u>All U.S.</u>	<u>OCS Only</u>	<u>All U.S.</u>	<u>OCS Only</u>
Oil				
(billion barrels)	26.8	2.6	34.8	8.2
Natural Gas				
Liquids (billion barrels)	8.2	.6	6.3	.8
Natural Gas				
(trillion cubic feet)	168.0	32.3	262.7	74.0

Note: Column A shows the quantities of proven oil and gas reserves that have been discovered and are economically recoverable within the United States as a whole and the OCS separately; Column B shows the quantities of undiscovered oil and gas resources estimated to be economically recoverable using existing technologies within the United States as a whole and the OCS separately.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY



SUBJECT: DOD-ACADEMIC RELATIONS

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum that I have sent, at the request of PCAST, to Dick Cheney concerning the desirability of rebuilding, even under current budgetary stringencies, the DOD-university bridges that served the nation so well during the post World War II decades.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: D. Allan Bromley, On Behalf of the President's Council of Advisors
on Science and Technology

Allan

SUBJECT: DOD-UNIVERSITY RELATIONSHIP

The pace of political change around the globe is so fast and so profound that our defense-related research must be both broad and deep. As you are only too well aware, we must prepare for the unexpected. This means searching for new ideas whose application is not immediately obvious and investing in our most flexible resource, people. Accordingly, I would like to convey that the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology was pleased to learn from Mr. Atwood that the Department places high priority on maintaining the strength of its technology base -- especially the so-called 6.1 and 6.2 programs. PCAST applauds the wisdom of such long-term strategic planning.

In this regard, PCAST would like to draw your attention to an opportunity and a need: the strengthening of the DoD-University partnership. The DoD has over the years supported science and technology emphasizing both new knowledge and the education of scientists and engineers. New interdisciplinary programs were created at research universities, helping to advance new fields such as artificial intelligence, computing and materials science and engineering. The latter, for example, produced whole new classes of materials, including polymer composites, rapidly solidified metals, sensor materials and new laser materials.

An important by-product was the training of thousands of graduate students. Indeed, a large portion of the nation's technical leaders received their graduate education through DoD support. This support of research and education has been a wise investment. The new technologies that have emerged have become essential to DoD and to the nation as a whole in ways not anticipated at the time.

In this changing world, PCAST urges that DoD continue its important role in stimulating more Americans to become scientists and engineers and in creating new knowledge even under the stringent budgetary limitations that you currently face. Such an effort would be fully consistent with the President's initiatives in education and basic research. We believe that strong DoD-academe bridges that served the nation so well in the past will prove equally important in the decades ahead.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 15, 1990ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 pm, Monday, June 18SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Marshall Space Flight Center

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	Winston	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	Rogers	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	Pinkerton	☒	☐
GRAY	☐	☐	Anderson	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	Deland	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	Bromley	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments directly to Chriss Winston with a copy to my office by 1:00 p.m., Monday, June 18, 1990.

RESPONSE:

There's a nice balance here between the various components of the space program. We don't have any changes to suggest. *Steve Olson for D. Allan Bromley*

6/18/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon
June 15, 1990
Draft Two (B:MARSHALL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1990, 1:45 P.M.

Thank you, Jack [[LEE, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER]]. And I'm pleased to be here with Governor Guy Hunt, who is doing such an outstanding job for the great State of Alabama.

[[ADD'L ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: KEY "SPACE" CONGRESSMEN, ETC.]]

(Sorry we were a little late getting started. But you know how these arrangements affect everything. [[EVENT IS IN THEIR PARKING LOT]] Today even I couldn't find a parking place.) \\

(Whenever I'm in weather this hot it reminds me of my baseball days in college. The players used to gather around home plate so they could feel the breeze as I struck out!) \\

But it's great to be back in Alabama, and great to be back in Huntsville. I'm very proud of this state, and this facility. The Marshall Space Flight Center is the birthplace of America's first satellite, America's first space station -- and the world's first Moon rocket. It was here, with the Saturn Five, that humankind began its historic journey to the stars. \\

Because of these traditions, Huntsville has a special importance to America and to the world. And it has a special importance to me, as well. It was to Huntsville that I journeyed in the fall of 1987, to give the campaign's first major address on space.

On that October day, two and a half years ago, I promised to create a National Space Council, chaired by the Vice President.

I pledged to underwrite Mission to Planet Earth, to boost space science, and to launch a dynamic new program of both manned and unmanned exploration of the Solar System.

And today I'm pleased to return to Marshall to report that my Administration has made good these promises. And we've done it the old-fashioned way -- the American way -- step-by-step, program-by-program, all adding up to the most ambitious and far-reaching effort since Marshall and Apollo took America to the Moon. \\\

The Space Council I proposed is not only up and running, but -- under the dynamic leadership of America's outstanding Vice President -- leading the way into the 21st Century. Mission to Planet Earth -- a bold and unprecedented initiative to preserve our precious environmental heritage -- has been plucked off the drawing board and placed in the hands of the scientists who will make it happen. And now that the Shuttle program has put America back in space, we stand at the dawn of a new era in space science, with wonders like the Hubble Space Telescope, and the fantastic voyage of Galileo, to Jupiter and beyond.

Exactly 11 months ago, I stood before the Air and Space Museum in Washington to commemorate a special anniversary for you who work at the Marshall Space Flight Center -- the 20th anniversary of Apollo 11's thunderous journey to the Moon. And standing with Neil Armstrong and dozens of other astronauts, I announced three major space policy objectives: First, to have Space Station Freedom up before the century is out. Second, for

the new century, a permanent lunar base. We're going "back to the Moon, back to the future -- and this time -- back to stay."

The third objective was refined last month in Texas, where I went to announce a new Age of Exploration, with not only a goal, but a 30-year timetable. I declared that: "Before Apollo celebrates the 50th anniversary of its landing on the Moon -- the American flag should be planted on Mars." \\\

Being first in space is not just America's dream -- it is America's destiny. And to see this happen, we've matched rhetoric with resources. Our budget proposes \$15.2 billion for NASA -- an increase of nearly 25 percent -- and the largest increase for any major agency of the government.

Unfortunately, not everyone on Capitol Hill shares this commitment to investing in America's future. Last week, the House Appropriations Sub-Committee for Space voted to pull the plug on this historic undertaking, completely gutting the seed money we proposed for the Moon/Mars mission.

But you know, space used to be a bi-partisan effort -- an American effort. The last time a President visited Marshall, John F. Kennedy compared those who were uncertain about America's leadership in space to those in Queen Isabella's Court who counseled, in effect, "Turn back! Leave the riches and rewards for other nations and braver hearts!"

Some say the space program should wait -- that we should only go forward once the social problems of today are completely solved. But history proves that that attitude is self-defeating.

Had Columbus waited until all the problems of Spain were solved -- the timbers of the Santa Maria would be rotting in Barcelona to this day. Instead he ventured forth -- and his travels made Spain rich beyond all dreams, the zenith of her stature as a nation. \\\

Many an American schoolkid has read the story of Columbus' doubters, and shook their heads in wonder that they could have been so short-sighted. Well, next week the House Appropriations Committee gets its own crack at the history books. And I say to them that the future is NOW. Don't postpone greatness. Twenty years is long enough. And history tells us what happens to nations that forget how to dream. \\\\

During the Apollo era, America's space efforts grew at unprecedented rates, the government hired the biggest and the best scientific force in history, and colleges and universities swelled with applicants and graduates in science and engineering. It produced a golden age of American technology advancement -- an age that, today, we can recapture and begin anew.

Wernher Von Braun was the giant who put Huntsville on the map. When someone asked him what it would take to build a rocket to reach the Moon, Von Braun replied simply: "The will to do it." \\\

And so I stand today at the temple Von Braun built -- and call on the American Congress to step forward with the will that the moment requires. The American people want us in space. Let

us continue the dream -- for our students, for ourselves, and for
all humankind. \\\

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States
of America.

#

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: US-Mexican Science and Technology Cooperation (2 pp.)	6/8/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [3 of 5] [1990]

Date Closed:	2/10/2010	OA/ID Number:	62005-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 05/21/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB Thursday 05/24SUBJECT: PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED "EXTENDING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SUPERCONDUCTIVITY"

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	CLERK	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to my office by close of business on Thursday, 05/24. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

5/22/90

*Recommended
approval.
DAB.*

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Richard G. Darman 
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Extending
the National Commission on Superconductivity"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by the National Critical Materials Council. The proposed order would extend the reporting period for the National Commission on Superconductivity.

BACKGROUND: Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, established the National Commission on Superconductivity ("Commission"). Pursuant to the order, the Commission was to submit a report to you and to the Congress concerning the implementation of improved superconductor technologies in all major applications.

The Commission has requested additional time to complete its report. The proposed Executive order, therefore, would further amend Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, to extend the Commission's reporting date to August 7, 1990 -- the expiration date of the Commission.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

Attachment



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

May 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order entitled "Extending
the National Commission on Superconductivity"

The attached proposed Executive Order has been submitted by the National Critical Materials Council. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, has forwarded it to this Department for review of its form and legality.

Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, established the National Commission on Superconductivity ("Commission") and charged the Commission with submitting to the President and the Congress a report concerning implementation of improved superconductor technologies in all major applications. The proposed Order will amend Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, by extending the reporting period of the Commission to August 7, 1990. The Order also will establish August 7, 1990, as the expiration date of the Commission.

The proposed Order is acceptable with respect to its form and legality.

William P. Barr
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

May 21, 1990

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive Order entitled "Extending the National Commission on Superconductivity." This proposed Executive Order has been submitted by the National Critical Materials Council. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, has forwarded it to this Department for review of its form and legality.

The proposed Executive Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. P. Barr", is written above the typed name.

William P. Barr
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 21, 1990

Honorable Dick Thornburgh
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive order entitled "Extending the National Commission on Superconductivity." The proposed order, which was prepared by the National Critical Materials Council, would extend the reporting period for the National Commission on Superconductivity.

Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, established the National Commission on Superconductivity ("Commission"). Pursuant to the order, the Commission was to submit a report to the President and to the Congress concerning the implementation of improved superconductor technologies on all major applications.

The Commission has requested additional time to complete its report. The proposed Executive order, therefore, would further amend Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, to extend the Commission's report date to August 7, 1990 -- the expiration date of the Commission.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mr. Mac Reed of this office (395-5600).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Damus
Acting General Counsel

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

EXTENDING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION
ON SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418, 102 Stat. 1107) and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and to give the National Commission on Superconductivity additional time to complete its report, it is hereby ordered that Section 3-401(5) of Executive Order No. 12661, as amended, is further amended by deleting the date "March 31, 1990," and inserting in lieu thereof the date "August 7, 1990," and that the first sentence of Section 3-401(7) of the same Executive order is amended to read "The Commission shall disband no later than August 7, 1990."

THE WHITE HOUSE,

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO: Richard Trefry, Military Office

D. Alan Bromley, OSTP ✓

EXPEDITE

Date Due:

ASAP May 15 or May 16am

Date of Event:

May 16 for printing purposes

Subject:

Presidential message saluting the United States Army's legacy in space

Requested by:

Richard Trefry

Background:

May we please have your approval on the attached message.

Copy of incoming request, FYI.

draft attached.

Telephone clearance would be appreciated ASAP.

Thank you.

Signature: Kathleen Hogan

Date:

May 15

*Presidential Messages
Old Executive Office Building
Room 18
(202) 456-2941*

Your Recommendation/Comments:

*Approved
D. Alan Bromley
OSTP
May 16, 1990*

*Notified
Kathleen Hogan's
office 5/16/90!
mm*

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

May 15, 1990

I am delighted to send greetings to all those gathered in our Nation's Capital to salute the United States Army's legacy in space.

The role our Army has played in America's space program has been essential to the United States space program, and it has been outstanding. The Army was there in the beginning. Those first tenuous steps beyond Earth's atmosphere were made with technology developed by the Army. The first United States Satellite, Explorer, was launched into orbit atop the Army's Jupiter rocket, and our manned space program began when the first Mercury astronauts crossed the threshold of space aboard the Redstone III booster, also a product of Army research and development.

The Army's contribution continues today with breakthroughs in space based secure communications and tactical support systems for our armed forces. The Army is also playing an important part in developing the Strategic Defense Initiative, helping to preserve the peace and ensure the safety of our nation. I join with the National Space Club in congratulating and saluting the dedicated men and women of the United States Army for all they have done in behalf of America's efforts in space.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for a most enjoyable reception.

Call Joni Stevens for dispatch

GB/DT/BW/SMG/ltd
cc: L.DeHart/D.Tiffany/CF
EVENT: May 16 90
DUE: COB May 15 90
Army

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1990

May 15
assign DPT 5/14/90
draft received

MEMORANDUM FOR SHIRLEY M. GREEN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES AND CORRESPONDENCE

FROM RICHARD G. TREFRY *RG*
MILITARY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT "Salute to Army Astronauts in Space"

We would appreciate your assistance in obtaining a letter from the President for the Army Space Program. We have attached a draft for your consideration as well as a copy of the message for the Air Force program in 1989.

We would appreciate receiving the letter here in the Military Office no later than Tuesday, May 15th.

Many thanks.

Facts provided by Maj. Mark
Rocklin, DOD

695-0129

PT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1990

As Commander in Chief, I am tremendously proud of the United States Army and the leadership role it continues to play in the Space program. I am pleased to extend my warmest greetings to all those who are gathered in our Nations Capitol to salute the United States Army's legacy in space.

The contribution of the men and women involved in the Army Space Program have made, and continue to make, a direct contribution to the security of the American people and are in large measure responsible for the freedoms now being embraced by persons throughout the world. Dramatic proof of the magnitude of your contribution is evidenced on the nightly news and by the indelible image of the wall tumbling down.

The technologies developed by the Army's pioneers in space are still being used today and are often taken for granted. The work of these pioneers created the springboard from which the Nation was catapulted into space. (Vehicles named Redstone, Jupiter, Explorer and Pioneer, forever engraved in history, postured the Army for its continued contribution to the Nation.)

This reception hosted by the National Space Club provides an opportunity to reflect on and to honor the accomplishments of the many who have contributed so much to the freedoms we enjoy. On behalf of all Americans, I join with the National Space Club in congratulating and saluting these great Americans. Each of you have my best wishes for a most enjoyable reception. God bless you, and God bless America.

SIGNATURE

Joni,

Attached is re-written
message for "Salute to Army
Astronauts in Space."

Thank,

Kluge

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 05/15/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/1/90

SUBJECT: 10th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, COVERING YEARS OF
1988 & 1989

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☐		☐	☐
GRAY	☐	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to my office
 Friday, 06/01.
 by James W. Cicconi. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

PLEASE RETURN THE REPORT .

*Approved as amended.
 JAC.
 6/1/90*

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

- D R A F T -

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the requirements of section 657 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91; 42 U.S.C. 7267), I transmit herewith the tenth Annual Report of the Department of Energy, which covers the years of 1988 and 1989.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

- D R A F T -

NOTE: This draft was prepared by the Office of the Executive Clerk.

ADDITIONAL NOTE: The Department of Energy is revising page 1 of the report to indicate that it is a Statement by the Secretary to the Congress and amending the "I hereby transmit the ...". The President is transmitting the report, not the Secretary.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL TAX CORRESPONDENCE
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO:

Dr. D. Allan Bromley

OSTP

358 OEOB

DATE DUE:

May 15, 1990

TYPE OF RESPONSE:

☐ Multiple Mailing

☐ Form Reply

☒ One-Time Reply

SUBJECT:

taxation of Nobel Prize awards, Professor Hans Dehmelt

REQUESTED BY/ADDRESSED TO:

Paul John Liberty / 94 OEOB / x7610

BACKGROUND:

✓ -see attached

✓ -a copy of this letter has also been sent to the Office of Policy Development for review.

-if you have any questions about this letter please contact me at the number above. *I agree with Dehmelt!*

-thank you for your attention to this matter. *Thanks, PJL*

SIGNATURE:

Paul John Liberty

DATE:

May 10, 1990

Presidential Correspondence
Old Executive Office Building
Room 94
456-7610

Your Recommendation/Comments:

*If any action can be taken to
prevent this particular IRS pretension I would
wish to support it. I believe that there are the
only nation to tax Nobel and similar awards.*

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1990

Dear Professor Dehmelt:

On behalf of President Bush, my belated thanks for your letter regarding taxation of Nobel Prize awards. The President is grateful to have your views on this issue.

Since 1986, amounts received as prizes or awards are generally included in income for purposes of the Federal income tax. The rationale expressed by the Congress was that a prize or award generally increases an individual's wealth in the same manner as do wages, dividends, or interest income; and it was, therefore, inappropriate to discriminate on the basis of the source of the income.

There is no question of the important contributions the Nobel Foundation has made to humanity through recognition of significant accomplishments. At the same time, it is generally important for a system of taxation to achieve equity between taxpayers by including in income a prize or award that increases an individual's economic wealth, just as the same amount, if earned as wages, would be included as income.

Please be assured that President Bush shares your concern for the scientific vitality of our country and that he fully recognizes the importance of science and technology to our continued progress as a nation.

The President appreciates your taking the time to write and sends his best wishes.

Sincerely,

Shirley M. Green
Special Assistant to the President
for Presidential Messages
and Correspondence

Professor Hans Dehmelt
1600 43rd Avenue, East
Seattle, Washington 98112



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

ES90-86782 DUE 4/2/90

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR, CORRESPONDENCE AGENCY LIAISON
THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: Emily L. Walker, Executive Secretary *EL Walker*

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Hans Dehmelt, WH ID: 121561

Attached is a draft reply to a letter from Mr. Dehmelt of Seattle, Washington, for the signature of a White House staff member. Mr. Dehmelt's correspondence concerns the taxation of the Nobel Prizes.

Attachment

D R A F T

Mr. Hans Dehmelt
1600 Forty-third Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98112

Dear Mr. Dehmelt:

This is in response to your February 19, 1990 letter to the President concerning the taxation of the Nobel prizes.

Since 1986, amounts received as prizes and awards are generally included in income for purposes of the Federal income tax. The rationale expressed by the Congress was that a prize or award generally increases an individual's wealth in the same manner as do wages, dividends, or interest income, and it was therefore inappropriate to discriminate on the basis of the source of the income.

There is no question of the important contributions the Nobel Foundation has made to humanity through recognition of significant accomplishments. At the same time, it is generally important for a system of taxation to achieve equity between taxpayers by including in income a prize or award which increases an individual's economic wealth, just as the same amount, if earned as wages, would be included as income.

Sincerely,

Hans Dehmelt

FAX & ANSWERING MACHINE: 1 206 324 2018

1600 Forty-third Avenue East #121561
Seattle, Washington 98112

February 19, 1990

Receiving file
Mr. George Bush
President of The United States
The White House
Washington DC

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your letter of congratulation of October 23, 1990. I greatly appreciate the feelings you expressed in it. However, would it be not more in keeping with these feelings and that the Nobel prizes recognize scientific work that "in the last year has conferred the greatest benefit on mankind" if our Government could bring itself to repeal their taxation? All other Governments have been able to do so.

Announcing the repeal would only bring Government action into agreement with the current widespread public perception that the Nobel Prizes are obviously not taxable. It also would help with improving the status of science in the eyes of the public, which is a goal stressed by your administration. It is no secret that the Super Power status of this country is based on its eminence in technology. So far this society has been doing very well indeed withholding its top rewards from creative technologists in favor of sports figures, movie stars, lawyers, financiers, and managers of technology. In order to make jobs in science and technology more attractive to American youth it may now have become unavoidable to direct the spot light a bit more on technology and its parent, science. For balance, the intellectual life in general will have to be included in this. As salary is the American yardstick of success increasing the financial rewards and raising the social status in all these disciplines may have to be a part of that administration policy.

Yours sincerely,

Hans Dehmelt)-(

Hans Dehmelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1989

Dear Professor Dehmelt:

I extend my warmest congratulations to you on the award of the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physics.

Your work on the ion trap technique for isolating and studying single electrons and ions is extremely important and will, I fervently hope, lead not only to more basic understanding of matter but also to practical applications in industry. Speaking for myself and for the entire nation, I want you to know how immensely proud of you we are, and how grateful we are for your outstanding contributions to the welfare of mankind.

I wish you continued success and satisfaction in your endeavors.

Sincerely,



With True Respect

Professor Hans Dehmelt
Department of Physics
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

89110

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 05/07/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. Tuesday 05/08

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS A & I COMMENCEMENT, KINGSVILLE, TX
(05/07 draft four)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	ANDERSON	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	ALBRECHT	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 05/08, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

See changes on pages 4-6.

Steve Olson for DAB
1:30 on 5/8/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

1990 MAY -7 PM 7:33

McNally/Simon
May 7, 1990
Draft Four (TX-A&I)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS A. & I. COMMENCEMENT
KINGSVILLE, TEXAS
FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1990, 11:00 A.M.

Thank you, President Manuel Ibanez [[ee-BAHN-yez]], and good morning to you all. **It's always a pleasure to be back in my home state of Texas.** \\ And it's always good to see Governor Clements, Senator Gramm, and so many distinguished members of our Texas congressional delegation. Congratulations also to the families and friends and faculty of these students -- and, most of all -- **To the Texas A & I Class of 1990.** \\

When Manny first contacted us about A & I's graduation, he called my son, George, Jr., and told him you wanted to hear a commencement address from a popular but aging Texan who has risen to the top of his field. And George said: "Does that mean you're inviting Nolan Ryan?" \\

But I'm honored to be in the home of the legendary Javelinas [[hah-vuh-lee-NUHS]] -- the wild boars. And I'm deeply honored to be speaking from the hallowed space on the playing field usually reserved for "Porky." [[A & I's JAVELINA MASCOT]] \\

But I haven't seen your mascot today. **Guess he heard we keep Air Force One stocked with barbecued pork-rinds!** \\

Javelinas aren't the only wildlife native to these parts. The mesquite outside Kingsville is also shot through with rattlesnake and deer. Doves rise on the warm gulf winds, soaring over the palms and red-tiled roofs of Texas A & I. And South Texas is a special place for the Bush family. We come down this

way nearly every December to hunt quail just outside Beeville.

(But the reputation of the area is changing. When I told Barbara I was flying down to South Texas to talk with college students and see the wildlife, she said: "Aren't you getting a bit old to be going to South Padre for Spring Break?") \\\

Like springtime itself, college commencements signal a time of change. Last week, at Oklahoma State, I spoke about America's new leadership role in the Atlantic Alliance. Tomorrow morning, at South Carolina, we'll be talking about change among the people of Eastern Europe -- people yearning to emulate not only our standard of living -- but also our standard of justice.

And this bright Texas morning also provides a special opportunity to reflect on American leadership in a year of remarkable democratic change.

The American adventure has always had the capacity to inspire others -- and to astonish the world. The voyages of Columbus. The Declaration of Independence. The taming of a continent. The invention of flight. **Century by century, the story of America has unfolded, and the world has looked to our shores for leadership and hope.**

America's democracy is the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity, an ongoing experiment that continues to unleash the creative energies of the world's most diverse population. It is what took American pioneers to the Moon and back. It is what will take you as far as your dreams can soar.

Like the state it calls home, Texas A & I is also a place of

pioneers. The first four-year college in South Texas. A leader in bi-lingual education, with the first such doctoral program in the U.S. Home to research and innovations from natural gas engineering to snake venom to the Rio Red grapefruit we've enjoyed at the White House. And many of you are yourselves pioneers -- the first in your families ever to attend college.

Of course, Texas has always produced its share of pioneers and visionaries. One was Sam Houston. Where others saw empty plains and dust, he saw farms, and ranches, and towns. Where others saw obstacles, he saw opportunity.

But Houston could scarcely have imagined that, little more than a hundred years after his death, the entire planet would hold its breath as his name became the first word ever uttered on the plains and dust of another world.

It was July 20, 1969. And although Apollo 11 had just survived one of the most harrowing landings in the history of space, the voice of Neil Armstrong was confident, strong, American. He said: "Houston: Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." Eight words. And the world was changed forever.

When America accepted the Apollo challenge, we rolled up our sleeves and took on a daunting and dangerous job. Apollo 11 proved we could meet our commitments to ourselves and to the world, lifting the spirits of a generation, and raising forever the horizons of the human race.

Today, America is still enjoying the dividends that flowed from Apollo's outpouring of new science and technology. That

far-sighted investment is one reason America's aerospace industry remains first in the world -- and last year produced a \$19 billion tide of black ink in our balance of trade.

Project Apollo also spurred a burst in technological education throughout the country. During that short decade, we tripled the number of graduating physical scientists, doubled the mathematicians, and more than doubled the engineers. The lesson history teaches us is that the benefits are there for those who dare to reach for them. *we can achieve what we set out to achieve.*

Last summer, in a speech commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Apollo Moon landing, I announced three major space policy objectives: First, to have Space Station Freedom up before the century is out. Second, for the new century, a permanent lunar base: "Back to the Moon, back to the future -- and this time -- back to stay." And third, a manned expedition to Mars.

Together, these objectives form ^a ~~the~~ cornerstone of my Administration's far-reaching plan for investing in America's future. Our space program will ^{help to} rekindle public interest in ^{and mathematics} science, and revitalize an area of our educational system that ^{has the potential to} has become disturbingly weak. It ~~will~~ revolutionize everything from computers to communications, from medicine to metals, regaining and retaining America's high-tech competitive edge. It will create new technologies, new industries, and new jobs.

It's an adventure I hope many of you will be part of. And it's an adventure that's already underway.

Would like to allude to 1st in math and science goal

There are other important components, too.

would be less controversial to
scientists if "science" were
deleted

5

The Space Shuttle program is back and ushering in a new era in space [science.] And it's led by a new generation of skilled professionals. Scientists like A & I Professor John Linder, who is working here to improve Shuttle communications. Shuttle engineers like Ruben Zavala, A & I Class of 1977, and avionics experts like Primitivo Perez, 1971. And new American heroes like Franklin Chang-Diaz, NASA's first Hispanic astronaut.

Last fall, Dr. Diaz helped put America back in space, part of the team that deployed the Galileo spacecraft on its 6-year journey to Jupiter. Galileo is the most complex robotic spacecraft ever built, and sails in the vanguard of a flotilla of exotic new craft now readying an assault on the ancient mysteries of the stars, the solar system, and our own planet Earth.

You are coming of age during a Golden Age of space science. And there's no better example of this than the miracle now orbiting 300 miles above Kingsville -- the Hubble Space Telescope. It will see to the furthest reaches of the universe, to the very edges of time. (It will, quite literally, even enable astronomers to see back in time -- perhaps far enough back to when the Dallas Cowboys last had a winning season!) \\\

And it's hoped that the telescope will see objects so clearly that, in theory, it could pick out the writing on a dime -- 100 miles away. \\\ Talk about the "Vision Thing!" \\\

And even while Galileo and Hubble begin looking out across the vast reaches of space -- another array of new satellites will be looking back at Earth -- and taking the pulse of the most

important planet in the universe. (Do you remember a couple years back when Time magazine named Earth "Planet of the Year?" Comedian Jay Leno said: "What did you expect? All the judges came from Earth!") \\\

We call this initiative "Mission to Planet Earth." It's an effort of such magnitude, it dwarfs everything in the past -- a worldwide effort studying the complex interactions between the land, the sea, the ice, ^{and the sun} ~~and the air~~ -- as well as between the ^{its occupants} ~~Earth and the Sun.~~

Initiatives like these mark a critical investment in America's future. They will help protect the environment, fuel an educational renaissance, and hone America's competitive edge.

But the importance of the space program -- especially the manned space program -- goes deeper than that. Throughout our history, America has been a nation of discoverers, founded on the spirit of exploration. In fact, Monday marks the day in 1804 when Thomas Jefferson dispatched the Lewis and Clark Expedition to map much of what was to become the great American West. Despite Jefferson's love of machines -- it's hard to imagine him sending a robot out alone to California to describe the wonders of Yosemite. In the American adventure, there will always be a place for brave men and women.

Lewis and Clark were the first pioneers of American government-financed exploration. The journey which began when they crossed the Mississippi -- in our time -- saw Americans land on the Moon. But today, we're no longer just asking for the

Moon. We've been there. We're looking further, to carry the American adventure beyond Earth, to wherever opportunity, curiosity, and need will take us.

It's time to open up the final frontier. There can be no turning back. America's space program is what civilization needs to begin this journey, and to perfect the commitment to go beyond.

Up beneath the dome of the United States Capitol -- where decisions about our space program will be made in the coming weeks -- the American story is told in stone, a tableau of U.S. history carved around the rim of the dome itself. It begins with Columbus' arrival in the New World -- and ends with the first flight of the Wright brothers' plane.

But they got it wrong. The Wright brothers flight doesn't mark the end of the American story -- but the beginning of a new chapter -- a neverending story -- a story about a democracy where no dream is too large, where anything is possible.

We live in a century that began with great promise and hope for America, then only beginning to assume its place on the world stage. That hope has been fulfilled -- and surpassed -- beyond the wildest dreams of our founders. And the promise of America -- the promise of free choices, free chances, and free ideas -- is beginning to be tasted by more people in more places than ever before. It is their inspiration. And it is our strength. Our heritage. And our future.

And so as this century closes, it is in our hands to determine the kind of nation, the kind of people, we will become in the next.

Around campfires, by moonlight and starlight across the ages, men and women have turned their gaze skyward and dreamed an ancient dream. And somewhere in America today, maybe here in this stadium, there is a young man or woman who, like Neil Armstrong, will seize this dream and change the world for all time. I believe, I truly believe, that the Class of '90 will leave footprints not only in the sands of Texas -- but also in the sands of time -- and ultimately on the plains of Mars.

You who have lived these past four years in Kingsville know a lot about the sky. The plains of South Texas are as flat as the sea -- a land without hills or impediments, a land of limitless horizons and dreams to match. It offers exactly the kind of night-time sky where the cream of America's youth -- the cream of Texas A and I -- can point confidently to the stars -- to eternity -- and to the future of themselves and this great Nation.

America is proud of you and the families you represent. Congratulations. Thank you. And God bless the United States.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/30/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 PM 5/1/90SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OKLAHOMA FOUNDATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	<u>Rogers</u>	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>Winston</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>Pinkerton</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>Wray</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>Anderson</u>	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>Bromley</u> →	☒	☐
			<u>Bonne H</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston's office with a copy to my office no later than 3:00 PM, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1990. Thank you.

RESPONSE: 5/1/90

*Good speech!
Alan Bromley*

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

1990 APR 30 PM 3.15

(Smith/Blessey)
April 29, 1990
2 P.M.
HOMA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OKLAHOMA FOUNDATION
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1990
6:53 P.M.

Governor Bellmon, Senator Boren, members of the Foundation, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for that introduction -- and for your kind reception. Barbara and I are delighted to be in this State of open hearts and open skies. //

Earlier today, I gave the Commencement Speech at Oklahoma State University. // They'll never forgive me in Norman. // ((After all, the musical Oklahoma says "the farmer and the cowman should be friends." It doesn't say a thing about the Sooners and the Cowboys.)) //

Well, this evening I'd like to talk about one thing both schools -- like all Oklahomans -- have in common: their dedication to America's most enduring legacy. I refer, of course, to the education that is vital to everything we are, and can become. //

The great preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, once said, "There are only two bequests we can hope to give our children -- one of these is roots; the other, wings." ((A theme embodied, I might add, in the beautiful sculptures you'll be presenting shortly.)) Henry Beecher knew -- as we do -- that knowledge provides the foundation for every idea that takes flight in the mind of a child. //

Yet today the facts are clear -- and they don't make for pleasant reading. Erratic standards. An unacceptable drop-out rate. Too little parental involvement. Too little accountability by teachers and students. Our schools are wracked by drug use. Our kids are ill-equipped to read or write. Let's be honest: Our educational system isn't making the grade.//

Five years ago, a friend of ours acted to convert that grade to "pass" from "fail." Believing that true learning comes from basics like the Three R's. And that if excellence breeds achievement, then excellence should be rewarded. // He set out to ensure that future generations will say of us: They taught their children well. // His name was David Boren. His idea was the Oklahoma Foundation for Excellence. //

This Foundation wisely believes that America can only be as great as her children are educated. And that while the Federal government must help, education is and should be a local and State responsibility. // Parents, teachers, and local administrators -- not distant bureaucrats -- best understand local needs. // So this program affirms values as central to Oklahoma as love of freedom and of God.

First of all, the Foundation reflects Oklahoma's belief in high achievement. Someone said, "Anything can have happened in Oklahoma. Practically everything has." // Your work has raised private money to give \$1,000 cash scholarships to the State's top 100 high school seniors. I salute these Academic All-Staters who are the true trustees of our posterity. //

Next, this Foundation mirrors Oklahoma's dedication to excellence. You understand that those with the responsibility for our children's education literally hold the future in their hands. So you're giving \$5,000 grants to three magnificent teachers and a superb public school administrator. I salute the 1990 Oklahoma Medals for Excellence recipients in Teaching and Administration.

Finally, the Foundation for Excellence reflects the belief that education can be the great uplifter and equalizer. ((Perhaps that great Broadway character, Oklahoma's Aunt Eller, put it best when she said, "I don't say I'm better than anybody else, but I'll be danged if I ain't just as good!") // David Boren's idea can enrich education -- and help education enrich our lives. //

Achievement, excellence, and equality -- what a definition of Oklahoma. And what a difference this movement has made in just five years. // Over \$2 million raised. Eighty new local foundations created -- each following your lead. // By increasing private support for public education, you have raised test scores and slashed drop-out rates and illiteracy. If there's any doubt, you've resolved it: When it comes to Oklahoma education, Washington Doesn't Know Best. Oklahomans do.

The result is that today Oklahoma ranks first, per capita, in the number of public school foundations. Making your Foundation a model for other States to follow. You're showing how parents, teachers, administrators and school boards can work

together to help our kids -- like Oklahoma's fabled pioneers -- discover the unlimited frontiers of learning. //

We know, of course: It won't be easy. There'll be obstacles along the way. But they are obstacles which can be overcome, because you're not in this alone. // That's why a year ago we sent to the Congress our "Educational Excellence Act" -- legislation which can help America outthink, outwork, and outperform any Nation any day of the week. //

For instance, we want to create a \$500 million program to reward schools that improve the most. And a Magnet Schools of Excellence program: We believe parents -- not Big Brother -- should decide which public school their kids attend. // Our program will reward schools that cut the drop-out rate. Found a National Science Scholars Initiative providing incentive to excel in science, mathematics, and engineering. And recently, I signed into law, legislation to help schools hit hardest by drug use. //

These steps will help our children unlock the future. Give them the tools to master the new world of new technologies. And reverse the trend we saw in a recent comparison of 13-year-old students in the United States and 5 other countries where America placed last in mathematics and near last in science. //

Most of all, our Educational Excellence Act can make American education Number One again by achieving the goals we announced in January with Governors like Henry Bellmon. We want every student to start school ready to learn. And each school to have an environment where kids can learn. // That means making

every school drug-free, and a graduation rate of at least 90 percent. We want U.S. students to be first in math and science by the year 2000. And every American to be skilled and literate. Great goals? Obtainable goals. In this State? In every State.

((Let me close with a story about the scholarship that, together, all of us can build. The story goes that physicist James Franck was Professor at Gottingen University in Germany when Robert Oppenheimer, then only 23, was being examined for his doctorate. On emerging from the oral exam, Franck said, "I got out just in time. He was beginning to ask me questions.")) //

In coming years, these Academic All-Staters will ask many questions. Questions about their faith and future, why we are here, and what we can become individually and as a Nation. // How can education supply some answers? The same way this administrator and these teachers have. By embodying the spirit of Oklahoma's past. //

Think of the heroes who settled this State. They didn't believe in government by bureaucrat. They believed in themselves. // They built homes out of sod, and schoolhouses from scratch. Dry Run, Sitting Up, Crocus Hill. Dirt floors. Log walls. Often, supplies were limited -- but there were always enough hands. Pitching in. Teaching classes. Fighting off everything from claim-jumpers to bears.

These pioneers dreamed dreams as big as Oklahoma -- and made their dreams come true. Like us, they knew where the future lay: In their kids, through education. // The Oklahoma Foundation for

Excellence can help us achieve our dreams. So that future generations will proclaim, as the musical Oklahoma says: American education, "you're doing fine -- OK."

Thank you for this occasion. Good luck to the Oklahoma Foundation for Excellence. And God bless our beloved land -- the United States of America.

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Good speech.
I like it.
- Steve Olson.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 25, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID BATES
D. ALLAN BROMLEY
C. BOYDEN GRAY
ROGER PORTER
RICHARD DARMAN
MICHAEL BOSKIN
MICHAEL DELAND

FROM: TIMOTHY E. DEAL *TE*
SUBJECT: Redraft of Thematic Language on the Environment
for the Houston Economic Summit

The attached redraft of the thematic language on the environment for the Houston Economic Summit incorporates some of the changes recommended by your offices. Please review the revised document and provide me with your comments/recommendations **by 5 p.m., Thursday, April 26.**

*Concur
D. Allan Bromley*

INTERAGENCY DISCUSSION DRAFT: APRIL 23, 1990
HOUSTON SUMMIT THEMATIC PAPER: THE ENVIRONMENT

We affirm that environmental protection is the joint responsibility of all nations. We call on all nations to work together and take prudent steps to maintain and protect the environment for future generations. We recognize that sustainable development requires both economic growth and protection of the environment. We encourage changes in economic policies consistent with sustainable real economic growth. We recognize the need to strengthen our cooperation with developing countries in order to adequately address global environmental issues.

We agree that increased greenhouse gas emissions are capable of altering the global environment, albeit in a not yet predictable manner. We support the Noordwijk Declaration's call to take prudent actions to stabilize those emissions as soon as possible. We agree to develop policies to achieve this goal that do not undermine economic growth. We recognize that policies designed to foster the eventual stabilization or reduction in the rate of growth of emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants may entail significant costs. We concur that responses to climate change must be specific and cost-effective. We affirm that an approach to limiting greenhouse gases that encompasses all sources and sinks has significant advantages. To maximize efficiency and avoid disruptive and higher cost command and control strategies, we believe market mechanisms should be used wherever possible.

In view of the possible consequences of global climate change, we agree to implement immediately those steps which are justified on independent grounds and therefore are not subject to the scientific and economic uncertainties which we are working to reduce. In this regard, we commit ourselves to an approach which encourages use of new technologies, fosters more efficient use of resources, improves energy efficiency, promotes the use of alternative energy sources, and conserves the world's forests. We agree to re-examine and appropriately alter our domestic policies to encourage the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources and assist developing countries do likewise. We agree to work together, share fully environmental research and information, and actively pursue the serious scientific and economic research that is critical to define our potential actions in response to global climate change.

With the exception of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), where a timetable has been agreed on in the Montreal Protocol, we

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believe it is premature to set specific targets or timetables to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We recognize that precipitous adoption of targets without an understanding of their economic and social implications could impede the conduct of a strong research program and the pursuit of new technologies that would make feasible more ambitious targets in the future. We welcome the efforts of individual governments to set realistic emissions goals taking into consideration their particular circumstances, economic aspirations and actions to date.

We support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to assess the science of global climate change, the social and economic impacts of global climate change, and the potential response strategies to global climate change. We also look forward to the IPCC's analysis of the matters remanded to it in the Noordwijk Declaration.

We call for the continuation of the IPCC as a research and follow-up body beyond the submission of its first assessment report in the Fall of 1990. We strongly endorse the development and adoption of a sound framework convention on climate change which could be augmented with specific protocols as our understanding improves on the need, effectiveness, and social and economic consequences of possible actions to limit or adapt to change. We call for continuing the IPCC as the principal forum for providing objective technical advice on potential global climate change during the negotiation of the framework convention and possible future protocols. We encourage the IPCC to work closely with existing international organizations with specific scientific, economic and environmental expertise. We endorse and encourage concerned governments to accept the offer of the Government of the United States to host the opening round of negotiations on the framework convention.

Because of its fundamental importance in shaping economic activity, macroeconomic policy must take full account of environmental factors. Environmental protection cannot be an afterthought, added after basic economic and development policy have been established. We recognize that techniques to estimate the costs of environmental degradation are evolving and acknowledge the need to develop more sophisticated economic techniques in this area. We commend the OECD for its efforts to develop and provide environmental indicators and urge further work to this end. We will also support economic research, both inside and outside of OECD, that seeks to measure the social and economic consequences of environmental degradation and of mitigation policies that might be applied to alleviate environmental degradation.

Our nations, as world leaders in scientific capacity, can demonstrate leadership on this issue by committing to increased funding for basic research and improved monitoring on a global scale, including assistance to strengthen developing country participation in the global research effort. We recognize the

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need to establish a composite collection of high-quality long-term data for detecting global climate change. We acknowledge the necessity of a global ocean observing system to increase our understanding of the ocean's major role in global environmental change. We note our commitment to work together and with other interested states and with appropriate international organizations to develop needed environmental data bases. We commit ourselves to increased funding for basic research, impacts research and evaluation, and improved monitoring on a global scale.

Recognizing the role of satellites in global environmental monitoring, the Committee on Earth Observations Satellites, created as a result of a previous Summit meeting in 1982, should be strengthened to more effectively coordinate data management of earth observations from space. We endorse and support the International Space Year (ISY) as an important focus for the coordination of global change research using satellites and space-related resources.

We guarantee the free and open exchange of monitoring and other data related to the global change and other environmental issues between our nations and call on other nations to do the same. We call on all governments to respect the rights of individuals, groups and organizations concerned with environmental issues to express freely their views and to participate fully in public debate, research, and exchange of information without legal impediment.

We recognize that for environmental issues, scientific knowledge and predictive capability provide the foundation for political action. The steps outlined above will help policy makers adopt economically sound courses of action to mitigate environmental degradation while adequately addressing issues of social and economic costs. We believe that only on the basis of a sound scientific and economic consensus will democracies such as ours be able to sustain potentially costly future policies to control greenhouse gas emissions.

We commit ourselves to work to limit other threats to the global environment such as deforestation and land based sources of pollution and to protect the biodiversity of the planet. In this regard, we endorse effective implementation of the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention, and its protocols which usefully supplement domestic efforts, the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, the London Dumping Convention, and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes. We believe it important to work closely with developing countries to develop the institutional and technical capacity to effectively implement these and other agreements.

We also reaffirm our support of the Montreal Protocol, and specifically its call for the phase-out of all CFCs by the year 2000 and use of the Protocol's assessment and adjustment

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mechanisms to examine the safety of substitutes and specific uses where substitutes may not become available for economic or technical reasons in time for a year 2000 phaseout. For halons we support a phaseout by the year 2000 with exemptions for essential uses as identified and agreed by the parties. We also support extending controls to other ozone depleting substances on an appropriate agreed timeframe where safe substitutes are available. We agree to address appropriate financial and technical assistance to developing countries where needed to enable them to implement the Protocol.

We draw attention to the alarming pace of deterioration of ecologically vulnerable areas around the world. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on wetlands, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. We believe that this trend must be reversed as soon as possible. In this regard, we call for the strengthening and improvement of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) to place greater emphasis on protection and preservation measures, and we call for the continuing development and implementation of the action plan of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) with particular emphasis on sustainable forest management and improved market intelligence. Measures taken to obtain funds to support the TFAP and the project account of the ITTO are welcomed and should be continued. We call upon the multilateral development banks to ensure that forestry sector lending proceeds in accordance with TFAP. We also believe that standards for evaluating development projects that may adversely affect tropical forests should also be adopted and we endorse those standards developed by the United States.

Biological resources, species and their habitats, are being lost at increasing rates. We agree to work in cooperation with governments, scientific organizations and NGOs throughout the world to initiate a series of immediate actions or expand projects already under way to protect biological diversity, develop protected areas, and implement more effective resource management systems outside protected areas to meet the needs of local populations in an environmentally sound manner. Concerted international action to halt the international trade in ivory is an example of the type of measures which have been taken to reduce threats to endangered species.

We agree to expand efforts to encourage the adoption of economic policies which support sustainable development. In this regard, we will work to facilitate voluntary debt-for-nature swaps as a means of expanding local funding for the protection and management of biologically diverse ecosystems. We stress the importance of the use of aid monies to fund specific biological diversity conservation projects.

We recognize that wetlands perform important environmental functions and if they are destroyed their disappearance could have adverse economic consequences. We believe we have a responsibility to work together on a national and international

-5-

basis to stem the tide of wetlands destruction. We agree to adopt the wetlands standards developed by the US to evaluate all multilateral development bank projects affecting wetlands. We also agree to make a concerted effort to implement wetlands standards which are consistent with the criteria developed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, and to encourage other governments to join the convention.

We will also begin to examine the concept of a Wetland Partner Program in order to protect the habitat of migrating wildfowl. We have agreed to establish national wetlands protection goals to achieve a no overall net loss of each nation's remaining wetlands base and to restore and create wetlands, wherever feasible, to increase the quality and quantity of each nation's wetlands resource base.

Although the magnitude and extent of ocean pollution are poorly understood, pollution from land based sources, such as fertilizer/pesticide run off, municipal and industrial point sources, atmospheric deposition and persistent plastics, pose a serious long term threat to the health of the oceans. Last year we condemned the use of the oceans as dumping grounds for polluting waste and recognized that there is a particular problem with the deterioration of coastal waters. We also called for a study of the state of the world's oceans. The UNEP Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) report on the health of the oceans, has provided significant information and should be augmented. We, therefore, call for additional yearly updates of the GESAMP report and the expansion of information on all aspects of the health of the oceans.

We note that the lack of global capabilities to contain and alleviate the consequences of maritime oil spills continues to pose serious environmental and social problems. We remain committed to the concept of "polluter pays" but recognize the special obligation developed countries have to assist developing countries in preparing for and responding to catastrophic oil spills. We are encouraged that, in response to our call for action last year, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) set to work on an ambitious schedule to bring to fruition by November 1990 an international convention on oil pollution preparedness and response. We commend the IMO for their work and encourage all nations to participate fully in this endeavor.

We also indicate our willingness to lead in creating an adequate, world-wide database on the open ocean. We endorse and support the International Mussel Watch (IMW) Program as an important global marine pollution monitoring strategy for determining the health of coastal waters. We recognize that many environmental problems are global in nature and that all nations including the developing countries (LDCs) should be involved in designing and implementing policy responses.

We again affirm our support for the effective integration of environmental lending into the regular lending programs of the multilateral developing banks (MDBs). We also strongly support efforts now under way to implement environmental impact assessment procedures within the MDBs and in bilateral aid programs to promote energy efficiency and conservation and to develop environmental action plans for borrowing countries. We also encourage the World Bank to allow a portion of environmental project or policy based loans to be used for debt for nature swaps in order to leverage local currency for environmental and conservation use.

We support the United Nations programs on the environment and welcome the opportunity afforded by the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development to take stock of national and international efforts and to plan further actions. We call for the creation of a UN sponsored Green Corps to assist developing countries in developing and implementing environmentally sound policies. Recalling our decision at the Paris Summit to adequately review legal issues related to the protection of the environment, we applaud the efforts of the Italian government and support the conclusions of the Siena Forum on International Law of the Environment.

We agree to address three issues related to the developing countries as they proceed with environmental policy development. First, we will improve the use of development assistance to promote sound environmental policies and practices in conjunction with real economic growth and improving standards of living. Second, and as necessary, we will facilitate the transfer of needed environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. We recognize that commitments from developing countries to protect intellectual property rights will facilitate such transfers. Third, we will work together and in conjunction with multilateral agencies and bilaterally, to strengthen and focus financing arrangements to support environmental policy development and implementation including the transfer of technology to developing countries.

We note our support for sustainable development which we see as good planning and good management. We regard this concept as an evaluative approach, applicable to donors and recipients alike. Its use in our bilateral aid programs and by the multilateral development institutions will ensure the long-term viability of development projects, the sound use of development assistance funds, and the protection of the environment.

We pledge to examine carefully alternatives that would help address various environmental issues more effectively in the World Bank and the regional development banks. The World Bank has proposed the establishment of a "Green Fund." Although, this proposal is still at a preliminary stage, we agree that future discussions should focus on the most effective use of existing resources and on voluntary contributions.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO: Dr. Alan Bromley, OSTP 358/360

Date Due: APR 24

Date of Event: APR 25

Subject:

Presidential message for the 16th Marconi International Fellowship Awards

Requested by:

Marconi International Fellowship, Gloria Marconi Braga, Chairperson

Background:

Incoming request attached, FYI

Presidential message attached for your approval

Telephone clearance would be appreciated ASAP

Thank you.

called 4/24
OK JH

Signature: Linda DeHart

Date: APR 24, 1990

*Presidential Messages
Old Executive Office Building
Room 18
(202) 456-2941*

Your Recommendation/Comments:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: April 12, 1990

TO: Linda DeHart

FROM: KATHY SUPER
Deputy Director for Appointments
Office of Presidential Appointments
and Scheduling
Ext. 7560

Mrs. Braga is asking for a message from the President for the Marconi Fellowship Awards on April 25. Could you please do this. There is more backup in Records Management if you need more.

Mrs. Braga's phone numbers:

(o) 718/260-3280
(o) 718/260-3042
(h) 201/768-0134

Thank you.

Linda,

Allen Bromley will be representing the President at this event. They want the letter sent to his office (#3608 attn. Norman Hawkins) for dispatch.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1990

I am pleased to extend warm greetings and congratulations to all those gathered for the 16th Marconi International Fellowship Awards. I also send my special greetings and congratulations to this year's award winner, Dr. Andrew J. Viterbi.

Thanks to the extraordinary breakthroughs of scientists such as Dr. Viterbi, people on opposite sides of the world can be linked together through clear and easy-to-use communications devices. Our Nation is fortunate to have such talented and dedicated scientists whose contributions not only provide marvelous inventions for society but also play a vital role in helping the United States maintain its competitive position in world markets. Clearly, science and technology are inextricably intertwined with our economy, and our Nation must continue to support efforts to foster creative and effective development of new technologies. The Marconi International Fellowship Award is one way of encouraging our scientists, and I applaud the efforts of this program. I also commend Dr. Viterbi for his excellent scientific achievements and for his many contributions to communications.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for a memorable and enjoyable award ceremony. God bless you.



Marconi International
Fellowship Council
Mrs. Gioia Marconi Braga
Chairperson
Dr. George Bugliarello
Secretary
Dr. Walter Orr Roberts
Secretary Emeritus

Mr. Charles F. Adams
Raytheon Company
Robert McC. Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Avv. Giovanni Agnelli
Fiat S.p.A.
Mrs. Vincent Astor
The Vincent Astor Foundation
Dr. William O. Baker
AT&T Bell Laboratories
Dr. Antonio Cacciavillani
Selenia
Dr. Joseph V. Charyk
COMSAT
Sir John Clark
The Plessey Company, Ltd.
Ing. Carlo De Benedetti
Ing. C. Olivetti & Co., S.p.A.
Ing. Umberto De Julio
S.I.P.
Dott. Alfredo Diana
Federazione Nazionale
dei Cavalieri del Lavoro
Ing. Domenico Faro
Italtel
Dr. John S. Foster, Jr.
T.R.W., Inc.
Mr. Robert W. Galvin
Motorola, Inc.
Dr. Ralph E. Gomory
IBM Corporation
Mr. Paul Hallingby, Jr.
Bear, Stearns & Co.
J.A.L. Hooke, Esq.
Amalgamated Wireless
(Australasia) Ltd.
Mr. Belton K. Johnson
AT&T
Mr. Gösta Lindberg
LM Ericsson
Ing. Carlo Enrico Martinato
Italcable
Dr. Martin Meyerson
University of Pennsylvania
Mrs. Henry B. Middleton
Helen Hay Whitney Foundation
Dr. Heinz R. Pagels
The New York Academy
of Sciences
Mr. Howard Phipps, Jr.
New York Zoological Society
Mr. Gerard Piel
Scientific American
Mr. Lewis Preston
Morgan Guaranty Bank
Mr. Keith Rathjen
Rockwell International
Corporation
Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff
Mr. Fabrizio Serena
Telespazio
Mr. Burton Stanier
Westinghouse Broadcasting
Company
Mr. Sidney Topol
Scientific-Atlanta, Inc.
Hon. Marietta Tree
Llewellyn-Davies, Sahni, Inc.
Dr. S. van Houten
N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken

Marconi International Fellowship

Administered by
Polytechnic University

333 Jay Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201 USA
718-260-3280

Sent originally via FAX
to Paris

January 22, 1990

The Honorable Walter J.P. Curley
American Ambassador
885 Third Avenue, Suite 1200
New York, NY 10022-4802

Dear Walter,

I am writing to ask for your support in regard to the presentation of the 16th Marconi International Fellowship Award which will take place in Washington under the auspices of the Smithsonian this spring.

COMSAT has generously agreed to underwrite the whole event including the presentation dinner at the Portrait Gallery on April 25th.

Mr. Melvin Laird who, you may remember was Secretary of Defense in a previous administration, has written a persuasive letter inviting President Bush to participate in the ceremony (I enclose a copy).

So far we have received no reply; on the other hand neither have we been turned down. That may be inevitable dealing with the President's calendar. We are perfectly willing to wait, but cold feet are present at the thought that we may be left with no one at the last minute.

Knowing of your personal friendship with Mr. Bush and your contacts with many key people in his administration, would you be willing to use your considerable diplomatic and political weight on our behalf?

It seems to me that with the expanding role of communications in the world and the dramatic developments taking place because of it, this is an opportune time to salute those researchers and inventors who have made it all possible. This may also present Mr. Bush with the occasion to make a relevant statement stressing the importance of keeping innovation in science and technology a vital concern of his administration.

The Marconi International Fellowship ceremony is pivotal to the success of the Award and its prestige is maintained at a high level by the caliber of those who present it. An illustrious

... 2

Despatch to Allen Bromley

A Program to Commission Creative Work in the Technology and Science of Communications
for the Benefit of Mankind

*Apr 25
Assign to FK 4-16
info attached*

list of past presenters include the Duke of Edinburgh, The King of Sweden, the Presidents of Italy and Brazil, the Governor General's of Australia and of Canada, just to mention a few.

The 1990 Award goes to an American of Italian origin, Dr. Andrew Viterbi who is being honored for his achievements in the field of digital communications through his widely used algorithm.

I trust, dear Walter, that I have aroused your interest in this exciting event and that you will help us get the word across and hopefully the President's consent to participate ... That would make my day!

A thousand thanks and all warmest good wishes.

Grazia


Gioia Marconi Braga
Chairperson

Enc.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

THE AMBASSADOR

January 29, 1990

Dear Ms. Super:

I attach two letters to me from Mrs. Gioia Marconi Braga--one handwritten and one typed, both dated January 22. Mrs. Braga, the daughter of the great Marconi, and a distinguished philanthropist and New Yorker, is a good friend. As Chairperson of the Marconi Foundation, she has written to me asking for some backup relating to their request that the President present the 16th annual Marconi Award in Washington this spring. They have had no reply.

While the request is reasonable and the organization highly respectable, I suspect that the President's schedule--based on priorities--would not permit consideration of this request. I believe, however, that it would be appropriate to acknowledge Mrs. Braga's letter with thanks.

Best wishes,

Yours ever,


Walter J.P. Curley

Enclosures

Ms. Katherine Super
Deputy Director for Appointments
Old Executive Office Building
Room 182
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Stamp: FROM CURLEY

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/24/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 TODAY 4/24/90SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONSERVATIVES

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>Rogers</u>	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>PINKERTON</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>Bromley</u> →	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>Boskin</u>	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>Bennett</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Room 122, ext. 2930, no later than 3:00 PM, TODAY, APRIL 24, 1990, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

4/23/90

*Sounds good
Alan Bromley.*

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Smith/Blessey)
April 23, 1990
6 P.M.
1990 APR 23 PM 6:54LT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONSERVATIVES
ROOM 450
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1990

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. ((With all the traveling I do, it's a little different for me to be making an appearance so close to the West Wing. Barbara says I spend more time on the road than Charles Kuralt.)) //

This morning, I'm glad to spend time with friends. For "conservativism" is not a catchword. As the past two decades show, it is a philosophy to which most Americans subscribe.

For instance, conservatives believe in Yankee ingenuity. ((Consider the compromise I've come up with between environmental spending and spending on defense. We're going to plant a million trees in Europe and disguise them to look like U.S. troops.)) //

Conservatives also believe in science and technology. ((The more I know about the Hubble Telescope, the more impressed I am. It's so powerful it can actually look into black holes. // Though why it would want a closeup look at liberal philosophy is beyond me.)) //

Finally, conservatives share a vision. ((I know: Some reporters say I don't have one. Sorry, I don't see it.)) // Instead, I see a vision as sweeping as our heritage -- an America of prosperity; a world of real peace. The question is: How do we ensure that vision for our generation and our kids?

For an answer, recall how, 150 years ago, the French statesman de Tocqueville envisioned a future that would "open before [us]." // Its possibilities were infinite, he wrote, because of America's new model -- its New Paradigm -- of government: a democracy which unleashed the full energy of the human heart and mind. //

That government arose from perhaps the ultimate exercise in returning power to the people. The American Revolution. // Now, two centuries later, when old centralized bureaucratic systems are crumbling, the time has come for another New Paradigm. // A form of government which -- like the Spirit of '76 -- gives power back to localities, and States, and most important, to the people. A model which rejects those who measure progress made by bureaucracies built. //

The first principle of our New Paradigm is that as market forces grow stronger, our world becomes smaller. Put another way, we must be competitive to ensure economic growth. // So I again urge Congress to pass our capital gains tax cut -- spurring investments and, thus, jobs. We don't want government to spend more. We want private enterprise to thrive so that people will have more money to save, invest, and spend. //

To most Americans, that's a good idea. As is the second principle of our New Paradigm: The freedom to choose. We want to reduce what government should do and increase what people can do. // So I support a Constitutional Amendment restoring voluntary prayer. // We need the faith of our Fathers back in our schools.

Choice also means that parents should decide which public school is best for their kids. So we proposed our Educational Excellence Act of 1990. // Some think only Big Brother can revive education. I believe excellence comes from higher standards, greater accountability, and more freedom to move within a school system. // If you agree, help me convince the House to pass this bill. //

That leads to the third principle of the New Paradigm: The means to choose. We must empower disadvantaged Americans. So we have unveiled a program to help the poor run or -- better yet -- own their public housing units. And we support a child-care tax credit for low-income working parents that enables them to care for their kids in the manner they choose. And I will not see the option of religious-based child care restricted or eliminated. //

Now, I know many liberals disagree. That's why last month the House Democratic leadership passed a bill that would cost nearly \$30 billion -- three times our proposal -- and force many States to change their rules. // In effect, it would produce national child care standards, intended to replace local standards that meet local needs. And put in place more unnecessary paperwork.

Conservatives know that we don't need this new bureaucracy. It would merely prove what Will Rogers said: "Half of America does nothing but prepare propaganda for the other half to read." // So let's expand the horizons of our kids -- not the budget of

our bureaucracy. And through tax incentives, give families the help they need to solve their child-care problems themselves. //

Next comes the fourth principle of our New Paradigm:

Decentralization. // In America, this means dispersing authority to the level closest to the communities. In many other parts of the world, it has meant the triumph of democracy over a centralized state.

Conservatives know that a strong defense has and will continue to help all peoples secure the right to think, dream, and worship as they please. In Lithuania -- as in Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua, Budapest and Berlin -- the words of Thomas E. Dewey ring true: You can't "beat down ideas with a club." // Today, freedom is in the driver's seat. The only question is not if it starts to move -- but when. //

The fifth and final principle of the New Paradigm is what I referred to earlier: We want what works. Ask anyone in Panama or Poland: Tyranny doesn't work. Freedom does. // At home, we also want what works. So we have reached agreement with the Senate leadership on the first rewrite of the Clean Air Act in over a decade. I call on the House to respond soon, and responsibly. // And we have unveiled a comprehensive strategy to free America of crime and drugs. We're asking Congress to expand the death penalty for drug kingpins. And we need to toughen crime laws at the State level -- just as we are in Washington. // My vision for the 1990s is an America where the punishment is at least as tough as the crime.

((Let me close with a story about a conservative in a Washington hotel. One morning he called down to the front desk and said his room didn't have a Bible. The desk clerk said, "The Bible's in the top drawer." // Replied the conservative: "I mean I can't find a copy of 'National Review.'")) //

Our vision, I think, is one most conservatives support. It is a vision of limited government -- and unlimited opportunity. A vision to protect the family, empower the poor, and reward creativity.

The New Paradigm can fulfill it, and I ask for your support. To achieve promise, not make empty promises. Lifting people up - - and keeping bureaucracies down. // As conservatives, we reject the hand of Big Government in favor of a thousand points of light, joining hands and linking hearts. What a dream to enrich America -- and help America enrich the world. //

Thank you for the privilege of addressing you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

04/20/90

C.O.B. Monday 04/23

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED -

"ADDING THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO THE NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL"

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	CLERK	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to my office
by C.O.B. on Monday, 04/23. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

4/23/90

Splendid idea!
An-Bromley

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

April 17, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Richard G. Darman
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Adding the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by the Office of the Vice President. The proposed order would add the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council.

BACKGROUND: By memorandum to you dated February 13, 1990, the Vice President suggested adding the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council. The Vice President believes that the Secretary of Energy could assist the Council in, among other things, the areas of technology development and concept definition. You indicated your approval of adding the Secretary of Energy to the Council.

The proposed Executive order would implement your decision by amending Executive Order No. 12675, which established the Council, to add the Secretary of Energy to the Council.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

Attachment



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 19, 1990

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order entitled "Adding the
Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council"

The attached proposed Executive Order has been submitted by the Office of the Vice President. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, has forwarded it to this Department for review of its form and legality.

The proposed Order will amend Executive Order No. 12675 by adding the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council. The Vice President believes that the Secretary of Energy could assist the Council in such areas as technology development and concept definition.

The proposed Order is acceptable with respect to its form and legality.

William P. Barr
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 19, 1990

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive Order entitled "Adding the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council." This proposed Executive Order has been submitted by the Office of the Vice President. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, has forwarded it to this Department for review of its form and legality.

The proposed Executive Order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "WP Barr", is written above the typed name.

William P. Barr
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 17, 1990

Honorable Dick Thornburgh
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive order entitled "Adding the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council."

The proposed order, which was prepared by the Office of the Vice President, would add the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council.

The proposed Executive order would amend Executive Order No. 12675, which established the Council, to add the Secretary of Energy to the Council.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mr. Mac Reed of this office (395-5600).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert G. Damus", is positioned above the typed name.

Robert G. Damus
Acting General Counsel

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

ADDING THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO THE
NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to add the Secretary of Energy to the National Space Council, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12675 shall be amended by adding a new Section 1(b)(7) which shall read "(7) The Secretary of Energy;" and by renumbering the current Sections 1(b)(7) through 1(b)(12), Sections 1(b)(8) through 1(b)(13), respectively.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/19/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB 4/23/90SUBJECT: Draft Thematic Language on the Environment for the May Sherpa Summit Meeting

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>BROMLEY</u> →	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	<u>BOSKIN</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Tim Deal's office (Rm. 365) with an information copy to my office by COB MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1990. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

4/23/90

*Concur
Alan Bromley*

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1990

TO: DOC --John A. Knauss
Arthur Paterson
Treasury -- Sarah Paulson
NSC -- Eric Melby
EPA -- Timothy Atkeson
Victor Grey
Sandy Vogelgesang
DOE -- John Easton
CEA -- Howard Gruenspecht
OMB -- Norman Hartness
Lori Smith
White House -- Andy Card
C -- Jenny Sour
S/P -- Chris Dawson
OES -- Richard Smith
OES/EGC -- Dan Reifsnyder
OES/EGC -- Francis Li
EB/ODF -- Robert Downes
EB/ERF/ICD -- Wes Scholz
EB/ERF/ECC -- L Stuart Allan
OES/ENV -- Nick MacNeil
OES/ECH -- Chuck Cecil
IO -- Steve Blodgett
IO/T -- Judith Buncher
IO/UNP -- Ann Hollick
L/OES -- Sue Biniaz
AID/PCC/EA -- Bob Siegel
AID/PCC -- Jeff Schweitzer

FROM: E -- Frank Lemay *FL*

SUBJECT: Draft Thematic Language on the Environment for the
Houston Summit

Attached for your comment and clearance is the draft thematic language on the environment for the May Sherpa Meeting. If you have additions please note where deletions can be made.

I would appreciate your comments by COB on Friday April 20. I intend to have a final draft done by late Monday, April 23. If there are significant areas of interagency disagreement I plan on meeting with those involved to arrive at compromise language, not later than April 25. You can FAX your comments to me at 647-9763, or call me on 647-7688.

INTERAGENCY DISCUSSION DRAFT: APRIL 18, 1990
HOUSTON SUMMIT THEMATIC PAPER: THE ENVIRONMENT

We affirm that protection of the environment is the joint responsibility of all nations. We call on all nations to work together and take prudent steps to protect it for future generations. We recognize that sustainable development requires both economic growth and protection of the environment. We encourage changes in economic policies consistent with sustainable real economic growth. We recognize the need to strengthen our cooperation with developing countries in order to adequately address global environmental issues.

We take note that many scientific uncertainties remain with regard to possible climate change and the effects of environmental degradation, but that there is general agreement that some evidence of global climate change could become manifest in the next century, given the current rate of greenhouse gas emissions. We find that scientific understanding of climate change is inadequate and that economic and social indicators of the costs of environmental degradation are not yet fully developed. We find considerable uncertainty surrounds present estimates of the economic and social consequences of climate change and of possible significant mitigation action. We also note that environmental data bases are not sufficiently robust to form the basis for wide-ranging government action.

We therefore, reaffirm our commitment to improve the reliability of scientific prediction by committing ourselves to increased funding for basic research, impacts research and evaluation, and improved monitoring on a global scale. We believe that an internationally accepted research strategy should be the centerpiece of action.

We note that some reduction in the growth of greenhouse gases, from a current policy baseline, could be obtained through revision of existing policies that encourage energy efficiency, afforestation, and technical development. We therefore place a high priority on developing technical and economic information regarding such options. We agree to re-examine and gradually reform our, and assist other countries reform their, domestic policies to encourage the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

With the exception of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), where a timetable has been agreed on in the Montreal Protocol, we feel it is premature to set specific targets or timetables to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gases. We recognize that precipitous adoption of targets in the near term may impede the conduct of a strong research program and the pursuit of new technologies that would make feasible more ambitious targets in the future.

-2-

We agree that the best current approach to global climate change is to undertake actions that are justified in their own right and have the added advantage of coping with greenhouse gases. In this regard, we commit ourselves to an approach which encourages use of new technologies as they become available, fosters greater conservation and management of resources, improves energy efficiency, and conserves the world's forests. We agree to work together, share fully environmental research and information, and actively pursue the serious scientific and economic research that is critical to any responsible approach to the climate change issue. While that process is under way we agree to focus immediately on steps which are justified on independent grounds and therefore are not subject to the scientific and economic uncertainties which we are working to reduce.

We agree that if the science of global climate change indicates that greenhouse gas emissions are the cause of warming of the earth's climate we will take prudent actions to stabilize, with the ultimate goal of reducing, those emissions. We will develop policies to achieve this goal that do not undermine stable economic growth. We recognize that policies designed to foster the eventual stabilization or reduction in the rate of growth of emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants may entail significant costs. We concur that responses to climate change must be as specific and cost-effective as possible in order to ensure continuing support for such costs. We affirm that an approach to limiting greenhouse gases that encompasses all sources and sinks has significant advantages. To maximize efficiency and avoid disruptive and higher cost command and control strategies, we believe market mechanisms should be used wherever possible.

We support strongly the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on these issues. We endorse the efforts of the IPCC to assess the science of global climate change, the social and economic impacts of global climate change, and the potential response strategies to global climate change. We also look forward to the IPCC's analysis of the matters remanded to it by the Noordwijk Declaration.

We call for the continuation of the IPCC as a research and follow-up body beyond the submission of its first assessment report in the Fall of 1990. We strongly endorse the conclusion of a sound framework convention on climate change which could later be augmented with specific protocols as evidence concerning need, effectiveness, and social and economic consequences of possible actions becomes clearer. We call for continuing the IPCC as the principal forum for providing objective technical advice on potential global climate change during the negotiation of the framework convention and possible future protocols. We encourage the IPCC to work closely with existing international organizations with specific scientific, economic and environmental expertise. We endorse and encourage concerned governments to accept the offer of the Government of the United States to host the opening round of negotiations on the framework convention.

-3-

Because of its fundamental importance in shaping economic activity, macroeconomic policy must take full account of environmental factors. Environmental protection cannot be an afterthought, added after basic economic and development policy have been established. We recognize that techniques estimate the costs of environmental degradation are evolving and acknowledge the need to develop more sophisticated economic techniques in this area. We commend the OECD for its efforts to develop and provide environmental indicators and urge further work to this end. We will also support economic research, both inside and outside of OECD, that seeks to measure the social and economic consequences of environmental degradation and of mitigation policies that might be applied to alleviate environmental problems.

We recognize that on environmental issues, scientific knowledge and predictive capability provides the foundation for political action. Our nations, as world leaders in scientific capacity, can demonstrate leadership on this issue by committing to increased funding for basic research and improved monitoring on a global scale, including assistance to strengthen developing country participation in the global research effort. We note our commitment to work together and with other interested states to develop needed environmental data bases. Recognizing the role of satellites in global environmental monitoring, the Committee on Earth Observations Satellites, created as a result of a previous Summit meeting in 1982, should be strengthened to more effectively coordinate data management of earth observations from space. We also guarantee the free and open exchange of monitoring and other data related to the global change and other environmental issues between our nations and call on other nations to do the same. We call on all governments to respect the rights of individuals, groups and organizations concerned with environmental issues to express freely their views and to participate fully in public debate, research, and exchange of information without legal impediment.

These steps will help policy makers to find economically sound courses of action to mitigate environmental degradation while adequately addressing issues of social and economic costs. We believe that only on the basis of a sound scientific and economic consensus will democracies such as ours be able to sustain potentially costly future policies to control greenhouse gas emissions.

We commit ourselves to work to limit other threats to the global environment such as deforestation and land based sources of pollution and to protect the biodiversity of the planet. In this regard, we endorse effective implementation of the Long Range Transboundry Air Pollution Convention, and its protocols which usefully supplement domestic efforts, the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, the London Dumping Convention, and the Basel Convention on Transboundry Movements of Hazardous Wastes. We believe it important to work closely with LDCs to develop the institutional and technical capacity to implement such agreements effectively.

-4-

We also reaffirm our support of the Montreal Protocol, and specifically its call for the phase-out of all CFCs by the year 2000 and use of the Protocol's assessment and adjustment mechanisms to examine the safety of substitutes and specific uses where substitutes may not become available for economic or technical reasons in time for a year 2000 phaseout. For halons we support a phaseout by the year 2000 with exemptions for essential uses as identified and agreed by the parties. We also support extending controls to other ozone depleting substances on an appropriate agreed timeframe where safe substitutes are available. We agree to address appropriate financial and technical assistance to LDCs where needed to enable them to implement the Protocol.

We draw attention to the alarming pace of deterioration of ecologically vulnerable areas around the world. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on wetlands, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. We believe that this trend must be reversed as soon as possible. In this regard, we call for the strengthening and improvement of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) to place greater emphasis on protection and preservation measures, and we call for the continuing development and implementation of the action plan of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) with particular emphasis on sustainable forest management and improved market intelligence. Measures taken to obtain funds to support the TFAP and the project account of the ITTO are welcomed and should be continued. We call upon the multilateral development banks to ensure that forestry sector lending proceeds in accordance with TFAP. We also believe that standards should be adopted for evaluating development projects that may adversely affect tropical forests should also be adopted.

Biological resources, species and their habitats, are being lost at increasing rates. We agree to work in cooperation with governments, scientific organizations and NGOs throughout the world to initiate a series of immediate actions or expand projects already under way to protect biological diversity, develop protected areas, and implement more effective resource management systems outside protected areas to meet the needs of local populations in an environmentally sound manner. Concerted international action to halt the international trade in ivory is an example of the type of measures which have been taken to reduce threats to endangered species.

We agree to expand efforts to encourage the adoption of economic policies which support sustainable development. In this regard, we will work to facilitate voluntary debt-for-nature swaps as a means of expanding local funding for the protection and management of biologically diverse ecosystems. We stress the importance of the use of aid monies to fund specific biological diversity conservation projects. We recognize that wetlands perform important environmental

-5-

functions and if they are destroyed their disappearance could have adverse economic consequences. We believe we have a responsibility to work together on a national and international basis to stem the tide of wetlands destruction. We agree to adopt the wetlands standards developed by the US to evaluate all multilateral development bank projects affecting wetlands. We also agree to make a concerted effort to implement wetlands standards which are consistent with the criteria developed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, and to encourage other governments to join the convention.

We will also begin to examine the concept of a Wetland Partner Program in order to protect the habitat of migrating wildfowl. We have agreed to establish national wetlands protection goals to achieve a no overall net loss of each nation's remaining wetlands base and to restore and create wetlands, wherever feasible, to increase the quality and quantity of each nation's wetlands resource base.

Although the magnitude and extent of ocean pollution are poorly understood, pollution from land based sources, such as fertilizer/pesticide run off, municipal and industrial point sources, atmospheric deposition and persistent plastics, pose a serious long term threat to the health of the oceans. Last year we condemned the use of the oceans as dumping grounds for polluting waste and recognized that there is a particular problem with the deterioration of coastal waters. We also called for a study of the state of the world's oceans. The UNEP Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) report on the health of the oceans, has provided significant information and should be augmented. We, therefore, call for additional yearly updates of the GESAMP report and the expansion of information on all aspects of the health of the oceans.

We also indicate our willingness to lead in creating an adequate, world-wide database on the open ocean. We endorse and support the International Mussel Watch (IMW) Program as an important global marine pollution monitoring strategy for determining the health of coastal waters. We recognize that many environmental problems are global in nature and that all nations including the developing countries (LDCs) should be involved in designing and implementing policy responses.

We again affirm our support for the effective integration of environmental lending into the regular lending programs of the multilateral developing banks (MDBs). We also strongly support efforts now under way to implement environmental impact assessment procedures within the MDBs and in bilateral aid programs and to develop environmental action plans for borrowing countries.

We support the United Nations programs on the environment and welcome the opportunity afforded by the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development to take stock of national and

-6-

international efforts and to plan further actions. We call for the creation of a UN sponsored Green Corps to assist developing countries in developing and implementing environmentally sound policies.

We agree to address three issues related to the developing countries as they proceed with environmental policy development. First, we will improve the use of development assistance to promote sound environmental policies and practices in conjunction with real economic growth and improving standards of living. Second, and as necessary, we will facilitate the transfer of needed environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. We recognize that commitments from developing countries to protect intellectual property rights will facilitate such transfers. Third, we will work together and in conjunction with multilateral agencies and bilaterally, to strengthen and focus financing arrangements to support environmental policy development and implementation including the transfer of technology to developing countries.

We note our support for sustainable development which we see as good planning and good management. We accept it as an evaluative approach, applicable to donors and recipients, which must be used in reaching sound decisions on the use of bilateral and multilateral assistance funds. In no way does our support of sustainable development undermine our right to negotiate conditions on the disbursements of economic assistance through our bilateral aid programs, nor should it restrict the multilateral development institutions from conducting a full review of factors bearing on the viability of any development project.

We will work to develop a collective strategy to facilitate technical assistance. We will examine concessional bilateral export financing of environmental technology, and methods of dealing with the incremental costs of technology transfer. We will investigate what role, if any, bilateral official creditors could play in fostering sound environmental policy through reschedulings.

We pledge to examine carefully alternatives that would help address various environmental issues more effectively in the World Bank and the regional development banks. The World Bank has proposed the establishment of a "Green Fund." Although, this proposal is still at a preliminary stage, we agree that future discussions should focus on the most effective use of existing resources and on voluntary contributions.

04/11

Document No. 131875

Please disregard the staffing memorandum on this same subject that was staffed for 4:00pm, 04/12.

E STAFFING MEMORANDUM

The attached is a revised version, now due at Noon, 04/12

CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 04/12/90

ARMING

	N	FYI		ACTION	FYI
	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	DELAND	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	ADAIR	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Doug Adair (Fax # 653-2034) by NOON on Thursday, 04/12, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

4/12/90 - Approved with corrections.

Douglas Bromley

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

✓ Room
235

REVISED: April 12, 1990 6:50 PM

Keeping our Cool about Global Warming

Richard Schmalensee
Member, Council of Economic Advisers

The upcoming White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change and the anniversary of Earth Day will both serve to increase public awareness of the possibility of future global warming. This is a complex, high-stakes issue, and sound decisions must reflect a clear understanding of the huge scientific and economic uncertainties we face.

so strong negative
No one knows how the atmosphere will change over the next several decades. The President has already called for an international agreement to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are both potent greenhouse gases and contributors to stratospheric ozone depletion. Future emissions of the other "greenhouse gases" will depend on the rate expansion in industrial and agricultural activity and the rate of technological progress. Carbon dioxide emissions result primarily from the burning of coal, oil, and natural gas. Two other important greenhouse gases, methane and nitrous oxide, are largely produced in agriculture. It is very hard to forecast a single national economy a year or two in advance; it is much harder to forecast technology developments and world economic growth, sector-by-sector, over many decades.

too strong

True in argumentative

No one knows what changes in the atmosphere would do to any region's climate. Starting with an assumed emissions scenario, some reputable scientists argue that average global warming of 3°-8° F is almost certain by the middle of the next century; others contend that no appreciable warming will occur. Even those who confidently predict warming admit that they cannot predict temperature and rainfall changes at the national or regional level. ~~Similarly, those who foresee only slight warming admit that sudden shifts in ocean currents that might cause dramatic regional climate changes cannot be ruled out.~~ *not true*

too strong

No one knows the human and economic consequences of warming. Most predictions of warming do not involve the creation of new climates. Rather, they involve climate migration: Boston becoming more like Washington, Washington becoming more like Atlanta, and so on. Most of the economy would be unaffected by such changes. Indeed, climate-sensitive activities such as agriculture and forestry constitute only 3 percent of the present U.S. economy. We have only begun to estimate the positive and negative impacts of atmospheric changes and a possible warming on these sectors. For example, first-generation impact estimates for agriculture range from somewhat negative to positive, with a clear need to give more attention to changes in rainfall, soil moisture, and temperature on a regional basis and to the role of future technological developments. Looking beyond impacts that are reflected in economic statistics, there is much debate about

subject

* This is only at the speculative discussion phase - not appropriate here

the ecological effects of possible warming, but little in the way of detailed analysis.

No one knows the human and economic consequences of reducing emissions of "greenhouse gases." There has been virtually no research on the costs of reducing agriculture-related emissions. For carbon dioxide, first-generation studies suggest that a shift from coal, oil, and natural gas to more costly substitutes would require us to devote a larger slice of the economic pie to meeting energy needs while at the same time slowing the rate at which the economy grows.

Economic impacts translate directly into human impacts. This is particularly true for developing countries, where a swing of a few tenths of a percentage point in the rate of economic growth can, over several years, mean the difference between providing adequate food, shelter, and health care to a growing population and a human catastrophe. The economic linkages between developed and developing economies are such that even a program of reduced fuel use that focused on the former group alone -- which according to most analyses would have little effect on the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere -- could damage economically vulnerable developing countries by reducing their critical hard-currency export earnings. We should also remember that developed countries --including our own-- have significant unmet human needs that can only be addressed with the additional resources that growth can provide.

The picture is not all bleak. New energy technologies, such as safe nuclear, biomass, and solar power, could improve the tradeoffs between the economic growth and environmental quality that are both so vital to the sustainability and progress of humanity on our planet. Careful goal selection and program design can also help to minimize conflicts between economic and environmental "goods".

The leadership record of the United States in the arena of domestic environmental protection and the global change context speaks for itself. Many countries have yet to adopt or are only now adopting the stringent controls on automobile and industrial emissions that have long been in place in this country. The President's own environmental leadership is reflected in a host of actions, including a clean air proposal that broke the logjam that blocked Congressional action in this critical area for more than a decade. Against this backdrop, attempts to portray concern with the economic dimensions of global change policy and its attendant human consequences as a "stonewall" or delaying tactic are clearly misplaced -- especially since the Administration is fully committed to taking those steps that can be justified in light of current scientific and economic knowledge. Our concern over the economics of global change reflects the responsibility of those at the top of the economic hill, whether within a country or within the family of nations, to do their homework before taking any action that would keep others from making the climb.

Intelligent decisions on this issue cannot be made by pretending, as extremists on both sides often do, that critical scientific and economic uncertainties do not exist. Adoption of a "leap before you look" approach is clearly irresponsible -- especially when those with the least resources will be most adversely affected by precipitous action. Whatever other steps may be taken, it is clearly worthwhile to invest in research to resolve key scientific and economic uncertainties. That is why the U.S. government leads the world in supporting such research. That is why the President is hosting a research conference, designed to complement the many other international meetings on possible global warming. We must stay cool enough to learn and think clearly if we are to maintain a healthy environment while avoiding the human costs of unnecessary economic stagnation.)

better word

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 04/11/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 A.M. Friday 04/13

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL OP-ED ARTICLE: WASHINGTON TIMES EARTH DAY ISSUE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 10:00 a.m. on Friday, 04/13, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

4/12/90

Good!
JWB

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon
April 11, 1990
Draft Three (E:ARTHDAY)

1990 APR 11 PM 6:29
~~PRESIDENTIAL OP-ED ARTICLE~~ WASHINGTON TIMES EARTH DAY ISSUE
FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1990

In the late 1960's, American rivers caught on fire, whole cities were blanketed in thick, black clouds of industrial pollution, and raw sewage was discharged directly into our rivers. We were squandering our natural inheritance.

But Native Americans have an old saying: "We don't inherit the Earth from our parents -- we borrow it from our children."

And 20 years ago today, America's kids started calling in the debt.

Earth Day was a phenomenon -- the culmination of much that had come before -- the beginning of a new and sustained effort.

Those who look at our environment today only with increasing apprehension sometimes forget how far we've come -- not only as a people -- but as a planet.

The Earth Day tradition that began in 1970 has grown into a worldwide environmental movement, a movement born in the U.S.A., a movement nurtured by two decades of American leadership.

The change in attitude has been both fundamental and pervasive. In the late 1960's many otherwise responsible citizens roared across the landscape, their cars pumping invisible toxins into the air, their children carelessly littering country roads and city streets.

On Earth Day 1970, students in Lake Ozark, Missouri, collected refuse along a stretch of U.S. Route 54, producing five

piles along the roadside, each more than 10 feet high. In West Virginia, a five-mile span of U.S. Route 50 yielded five tons of trash. About a year later, on June 5, 1971, three and a half million Americans worked with the Boy Scouts and the Keep America Beautiful campaign to conduct what was probably the largest one-day litter clean-up project in history.

Today, America's roadways are vastly improved, ranking among the most beautiful in the world. True, government action helped spur this change. But the real change came about because of a new environmental ethic.

And just as America's roadways have improved, so have the oceans of air that float above them. Automobile emission controls, first mandated in 1970, have today resulted in a generation of new cars that emit only 4 percent as much pollution as the typical 1970 model. America cut airborne particulates by 60 percent, airborne carbon monoxide by about 40 percent. Airborne lead has all but disappeared from the American landscape. Factory smoke levels are down, as are emissions of sulfur and some of the prime ingredients of urban smog.

This Nation has made tremendous headway towards our goal of clean air for every American. But many tough challenges remain. The U.S. still produces too much waste -- and wastes too much of the world's non-renewable resources. And as I said in Germany last year -- whether Chernobyl's radioactive steam or the acid rain that's killing Europe's Black Forest -- "environmental

destruction knows no boundaries." A global problem demands a global solution.

Part of the solution lies in America's technological and legislative leadership. Automobile emissions standards and unleaded gasoline -- pioneered here in the early 1970's -- will go into effect in the European Community in 1992. And Europe is now re-tooling to copy the technological innovations that gave America the world's cleanest cars.

Unfortunately, American breakthroughs, and the kind of environmental progress we've seen in Western Europe, are far from widespread in the developing world, or even the Eastern European ecologies that were ravaged by decades of communist neglect.

My frequent travels through the pollution-choked cities of developing nations have served to remind me how far we as a planet still have to go. During America's own development from an agrarian culture to an industrialized country, the U.S. suffered many decades of environmental destruction, often unintentionally, often in ignorance. The DDT designed to protect against pests nearly destroyed our national symbol, the Bald Eagle.

As we have learned in America, developing nations must find a responsible balance between quality of life, a sound ecology, and a sound economy. And in the developing world, "quality of life" often means life itself. There's no more hostile environment than one in which people are without food, shelter, or jobs.

Overseas, America is offering technical assistance, such as through the new, U.S.-led environment center in Budapest. We've embarked on a plan to stop hazardous wastes from being indiscriminately exported to foreign countries -- and thrown U.S. support behind a U.N. Convention to help achieve this goal. And we've offered to host a landmark meeting designed to bring about an international treaty on climate change.

Back at home, America has continued to lead by example, setting the pace in balanced efforts to protect the world's air.

The Clean Air initiative we launched in the Grand Tetons last summer is a very ambitious, very aggressive piece of legislation. It will bring in to compliance 100 or more cities that have failed to meet health safety standards for ozone. It includes the first acid rain control program and powerful new incentives for burning cleaner fuel.

And it's not only good for the environment -- it's also good for the economy. Consider, for example, the enormous savings in health care and lost productivity if we can reduce the 50,000 premature deaths a year that the American Lung Association estimates are related to air pollution.

All in all, one estimate puts medical bills avoided by pollution control at \$40 billion per year. Where once environmental forces were harnessed to boost the economy, today we are harnessing economic forces to boost the environment.

Working with the White House, the Senate has now passed a historic compromise -- a strong and cost-effective compromise -- a

balanced compromise that today awaits fast action in the House.

This is a bill that was gridlocked throughout the 1980's. It's been 13 years coming. But no American should have to wait another day for clean air. The House should pass the new Clean Air Act now.

The House has also been the battleground for our campaign to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to the highest level of the federal government -- the Cabinet level. The American people want this done. But they also want it done right. They want it done responsibly.

What the EPA needs is new clout -- not a new bureaucracy. Especially not a \$100 million bureaucracy loaded down with management directives from the American Congress. As one congressional critic of the House bill put it: "Never try to teach a pig to sing. It frustrates you, and irritates the pig."

The campaign to protect the environment is a marathon, a race for life for all Americans, a race in which the final triumph will ultimately belong to the long distance runner.

But it's needed a jump start. And during its first year in office, our Administration has:

- o Made good our pledge of "no-net-loss" of wetlands -- a policy first for America -- and for the world.
- o Asked Congress for nearly half a billion dollars to buy new land for parks and wildlife refuges.
- o Launched an ambitious, billion dollar a year research program on climate change.

- o Concluded a historic, international conference on climate change at the White House just yesterday.
- o Protected the ozone layer by backing a phase-out of CFC's.
- o Virtually outlawed the use of asbestos.
- o Banished alar from America's supermarkets.
- o Barred all African elephant ivory imports to the U.S.
- o Added three quarters of a billion dollars to clean up toxic waste at federal facilities.
- o Targeted the Superfund towards finding permanent remedies for abandoned hazardous waste sites -- an effort now being copied in Italy and West Germany.
- o Launched a pilot tracking program to stop the medical-waste wash-ups that threatens our beaches.

Our medical waste tracking program is a good example of the emerging new philosophy in fighting pollution -- pollution prevention. Where as Earth Day 1970 was devoted to cleaning up the mess -- Earth Day 1990 is aimed at stopping it at the source.

But of course, it's not enough to prevent environmental damage. Our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense -- and improve our environment. Nature has powerful rejuvenative forces. But we need to help them along. We need to reforest this bountiful land.

We have launched a program that would promote the planting of a billion new trees a year. Trees are the oldest, cheapest, and most efficient air purifier on Earth. They can help clean

the air by reducing carbon dioxide. Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, provide shelter from the wind and warmth in winter. And every tree planted is a compact between generations.

About a year after the first Earth Day, Dr. Seuss introduced America's kids to the fable of a lakeside forest and the brave little man who defends it. "I am the Lorax," he says. "I speak for the trees."

But in the end no trees remain. Gross ecological mismanagement leaves the forest leveled, the air unbreathable, the water choked with dying fish. And all that's left is a pile of barren rocks, and the Lorax's one-word warning: "UNLESS."

Today the Earth Day kids have grown up. But the message of the Lorax still rings true. Unless every business, every community, and every family -- in this nation, and in every nation -- pauses to consider what they can do to fight pollution, our goal of a reborn world environment will always remain elusive. The race to protect the environment is not a spectator sport.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

04/11/90

2:00 p.m. 04/12

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO
GLOBAL CHANGE --

SUBJECT: _____ LETTER TO DELEGATES

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	ADAIR	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	BOSKIN	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Doug Adair (fax # 653-2034) by 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, 04/12, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

4/12/90

Has amended
JWB

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

DRAFT

Dear _____,

I am pleased to welcome you as a delegate of _____ to the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. Many members of my Cabinet will be participating with you on my behalf during this important meeting, and I have asked the principal White House Advisors for science, economics, and the environment to serve as the co-chairs of the Conference. This unique integration of the major elements of my administration is evidence of the U.S. desire to encourage the international dialogue on global change research. I am happy that you have accepted our invitation to join us.

I believe in the importance of exploring more fully the relationship that exists between the science and economic disciplines as they relate to the environment. Our hope is that this Conference will lead to increased international cooperation and partnership in global change research. In addition, we hope the Conference will complement ongoing international efforts such as those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in developing an agenda for the future.

Global change research is an important area of focus for my administration. Therefore, I have committed to a budget of over one billion dollars for a program of global change research for fiscal year 1991. I anticipate that you will receive an overview of our program at the conference.

I hope your distinguished delegation will find this meeting to be an important step toward global stewardship of our earth's natural resources. We regret the short time of two days and our resulting ~~inability to incorporate suggestions of all participants~~. I assure you that the Conference co-chairs are making unusual efforts to maximize the value of participation in this Conference to everyone attending.

but no!

We look forward to your joining us in Washington next week.

Sincerely,

George Bush

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 4/11/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/12/90 9:00 AMSUBJECT: PRESIDENT BUSH'S ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD IN BRIEF (REVISED)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☒
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>BROMLEY</u>	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>BOSKIN</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	<u> </u>	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u> </u>	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Thursday, April 12, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1990

President Bush's environmental record in brief

Since his inaugural, President Bush has advanced numerous environmental initiatives (listed below).

In approaching these initiatives, the President has sought to balance the need for increased environmental protection with the need for continued economic growth.

LEGISLATIVE

- * Proposed the first amendments to the Clean Air Act in over a decade to reduce emissions that cause acid rain, smog and air pollution. A compromise was passed by the Senate and awaits decision by the House.
- * Increased research on global climate change by 43% in 1990 and proposed an additional 57% increase to \$1 billion for 1991. Is hosting an international White House Conference on global change this month.
- * Proposed elevating the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet-level status.
- * Presented a budget which expands the EPA's operating programs by 12% and adds three quarters of a billion dollars to an aggressive effort to clean up wastes at federal facilities around the country.
- * Expanded our parks, forests, refuges and other public lands by proposing \$450 million in spending for land acquisition.
- * Increased funding for Clean Coal technology.

REGULATORY

- * Banned most uses of asbestos.
- * Stopped the importation of all African ivory into this country, a move already beginning to show evidence of beneficial effect.
- * Proposed the cancellation of the pesticide "alar", as well as some 40 uses of EDBC's, a family of pesticides commonly applied to food crops and suspected of being harmful to health.

- * Began developing a proposal to assure that hazardous wastes are not indiscriminately exported to foreign countries, and endorsed the U.S. entry into a U.N. convention to require environmentally sound management of exports of hazardous, infectious and household wastes and municipal incinerator trash.

OTHER ACTIONS

- * Launched a program that would promote the planting of a billion new trees a year in America as part of the "America the Beautiful" initiative.
- * Committed to a full phase-out of CFC's, with appropriate attention given to safe substitutes, in order to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and offered to host the first negotiating session aimed at developing an international treaty on climate change.
- * Began developing the country's first goal of no-net-loss of wetlands policy, and recently approved an agreement between the Army Corps of Engineers and EPA that significantly strengthens procedures in effect a year ago.
- * Encouraged international cooperation and commitment through the Presidents' emphasis on environmental issues at the economic summit and bilateral meetings with allies and other world leaders over the past year.
- * Offered technical assistance to Eastern Bloc countries now trying to save national environments after years of Communist rule.
- * Began training Peace Corps volunteers in pollution prevention and reforestation techniques.
- * Started a pilot tracking program to prevent the type of medical waste wash-ups that plagued beaches around the country only two years ago.
- * Re-directed the Superfund programs toward "enforcement first," with emphasis on more permanent remedies for abandoned hazardous waste sites.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/11/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/12/90 9:00 AM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT BUSH'S ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD IN BRIEF (REVISED)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☒
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CICCONI	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	WINSTON	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Thursday, April 12, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Nancy called comments to
Ken Yale. Yale FAXED a copy
to her directly

dm
4/12

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1990

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