

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62015
Folder ID Number: 62015-007

Folder Title:
Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
	0	0	0	0

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201480

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: REDDY, Leo: NACFAM

mark Schmidt 637-3434

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/22/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS A MEETING WITH DR. BROMLEY ON BEHALF OF
A GROUP OF NACFAM LEADERS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS AND
PRESENT THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ON FEDERAL POLICIES
AFFECTING ADVANCED MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL
MODERNIZATION.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 05/11/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

Dr. Wong took time from PCAST
mtg. to meet w/this group on behalf of
Dr. Bromley on 6/4/92

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/27/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1992

Dear Leo:

I am responding to your letter to Dr. Bromley requesting a meeting with him on behalf of a NACFAM delegation. Unfortunately, he is not available to meet with the group on the date you mention in your letter. However, I would be happy to meet with the delegation if you so desire. Because June 4 is the date of a PCAST meeting, a mutually satisfactory time may be a little difficult to work out. Nonetheless, my secretary, Ms. Sally Sherman, will do her best to work out an arrangement.

Sincerely yours,



Eugene Wong
Associate Director
for Industrial Technology

Mr. Leo Reddy
President
National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1500 North
Washington, D.C. 20004

1480



RECEIVED

92 APR 27 AM 11:50

April 22, 1992

Mr. Allan Bromley:
Assistant to the President for Science & Technology
Office of Science & Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Room 358
Washington, DC

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Bromley:

The industry-led National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing (NACFAM) is organizing a "Manufacturing Support Centers Day" in Washington on June 4. In connection with that event, a group of NACFAM leaders would like to call on you. A list of our delegation is enclosed.

We would appreciate this opportunity to exchange views and present our recommendations on federal policies affecting advanced manufacturing and industrial modernization. We will also express our support for legislation under consideration in Congress to build upon the existing infrastructure of state, local, and federal programs providing technical assistance to manufacturers. In our view, the technical support services offered to the nation's smaller manufacturers should be just as robust as those offered by the successful Agricultural Extension Services program to the nation's farmers.

The existing infrastructure of support centers for manufacturing include state industrial extension services; technical colleges, community colleges and universities with computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) centers; federal programs such as the Manufacturing Technology Centers and State Technology Extension Programs at NIST; and centers of manufacturing technology research. The heads of many of those organizations, as well as state government representatives, will be participating in "Manufacturing Support Centers Day."

NACFAM is a non-partisan, nationwide coalition of companies, trade associations, and centers of manufacturing technology research, training, and extension committed to advanced manufacturing and industrial modernization. We believe that the accelerated development and deployment of advanced manufacturing technologies and related business-management and education-training strategies are central to the global economic competitiveness of America's domestic industrial base. A fact sheet on NACFAM is attached.

Sincerely,

Leo Reddy
President

Encl: Delegation List
NACFAM Fact Sheet

NACFAM Delegation List for
June 4 Meetings with Administration and Congressional
Leaders

Delegation Leader

Mr. David A. Conklin, President of Merck Chemical Manufacturing and Senior Vice President, Merck Manufacturing Division. Chairman, NACFAM Board of Directors. (August 15, 1930)

Delegation

Mr. George Brooks, Vice President, Allen-Bradley. Member, NACFAM Board of Directors. (July 29, 1926)

Mr. Livingston Davies, President, CADKEY, Inc. (April 12, 1951)

Dr. Steven Gage, Director, Cleveland Advanced Manufacturing Program. (September 27, 1940)

Dr. Cecil Groves, Chancellor, Texas State Technical College System. Member, NACFAM Board of Directors (April 1, 1939)

Dr. George Kuper, President, Industrial Technology Institute, Ann Arbor. (October 16, 1940)

Mr. Edward Miller, President, National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Ann Arbor. (March 10, 1943)

Dr. Roger Nagel, Director, Iacocca Institute, Lehigh University. (January 8, 1943)

Mr. Leo Reddy, President, NACFAM (October 24, 1933)

Dr. Jack Russell, President, Modernization Forum, NACFAM Board of Directors. (April 7, 1943)

Mrs. Edith Ritter, Director, Manufacturing Services Extension Center, Bethlehem PA. Co-Chairperson, NACFAM Technology Committee. (January 24, 1940)

Fred Nichols, 11/16/63

Sylvia Johnson, 10/4/44

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memorandum	To: Appointments Center Re: Request for Appointments [dates of birth redacted] (1 pp.)	6/2/92	(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

THURSDAY, JUNE 4 92

Please admit the following appointments on _____, 19____

for DR. EUGENE WONG of OSTP
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

Brooks, George

Conklin, David A.

Davies, Livingston

Gage, Steven

Groves, Cecil

Kuper, George

Miller, Edward

Nagel, Roger

Reddy, Leo

Ritter, Edith

Russell, Jack

(b)(6)

MEETING LOCATION

Building OEOB

Room No. 472

Time of Meeting 11:00 a.m.

Requested by Sally Sherman

Room No. 428 Telephone 3902

Date of request 6/2/92

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB — 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE — 456-6742

Executive Office of the President

CONFERENCE ROOM RESERVATION REQUEST

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL HOSTING/ATTENDING EVENT: DR, EUGENE WONG, Associate Director for Industrial Technology		EXTENSION: X 7710/3902	
OFFICE/AGENCY: Office of Science & Technology Policy		DATE OF MEETING: Thurs., June 4, 1992	
STAFF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEARANCE: Sally Sherman, X 3902		HOURS: From: 11A To: NOON	
TYPE OF EVENT: ☒ Meeting ☐ Reception Other _____		Official: Yes	Private:
PURPOSE OF MEETING: Dr. Wong will meet with 12-15 industry leaders w/the National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing to exchange views and receive NACFAM's recommendations on federal policies affecting advanced manufacturing and industrial modernization.			
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES: 15	IN ATTENDANCE: NONE ☐ President ☐ First Lady ☐ Vice President		
ROOM(s) REQUESTED: ☐ 22 OEOB ☐ 274 OEOB ☐ 450 OEOB ☐ 474 OEOB ☐ 476 OEOB ☐ Roosevelt Room West Wing Other 472 OEOB			
GSA REQUIREMENTS: XXXX ☒ NO ☐ YES (fill out TYPE OF SERVICE below)			
TYPE OF SERVICE:) ☐ Elevator Service ☐ #4 ☐ #6 ☐ #7 Time Reserved _____ Floors Reserved _____ ☐ Podium ☐ Coat Rack ☐ Flags SPECIAL ROOM ARRANGEMENTS (Rooms 22 and 474 OEOB Only) ☐ Theatre: Number of Chairs _____ ☐ Reception: Number of Table(s) _____ 6ft _____ 8ft _____ 10ft ☐ Other _____			
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS REQUIRED: XXXX NO ☐ YES Estimated Cost \$ _____ Funding to be Provided by: _____ Counsel's Approval: _____			
REMARKS:			
OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
DATE OF REQUEST:	APPROVED BY:		

RETURN TO: White House Administrative Office
Room 1, OEOB

**List of NACFAM Delegation for
June 4 Meetings with Administration Officials**

Delegation Leader

Mr. David A. Conklin, President of Merck Chemical Manufacturing and Senior Vice President, Merck Manufacturing Division. Chairman, NACFAM Board of Directors.

Delegation

Mr. George Brooks, Vice President, Allen-Bradley. Member, NACFAM Board of Directors.

Mr. Livingston Davies, President, CADKEY, Inc.

Mr. Steven Gage, Director, Cleveland Advanced Manufacturing Program.

Dr. George Kuper, President, Industrial Technology Institute, Ann Arbor.

Mr. Aris Melissaratos, Corporate Vice President, Product Quality, Westinghouse Corporation. Member, NACFAM Board of Directors.

Mr. Edward Miller, President, National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Ann Arbor.

Dr. Roger Nagel, Director, Iacocca Institute, Lehigh University.

Dr. Jack Russell, Vice President, Industrial Technology Institute, Ann Arbor. Member, NACFAM Board of Directors.

Ms Edith Ritter, Director, Manufacturing Services Extension Center, Bethlehem PA. Co-Chairperson, NACFAM Technology Committee.

FACT SHEET

The National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing (NACFAM)

Mission: NACFAM seeks a public policy environment more supportive of advanced manufacturing and industrial modernization as keys to global economic competitiveness.

Organization: NACFAM is a non-profit, non-partisan action organization. It presently has 195 institutional members: 20 national trade and technical education associations; 138 centers of manufacturing technology research, training, and extension; and 37 corporations, including several Fortune 500 manufacturing firms. Through its association members, NACFAM can reach out to over 80,000 companies and 47,000 education-training institutions.

Goals: NACFAM advocates far greater national *leadership* focus on the importance of industrial base modernization, sharply increased *investment* in plant and equipment, the accelerated development and deployment of advanced manufacturing *technology*, and fundamental reform of *technical and worker training*.

Leadership: In this field, NACFAM has:

- *Organized two major conferences in Washington bringing senior government, industry, and academic leaders--including Cabinet officers, Senators, and CEOs--together to review public policies affecting industrial modernization*
- *Provided the blueprint at its 1991 Annual Conference for the series of "Town Meetings" currently being conducted by the Administration under the President's "National Technology Initiative"*
- *Included in Senate legislation (S. 1330) the goal that the U.S. will be second to no other nation by the Year 2000 in the development and use of advanced manufacturing*
- *Testified at Senate and House Committee hearings 9 times on aspects of NACFAM's mission and goals*

Modernization Investment Incentives: In this field, NACFAM has:

- *Organized a series of meetings of heads of national industrial trade associations to undertake a fundamental review of the tax code in order to identify possible structural changes to incentivize increased investment in factory machinery and equipment*
- *Worked successfully to include some of its modernization incentives (accelerated depreciation and increased equipment expensing) in either the Administration or Congressional tax bills in the winter of 1992*
- *Included in the Federal Technology Strategy Act of 1991 a requirement for a comprehensive report to Congress on new incentives and accounting changes and short and long-term investment capital to stimulate the acquisition of advanced production equipment*
- *Testified before Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, on NACFAM's tax policy proposals to incentivize factory modernization.*
(over)

Technology: In this field, NACFAM has:

- *Initiated and spearheaded landmark advanced manufacturing technology legislation (including the 1991 Bingaman-Hollings bills). Programs to be established under these bills include the following:*
 - *a national industrial extension service program (\$50 million, reaching \$500 by the mid-1990's)*
 - *an advanced manufacturing technology R&D partnerships program (\$25-50 million)*
 - *a "manufacturing managers in the classroom" program (\$5-10 million)*
 - *manufacturing engineering education grants (\$30 million)*
 - *a "Satellite Centers" program (\$60 million) tied to the present Manufacturing Technology ("Hollings") Centers*
- *Successfully lobbied the White House for giving high priority to advanced manufacturing technologies in the April 1991 list of 22 "national critical technologies," leading to a White House Advanced Manufacturing Technology Initiative announced on March 5, 1992*
- *Helped draft language in FY 91 Defense Authorization bill creating a \$50 million program at the Pentagon to develop a strategy for developing and transferring advanced manufacturing technologies to defense contractors*
- *Been awarded a major research contract to study the impact of emerging transportation technologies on the competitive posture of U.S.manufacturers*

Technical and Worker Training: In this field, NACFAM has:

- *Successfully supported a \$100 million "Tech Prep," Two-Plus-Two program--an innovative approach to developing highly skilled technicians--within the Perkins Vocational Education Act*
- *Served as a leading industry advisory group to the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee in the drafting of the "High Skills, Competitive Workforce Act" introduced in the U.S. Senate and House on October 1 (\$580 million)*
- *Supported the U.S. Department of Labor on ways to expand their model "Work-based learning" programs, patterned on the German apprenticeship system*
- *Commissioned a report by a nationally-known expert on a public policy strategy in the field of vocational-technical education and been granted a government contract to map the locations and capabilities of technical education centers nationwide*

Publications: NACFAM publishes a Monthly Newsletter, Alerts, and policies studies

Growth: Starting in 1989 as an unfunded, all-volunteer, grass-roots organization, NACFAM quickly established itself as a focal point in Washington for industrial modernization, raising nearly \$500,000 in membership dues. NACFAM now has a full-time, professional staff of four persons actively supported by a Board of Directors, an Advisory Board, and national Committees on Incentives, Technology, and Training.

April 1992

5/13

EW,

After I told Hyman 5/11 that you would not be able to meet w/him, he called back today to see if you'd had a response to his call back on 5/11 asking at least to talk w/you on phone.

I told him you'd not be back in the office until tomorrow. He said he would call back Friday to learn your disposition. Indeed, he's nothing if not ^{not}persistent and he WILL call back. I wonder what I can tell him when he does....

@ - some a note w/ n be
SS use 7 unless for
n ~~help~~ engaged in plc issues 5/19 88
called

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

EW - 5/8
Martin advises
that DAB will NOT
see this person.

Would you want to
meet w/him or handle
him another way?

Stall him, SS
per EW

5/11 SS. called Hyman
ofc. + said EW has met
Hyman's ltr. but is not
able to meet w/him @
this time....

5/11 JP sure enough,
Hyman himself called
wondering why EW couldn't
meet. I told him I'd
relay his query; he added,
at least talk on the phone;
it's such an urgent
technology... SS

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201487
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HYMAN, Lester S.: SWIDLER & BERLIN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY 944-4309

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/20/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS TO MEET WITH DR. BROMLEY REGARDING
PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN THE U.S.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/11/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:



1487

SWIDLER & BERLIN RECEIVED

CHARTERED
3000 K STREET, N.W.
SUITE 300
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007-3851
(202) 944-4300

92 APR 27 AM 11:54

LESTER S. HYMAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

DIRECT DIAL
(202) 944-4309
TELEX: 701131
TELECOPIER: (202) 944-4296

April 20, 1992

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

As you may know, the Federal Communications Commission recently issued a proposal to allocate spectrum for emerging telecommunications technologies.

Our client, LOCATE of New York, is one of those companies involved in the development of PCS (Personal Communications Services) in this country.

This innovative technology holds promise for being a major manufacturing and service industry for the United States. One of the manufacturers, for example, has estimated that it would be worth \$40 billion to the United States in the manufacturing of PCS equipment alone.

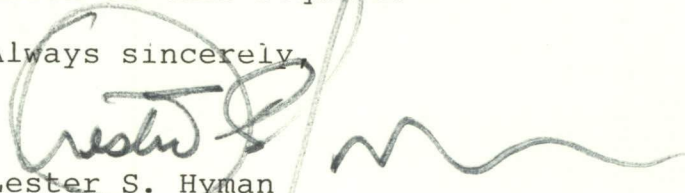
Other countries -- such as Great Britain and Japan -- already have assigned spectrum for development of PCS. If the United States does not act quickly, we will miss out on a major new technological opportunity.

We would be most appreciative if we could meet with you and/or your staff to discuss the importance of this issue since we feel it is one that the Administration would wish to support at a time when the United States is anxious to develop new domestic industries.

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
April 20, 1992
Page 2

Would you please be kind enough to let me know at your earliest convenience whether we might schedule such a meeting? Thank you so much for your consideration of this request.

Always sincerely,



Lester S. Hyman

LSH:lsj:2372.01

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201248
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: REDELFS, Ann: RICE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/06/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS REQUESTING A MEETING WITH DR. BROMLEY
REGARDING THEIR NEW SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTERS
AND NSF'S SUPERCOMPUTER CENTERS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 04/24/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: on 4/30/92 Dr. Wong met w/Redelfs for an hour, w/Dr. Bromley
dropping by for 10 minutes.



OSTP RECEIVED: 04/10/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:

4/14 Dr. Wong -

Marian called to ask you to tell her whether DAB should see Ann Redelfs, on April 27. (~~Marian~~) AB has a scheduling squeeze that day + before she calls Redelfs back, Marian would apprec. your guidance.)

SS

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201248

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: REDELFS, Ann: RICE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/06/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS REQUESTING A MEETING WITH DR. BROMLEY
REGARDING THEIR NEW SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTERS
AND NSF'S SUPERCOMPUTER CENTERS.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 04/24/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/10/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:



1248
RECEIVED

92 APR 10 A10:01

April 6, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to President for Science & Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street N.W.
Room # 358
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I hope you will recall meeting me at the SUPERCOMPUTING '91 meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico last November. At that time, I told you I was about to change jobs, from working the past five years at the Cornell Theory Center, and take a new position with the Center for Research on Parallel Computation (CRPC), headquartered at Rice University.

I have been at Rice for four months, and am enjoying the challenges of my new position. Fortunately, the CRPC is involved in some ways with the National Science Foundation supercomputer centers, so I am still in familiar circles.

When we met in November you encouraged me to try to schedule a meeting with you, should I be in Washington, D.C. I will be in Washington April 26-29 and July 19-23, and would very much appreciate a few moments of your time. I would like to talk a bit about the Science and Technology Centers, the NSF supercomputer centers, and certain areas of national research initiatives.

I will call you soon to see if you are available.

Sincerely,

9/13/57

Ann Redelfs
Associate Director, External Relations
Center for Research on Parallel Computation
Rice University
6100 S. Main
Houston, TX 77005

phone: 713-285-5181
fax: 713-285-5136
redelfs@rice.edu

Seryu, secy.

AER/sp

703-418-1234 x1630



1248
RECEIVED

92 APR 10 A10:01

April 6, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to President for Science & Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street N.W.
Room # 358
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

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I will call you soon to see if you are available.

Sincerely,

Ann Redelfs
Associate Director, External Relations
Center for Research on Parallel Computation
Rice University
6100 S. Main
Houston, TX 77005

phone: 713-285-5181
fax: 713-285-5136
redelfs@rice.edu

AER/sp

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201016

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: OPPENHEIMER, Michael: ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/19/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS TO MEET WITH DR. BROMLEY TO DISCUSS THE
LATEST RESEARCH RESULTS IN THE GLOBAL WARMING AND
OZONE DEPLETION AREAS.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT
STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY
STAFF
ACTION:

OSTP DUE DATE: SENDER'S DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED: 04/10/92
STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/25/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:



1016 A

National Headquarters
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2100
Fax: 212-505-2375

March 19, 1992

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science & Technology
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20506

RECEIVED
MAR 25 12:33
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I enjoyed talking with you at the MIT meeting a few weeks ago hosted by John Deutch and John Sununu. Among the topics we discussed were the current technological status of two important issues: first, the role of aerosols in masking global warming; and second, the role of ozone depletion in counteracting greenhouse forcing.

Dr. James Hansen of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies has been exploring both problems in detail with his global circulation model. I have recently spoken with Dr. Hansen, and he and I would both enjoy the opportunity of meeting with you to discuss the latest research results in this area as well as their policy implications, which are of course quite significant.

I would like to arrange this meeting for some time on or after April 13 but before the beginning of the INC V meeting on April 30. I will call Nancy Maynard or your secretary to try to arrange a meeting.

Sincerely,

Michael Oppenheimer
MP

Michael Oppenheimer
Senior Scientist

MO:gp

ORIGINATOR: 02

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: WEBSTER, Duane E.: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

DATE OF EVENT: 10/22/92 THRU: 10/23/92
TENTATIVE DATES:

LOCATION OF EVENT: ARLINGTON, VA

TIME OF EVENT: 12:00 NOON-1:30 P.M.

SUBJECT: AN INVITATION TO ADDRESS THEIR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING.

RSVP: 09/15/92

CONTACT PERSON: ADLER, Prue

CONTACT NUMBER: 202-232-2466

INVITATION ACCEPTED? YES NO

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

DATE OF LETTER: 08/25/92 DATE RECEIVED: 09/01/92

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

August 25, 1992

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92 SEP 1 All : 43

Dr. Allan D. Bromley
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Dr. Bromley:

On behalf of the Association of Research Libraries, I am writing to extend an invitation to you to speak at the membership meeting of the Association to be held October 22-23, 1992, in Arlington, Virginia. ARL is an organization of 120 of the largest research libraries in North America and research institutions are represented at our meetings by the director or dean of these libraries. The theme of the 121st meeting of the Association is "Charting the Future" and this presents an opportunity to examine a range of strategic issues facing research libraries as well as to celebrate ARL's 60th anniversary. Topics to be explored and discussed include intellectual property, organizational change, cultural diversity, and user requirements for multi-disciplinary research. I hope that you will be able to join us for some or all of the fall meeting.

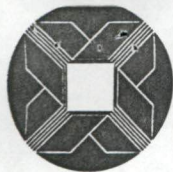
We have set aside time on Thursday, October 22 between 12:00 noon - 1:30 p.m. if you are available to speak to our members at that time. A number of recent OSTP activities relate directly to research libraries. In particular, directors of ARL libraries would benefit from hearing your views on the role of universities and their research libraries in support of science and technology. ARL is currently working with the Association of American Universities to examine new options for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technical information, giving particular attention to the concept of a distributed national science and technology "virtual" library. Therefore we would also value your views on the future development of NREN.

Please let me know if you will be able to join us. If this time is not convenient, we would be happy to try and accommodate your schedule. Either myself or Prue Adler, ARL Assistant Executive Director (202/232-2466), are able to answer any questions that you may have concerning the fall session.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Duane E. Webster
Executive Director



ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

ARL FACT SHEET

Mission: The mission of ARL is to identify and influence forces affecting the future of research libraries in the process of scholarly communication. ARL comprises the libraries that serve major North American research institutions and operates as a forum for the exchange of ideas and an agent for collective action. ARL programs and services promote equitable access to, and effective use of recorded knowledge in support of teaching, research, scholarship, and community service. The Association articulates the concerns of research libraries and their institutions, forges coalitions for cooperative action, influences information policy development, and supports innovation and improvement in research library programs.

Membership: 120 research libraries in the United States and Canada; founded 1932.

President: Arthur Curley, Librarian, Boston Public Library (1992).

Staff: Duane E. Webster, Executive Director; 11 professional and 10 support staff.

ARL PROGRAMS AND CAPABILITIES:

- **Statistics:** The collection and distribution of quantifiable information describing research libraries. Annual publications include *ARL Statistics* and *ARL Annual Salary Survey*. Other projects are *Preservation Statistics*, and the datafile *Research Library Statistics 1907/08 through 1987/88*.
- **Communications:** Publishing, media relations, meetings and outreach to ARL members, the library profession, policy-makers and the higher education community. *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* and other publications are available.
- **Federal Relations and Information Policy:** Activities to monitor legislative and governmental matters of concern to research libraries, analyze and respond to federal information policies, and develop ARL positions on these issues as they affect diverse constituencies within ARL.
- **Technology and Access:** Pursues the objective of enhancing access to scholarly information resources through telecommunications, collection development, preservation, and bibliographic control. Recent programs include the North American Collections Inventory Project (NCIP) and the National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM) Retrospective Conversion Project.
- **Office of Management Services:** OMS conducts research and provides consulting, information and training in the management of human and material resources in libraries. Major programs include the Academic Library Program and the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center (SPEC).
- **Office of Scientific and Academic Publishing:** Launched following the *Report of the ARL Serials Prices Project*, OSAP is designed to identify and influence the forces affecting the production, dissemination, and use of scholarly and scientific information.
- **Office of Research and Development:** Articulates the ARL research agenda through the development and administration of grant-supported projects in all of the above program areas. Coordinates the Visiting Program Officer program.
- **Coalition for Networked Information (CNI):** Formed by ARL, CAUSE, and EDUCOM in March 1990 to "advance scholarship and intellectual productivity" by promoting the provision of information resources on existing and future telecommunications networks, and the linkage of research libraries to these networks and to their respective constituencies.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

National Libraries:

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
Library of Congress
National Agricultural Library
National Library of Canada
National Library of Medicine

Special Libraries:

Center for Research Libraries
Linda Hall Library
Newberry Library
Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Public Libraries:

Boston Public Library
New York Public Library
New York State Library

University Libraries:

Alabama	Houston	Pennsylvania State
Alberta	Howard	Pittsburgh
Arizona	Illinois, Chicago	Princeton
Arizona State	Illinois, Urbana	Purdue
Auburn	Indiana	Queen's
Boston	Iowa	Rice
Brigham Young	Iowa State	Rochester
British Columbia	Johns Hopkins	Rutgers
Brown	Kansas	Saskatchewan
Calif., Berkeley	Kent State	South Carolina
Calif., Davis	Kentucky	Southern California
Calif., Irvine	Laval	Southern Illinois
Calif., Los Angeles	Louisiana State	Stanford
Calif., Riverside	Manitoba	SUNY Albany
Calif., San Diego	Maryland	SUNY Buffalo
Calif., Santa Barbara	Mass. Inst. of Tech.	SUNY Stony Brook
Case Western Reserve	Massachusetts	Syracuse
Chicago	McGill	Temple
Cincinnati	McMaster	Tennessee
Colorado	Miami	Texas
Colorado State	Michigan	Texas A&M
Columbia	Michigan State	Toronto
Connecticut	Minnesota	Tulane
Cornell	Missouri	Utah
Dartmouth	Nebraska	Vanderbilt
Delaware	New Mexico	Virginia
Duke	New York	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Emory	North Carolina	Washington
Florida	North Carolina State	Washington State
Florida State	Northwestern	Washington, St. Louis
Georgetown	Notre Dame	Waterloo
Georgia	Ohio State	Wayne State
Georgia Institute of Technology	Oklahoma	Western Ontario
Guelph	Oklahoma State	Wisconsin
Harvard	Oregon	Yale
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TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200806

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DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BECKLER, David Z.: CARNEGIE COMMISSION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/05/92

SUBJECT: RE: MEETING WITH DR. BROMLEY AND DR. RATCHFORD
REGARDING WHITE HOUSE ORGANIZATION.

Please close
out - DAB
met on them
3/18 - mn

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

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ASSIGNED:

ACTION
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ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

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DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Tom Ratchford
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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CARNEGIE COMMISSION
ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT

1616 P Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036, Phone: (202) 332-2221, Fax: (202) 332-2226

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March 5, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

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Jerome B. Wiesner

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan,

David Robinson and I will be meeting with you and Tom Ratchford on March 18th to discuss issues concerning White House organization and decision making that have emerged in the work of the Carnegie Commission. The enclosed list of questions was prepared to illustrate the kinds of issues we have in mind. Your perspective will be invaluable as we move toward the preparation of the final reports of the Commission.

A preliminary outline of one of the Commission's final reports, tentatively titled "S&T and the President: An Agenda for the Next Administration", is also enclosed as background material for our discussion. You will note that it includes all CCSTG recommendations to date that call for presidential-level actions.

Your willingness to meet with us on the 18th is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


David Z. Beckler
Associate Director

ADVISORY COUNCIL

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Adm. James D. Watkins (Ret.)
Herbert F. York
Charles A. Zraket

*Through April 1990
**Through January 1989

cc Dr. Thomas Ratchford

White House S&T Advisory Mechanisms

1. **General:** What further changes in White House/Executive Office organization or procedures could significantly improve the effectiveness of the White House S&T advisory mechanisms?

2. **Presidential appointees:** How to improve the White House process for recruitment of presidential S&T appointees? What should be the role of the Science Adviser and his relationship to the White House personnel office and the heads of departments and agencies?

3. **Assistant for Science and Technology.** In what ways has the elevation in rank of the Science Adviser been beneficial? Has there been difficulty in wearing three hats -- Science Adviser, Director of OSTP, and Chairman of PCAST? Do these roles sometimes conflict? Are there problems because the Science Adviser also has Senate confirmation? Could the Science Adviser and OSTP Director functions be separated?

4. PCAST.

(a) **Relationship to the President:** What accounts for the frequency of contact between PCAST and the President, and are there lessons for the future? Does PCAST initiate as well as respond to requests? Has there been the attitude and involvement of the senior White House staff?

(b) **Operations:** How does PCAST prepare its studies (ad hoc or standing panels, outside consultants, OSTP professional staff)? Should it issue public reports?

(b) **Membership:** Is the 12-person membership of PCAST adequate? Is PCAST considered non-partisan? Do members serve for fixed terms? Should they serve successive administrations?

5. OSTP.

a. **Dual staff assignments:** The Carnegie Commission recommended part-time assignment of Associate Directors to other bodies in the Executive Office, such as the NSC staff and OMB. Is this a good idea?

b. **Analytical support:** The Commission recommended that the OSTP be funded for commissioning outside analytical studies. What is your present assessment of this need? How far can the Critical Technologies Institute go in this direction? Should the White House/Executive Office have access to an OTA-like technology assessment capability (including OTA)?

c. **Excessive demands:** The Wells report pointed to the rapid growth in legislative mandates to the OSTP and the threat of overload. A number of CCSTG recommendations would place additional

White House SET Advisory Mechanisms

1. General: What further changes in White House/Executive Office organization or procedures could significantly improve the effectiveness of the White House SET advisory mechanisms?

2. Presidential appointments: How to improve the White House process for recruitment of presidential SET appointments? What should be the role of the Science Adviser and his relationship to the White House personnel office and the heads of departments and agencies?

3. Assistant for Science and Technology: In what ways has the elevation in rank of the Science Adviser been beneficial? Has there been difficulty in wearing three hats -- Science Adviser, Director of OSTP, and Chairman of PCAST? In these roles, does the Science Adviser have the Senate condition? Could the Science Adviser and OSTP Director functions be separated?

4. PCAST

(a) Relationship to the President: What accounts for the frequency of contact between PCAST and the President, and are there reasons for the future? Does PCAST initiate as well as respond to requests? Has there been the attitude and involvement of the senior White House staff?

(b) Operations: How does PCAST prepare its studies (and not its standing panels, outside consultants, OSTP professional staff)? Should it issue public reports?

(c) Membership: Is the 12-person membership of PCAST adequate? Is PCAST considered non-partisan? Do members serve for fixed terms? Should they serve successive administrations?

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c. Executive demands: The Wells report pointed to the rapid growth in legislative mandates to the OSTP and the threat of overload. A number of OSTP recommendations would place additional

responsibilities on the OSTP (economic performance, national security, international affairs, education). How can these demands be accommodated by OSTP (e.g. staff expansion, consultants, delegation, non-acceptance, other)?

d. **Staff continuity:** Between 1957 and 1973, the OST "career" staff supported successive Administrations and Science Advisers. This was not the case from 1976-1988. Is it desirable and feasible to have a career staff in OSTP (like OMB)?

6. FCCSET.

(a) **Committee overload:** Despite the FCCSET success in developing coherent R&D programs, there are concerns that the growth of FCCSET committees is causing serious drain on agency personnel. Are there organizational or procedural approaches that could alleviate the FCCSET demands on agencies?

(b) **A three-cornered stool?:** Achieving complementarity in the work of FCCSET and PCAST has been a singular achievement. Would it be desirable to extend this complementarity to the National Academy Complex to systematically provide FCCSET and PCAST with an outside of government S&T perspective?

(c) **Coupling FCCSET to S&T policy:** In what ways could the work of FCCSET committees be more closely coupled to the White House councils -- the DPC (environment, global climate change, education), NSC (international scientific affairs, S&T base), Competitiveness Council (critical technologies, risk assessment), EPC (economic performance)?

S&T in National Issues

6. National Security.

(a) **OSTP/PCAST/NSC relationships:** The Carnegie Commission recommended convening a national security advisory panel under the combined auspices of the security adviser and the science adviser. Is this a possibility? What are the working relationships between Science Adviser/PCAST and the National Security Adviser? Between OSTP and NSC staff?

(b) **NSC agenda:** Would it be desirable to enlarge the NSC agenda to cover issues of S&T policy related to strengthening the national S&T base? Should more S&T-related economic issues be included on the NSC agenda?

(c) **DARPA/NARPA:** Does the strong convergence of commercial and defense critical technologies call for organizational innovation such as that recommended by the Carnegie Commission?

7. Economic Performance.

(a) **OSTP leadership:** The Inman report recommends that OSTP have lead responsibility for identifying, formulating, and evaluating policy issues related to technical aspects of economic

performance. It also recommends that the OSTP be responsible for analyzing and formulating technology policy issues jointly with the CEA. Can OSTP perform these roles? Can they be carried out in cooperation with the EPC, DPC, Competitiveness Council?

8. International Affairs.

(a) **OSTP role:** Where is the balance of initiative between OSTP and State in developing presidential initiatives and foreign policies involving S&T? In what ways can the OSTP strengthen the hand of State in carrying out its interagency coordination and foreign policy functions? Should OSTP lead US delegations to meetings of the OECD Science and Technology Policy Committee?

9. Policies for Science and Technology.

(a) **Policy and Decision-Making Capabilities:** The formulation of policies for science and for assuring the health of the national S&T base requires dedicated efforts in problem identification, data collection, and analysis. How can this work best be organized to develop policy options for presidential decision making?

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S&T and the President: An Agenda for the Next Administration

A Report by the Carnegie Commission on
Science, Technology, and Government

Conceptual Outline

Preface

Presidential leadership is needed to assure a strong national science and technology base, encourage the benign use of S&T, and seize the opportunities they offer for a better life and world peace. To perform that role, mechanisms and procedures are required in the White House and Executive Office of the President to integrate S&T knowledge and advice into the presidential decision-making process.

I Introduction.

The introduction describes the mission and work of the CCSTG on S&T in government decision making. This report identifies those S&T-related issues and recommendations of CCSTG reports that call for presidential decisions. It presents an action agenda for consideration by the presidential candidates, and by the President-elect and his staff during the transition and early in the coming Administration.

The first report of the CCSTG was presented to the President-elect in November 1988. It focused on steps to strengthen the White House S&T advisory mechanism, all of which have been implemented. It identified a number of national issues where S&T knowledge and advice could help the President and his staff in the transition period and in defining the Administration's agenda for the next four years.

During the past three years, the CCSTG has examined these and other issues of presidential import. It has explored ways to strengthen the policy formulation process so that government is better equipped to draw on S&T in achieving national objectives. To that end, the Executive Branch will need to adjust to a new decision making paradigm that gives greater weight to integrating S&T considerations into the different sectors of national policy.

and the President: An Agency for the State Administration

A Report by the Commission on
Political, Economic, and Governmental

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Presidential leadership is needed to ensure a strong national
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considerations into the different sectors of national policy.

II Science Advice During the Transition

This section restates the reasons why the President should appoint a Science Adviser. It cannot be taken for granted that the value of the S&T advisory function will be appreciated by a new President, should there be a change. The report urges the early (or renewed) appointment of the Science Adviser at the level of Assistant to the President for S&T, continuation of the President's Council of Advisers on S&T (possibly with some change in membership while retaining a non-partisan character), and appointment of the four Associate OSTP directors. It urges the participation of the Science Adviser in the White House staff processes for setting objectives and priorities for the next Administration, and in contributing to the State of the Union message.

The role of the Science Adviser in identifying and proposing candidates for several dozen S&T presidential appointments is highlighted. It stresses the need to organize the recruitment process so as to engage the Science Adviser and relevant Cabinet officers in attracting highly qualified, politically compatible candidates. It commends the Prune book as a guide to the qualifications of appointees to policy-level S&T posts. It recapitulates the conclusions and recommendations of the Dam committee concerning conflicts-of-interest policies for S&T appointees and the desirability of limiting the number of posts holding presidential appointment.

III The White House S&T Advisory Mechanism

The report updates the findings of the first CCSTG report, "Science & Technology and the President" and identifies subsequent changes in the White House S&T advisory mechanisms. It deals with the role played by the Science Adviser as a member of the White House staff, participation on White House Councils, and relationships with the OMB, CEA, and NSC. It notes the rejuvenation of the FCCSET with Cabinet-level involvement. Recognizing the revitalization of the S&T advisory mechanism that has taken place during the Bush Administration, the treatment of this section of the report can be fairly brief. Some conclusions and recommendations might be drawn from consideration of the following aspects.

- the relationship of the OSTP Director to the White House Councils, the CEA, OMB, and Congress.
- the FCCSET coordination mechanisms and staff support, development of cross-cutting programs having presidential priority, the interaction of FCCSET, PCAST, OSTP, and the National Academy Complex in this process, and OMB encouragement and commitment;
- linking FCCSET efforts to the White House Offices and Councils and the policy making process;

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The role of the Science Adviser in identifying and proposing candidates for several dozen S&T presidential appointments is highlighted. It stresses the need to organize the recruitment process so as to engage the Science Adviser and relevant Cabinet officers in attracting highly qualified, politically compatible candidates. It recommends the Trump book as a guide to the qualifications of appointees to policy-level S&T posts. It recognizes the consequences and recommendations of the new committee concerning conflicts-of-interest policies for S&T appointees and the desirability of limiting the number of certain holding presidential appointments.

III The White House S&T Advisory Mechanism

The report updates the findings of the first FCCST report, "Science, Technology and the President" and identifies subsequent changes in the White House S&T advisory mechanisms. It deals with the role played by the Science Adviser as a member of the White House staff, participation on White House Councils, and relationships with the OSTP, OMB, GSA, and NSC. It notes the rejuvenation of the FCCST with Cabinet-level involvement. Recognizing the revisitation of the S&T advisory mechanism that has taken place during the Trump Administration, the treatment of this section of the report can be fairly brief. Some conclusions and recommendations might be drawn from consideration of the following aspects.

- the relationship of the OSTP Director to the White House Councils, the GSA, OMB, and Congress;
- the FCCST coordination mechanisms and staff support, development of cross-cutting programs having presidential priority, the interaction of FCCST, OSTP, and the National Academy Complex in this process, and OMB encouragement and commitment;
- linking FCCST efforts to the White House Offices and Councils and the policy making process;

- analyzing and formulating policies for science and for strengthening the national S&T base;
- coordinating the international activities of departments and agencies;
- OSTP and FCCSET analytical capabilities, both in-house staff and extramural support (with reference to the Critical Technologies Institute?).

IV S&T in Presidential Decision Making on Priority National Issues

[This section focuses on those recommendations of the CCSTG reports that require presidential action. The context and supporting argumentation is drawn from reports approved by the CCSTG, utilizing the original phrasing insofar as possible and adapting it as appropriate. For the purpose of brevity and balance, detailed recommendations are prioritized and summarized. Supporting steps by departments and agencies are included selectively in the introductory discussion for each issue].

National Security

The report takes note of the changes that have taken place in East-West military relationships and the role of S&T in helping to promote stability in the republics, and to counter possible future threats from hostile third world countries. The economic dimension of national security has moved closer to center stage in presidential decision making. A strong, national S&T base to achieve both national security and economic objectives assumes heightened importance. The description of national security issues is based on the Perry reports. The key recommendations include "New Thinking" and those emerging from the December meeting of the Perry task force.

Key recommendations from the "New Thinking" report include:

1. a national security S&T advisory panel should be convened under the combined auspices of the security adviser and the science adviser.
2. that the role of the NSC include concern with broad issues of S&T policy related to the strengthening of the national technology base (from the Inman report).
3. that the NSC serve as a mechanism for coordinating and integrating the various policy perspectives of councils and offices in the Executive Office of the President on those matters that link national security, economic performance, and technological strength;

• involved and formulating policies for science and technology (based on the national STT base);

• coordinating the international activities of departments and agencies;

• OSTP and FOSTP analytical capabilities, both in-house staff and external support (with reference to the Critical Technologies Institute).

IV - STT in Presidential Decision Making on Policy National Issues

This section focuses on those recommendations of the OSTP reports that require presidential action. The content and supporting argumentation is drawn from reports approved by the OSTP, utilizing the original phrasing insofar as possible and adapting it as appropriate. For the purpose of brevity and balance, detailed recommendations are prioritized and summarized. Supporting steps by departments and agencies are included selectively in the information discussion for each issue.

National Security

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Key recommendations from the "New Thinking" report include:

1. A national security STT advisory panel should be convened under the combined auspices of the security adviser and the science adviser.

2. That the role of the NSC include concern with broad issues of STT policy related to the strengthening of the national technology base (from the Lianan report).

3. That the NSC serve as a mechanism for coordinating and integrating the various policy perspectives of civilian and military in the Executive Office of the President on those matters that link national security, economic performance, and technological advancement.

4. to stimulate the diffusion of dual-use technologies into industry, the Administration and the Congress should broaden the charter of DARPA to include specific responsibility for facilitating the transfer of selected defense technologies whenever they have important commercial applications. This does not mean that DARPA would be the only, or even the most important, federal agency for stimulating commercial technology. DARPA's role would be limited to dual-use technology where the defense application was truly critical to defense. The precise form and timing of subsequent changes within NARPA should reflect experience with the new organizational arrangement and the need to maintain the momentum of its R&D program and close ties with the military services (from the Inman report)

5. the Assistant to the President for S&T should review and recommend new modalities for both the transfer of defense technology to commercial applications and for the timely use of commercially developed technology in defense systems. The overview would be facilitated by establishing a White House-level technology review committee chaired by the Science adviser and including among its members representatives of the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Energy, and possibly other agencies.

Economic Performance

1. that the OSTP retain and exercise lead responsibility within the Executive Office for identifying, formulating, and evaluating policy issues related to the technological aspects of economic performance; that the two organizations chaired by the Science adviser continue to play central roles in technology policy and program oversight and evaluation: the FCCSET, by reviewing new program proposals and monitoring interagency policies and programs; PCAST, by tapping the ideas, experience, and independent views of an outstanding group of scientists, engineers, social scientists, and technologists drawn from universities and the private sector.

2. Recommendations calling for a more active role for OSTP:

-- that OSTP increase its capability for technology policy analysis through a dedicated in-house analytical staff backed by adequate resources. Impartial review of new and proposed government programs will be a major part of the analysis;

-- that OSTP establish the recently mandated Critical Technologies Institute so that it can perform technology policy research and analysis responsive to Executive Office requirements. The external capability must complement and not supplant enhanced in-house resources for OSTP. [This recommendation would need to be updated, possibly augmented to emphasize the CTI's responsibility to respond more broadly to requests from OSTP for analytical support]

-- that OSTP be given responsibility for analyzing and formulating technology policy issues jointly with the CEA for

consideration by other appropriate Executive Office councils and offices;

-- that OSTP and OMB interact throughout the fiscal year to ensure that department programs are technically strong and meet the criteria for support set by the President. The FCCSET mechanism should review for gaps or overlaps in support;

3. Recommendations concerning the roles of departments and agencies:

-- that the role of the departments and agencies with R&D missions (DOD, USDA, DOE, NIH, NSF, NASA, etc.) be clarified with regard to the generation and diffusion of commercially relevant technologies;

-- that a presidential directive be issued defining the responsibilities of the federal government and the roles of the Executive agencies for developing generic and pre-competitive R&D benefiting U.S. economic performance;

-- that NIST have a key role in government policies for promoting technology diffusion to the private sector, and be recognized as having a central responsibility for supporting generic and pre-competitive RE&D that has potential commercial application over a range of industries and does not fall within the missions or R&D programs of other departments and agencies;

Education

1. that the President use the full prestige and influence of his office to mobilize all Americans for a sustained, national, bipartisan reform effort;

2. that two existing channels of White House oversight of math and science education activities, in addition to OMB, are both required: (a) DPC for overall education policy (largely through DoEd), and (b) OSTP, through its FCCSET structure, overseeing NSF, DoEd, and some fourteen other agencies;

3. [interagency actions]

-- that all federal agencies concerned with S&T should devote some percentage of their R&D funds to math and science education;

-- that math and science education would benefit from increased interaction among the Department of Labor, NSF, and DoEd; a mechanism for this interaction, perhaps through FCCSET, should be devised;

-- that the coordination and accountability for math and science education activities of all the technically based government agencies should be firmly and permanently supported through the FCCSET structure;

-- that OSTP appropriation be expanded to provide funding for the operation of CEHR as a standing committee of FCCSET... a full-time staff should coordinate agency activities and review agency

coordination by other appropriate Executive Office Councils and
offices.
-- That NSF and OMB interact throughout the fiscal year to
ensure that department programs are technically sound and meet the
criteria for support set by the President. The "FOCST" mechanism
should review the gaps or overlaps in support.

2. Recommendations concerning the roles of departments and
agencies:

-- That the role of the departments and agencies with R&D
missions (NSF, DOE, NASA, DOD, NIA, NSF, NASA, etc.) be clarified with
regard to the generation and diffusion of commercially relevant
technologies;
-- That a presidential directive be issued defining the
responsibilities of the federal government and the role of the
Executive agencies for developing generic and pre-competitive R&D
benefiting U.S. economic performance;
-- That NSF have a key role in government policies for
promoting technology diffusion to the private sector, and be
recognized as having a central responsibility for evaluation
generic and pre-competitive R&D that has potential commercial
application over a range of industries and does not fall within the
missions or R&D programs of other departments and agencies;

Education

1. That the President use the full prestige and influence of his
office to mobilize all Americans for a sustained, national,
effort to reform effort;

2. That two steering channels of White House oversight of such an
effort be established: one in addition to OMB, and one
in addition to NSF, for overall education policy (largely through
DOED, and (2) DOE, through the FOCST structure, overseeing NSF,
DOED, and some fourteen other agencies;

3. (Interagency Actions)

-- That NSF and other agencies concerned with NSF should develop
joint programs of their R&D funds to match and enhance education
-- That NSF and science education would benefit from increased
interaction among the Department of Labor, NSF, and DOE, a
mechanism for this interaction, perhaps through FOCST, should be
established;

-- That the coordination and accountability for such and science
education activities of all the technically based government
agencies should be firmly and permanently supported through the
FOCST structure;

-- That NSF appropriate be expanded to provide funding for the
creation of CEIR as a standing committee of FOCST, a full-time
staff should coordinate agency activities and review agency

strategies for K-12 math and science improvement;

-- that every agency dependent for its mission on a strengthened system of math and science education invest in improving the education pipeline that creates the needed skills. The policy should be put forward in an Executive Order, with implementation guided by OSTP, OMB, and FCCSET. OMB should review the statutory flexibility of each of the agencies to see if enabling statutes need amendment;

-- that overall responsibility for leading federal K-12 math and science education reform should be shared between NSF and DoEd, with each assigned specific responsibilities; and that DoEd and NSF create a mechanism for collaboration such as a Joint Office for Math and Science Improvement reporting directly and jointly to the Secretary of Education and the Director of NSF.

Environment

1. to provide a top-level policy mechanism with a broader policy mandate, that actions be taken to assure the stable and sustained functioning of high-level mechanisms concerned with linking environment, energy, and the economy;

2. that there be a clarification of Congressional authorization and appropriation responsibility to expedite agreement on matters relating to environment, energy, and economics to facilitate the evaluation of broad, cross-cutting issues like global environmental change;

3. need for leadership and coordination [from environmental R&D report].

4. consider establishment of a new, independent, forward-looking institute for environmental analysis to serve the government agencies. [this would be modified to incorporate the recommendations emerging from the Stever task force on environmental R&D].

5. actions to establish multilateral organizations (report in preparation)

S&T in International Affairs

1. that the President should clarify the international responsibilities and priorities for S&T among the mission agencies and should ensure their overall coordination with foreign policy through the Department of State. A White House review should be undertaken in order to gather the information and establish the framework for such presidential decisions;

2. to help in preparing the Presidential decisions, and to pursue the long-term follow-ups, continue to strengthen the role of the

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-- that overall responsibility for leading Federal K-12 math and science education reform should be shared between NSF and DOE, with each assigned specific responsibilities; and that DOE and NSF create a mechanism for collaboration such as a Joint Office for Math and Science Improvement reporting directly and jointly to the Secretary of Education and the Director of NSF.

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3. need for leadership and coordination from environmental R&D report;

4. consider establishment of a new, independent, forward-looking institute for environmental analysis to serve the government agencies. [this would be modified to incorporate the recommendations emerging from the Steyer task force on environmental R&D];

5. actions to establish multilateral organizations (report in preparation)

SET in International Affairs

1. that the President should clarify the international responsibilities and priorities for SET among the mission agencies and should ensure their overall coordination with foreign policy through the Department of State. A White House review should be undertaken in order to gather the information and establish the framework for such presidential decisions;

2. to help in preparing the Presidential decisions, and to pursue the long-term follow-ups, continue to strengthen the role of the

OSTP in the several White House Councils covering international affairs, especially the NSC and the EPC;

3. open extensive Executive consultations with Congress to assess policies, priorities, and resources regarding S&T in international affairs.

Other policy areas would be included depending on the availability of the following reports and their inclusion of recommendations requiring presidential decisions: Multilateral Organizations, Development, Long-Term Goals, States and Local Governments, Judicial and Regulatory Decision Making, Congress (third report involving Executive-Congressional interactions), S&T Personnel. The following recommendations may emerge, based on task force deliberations to date.

Development Assistance [report in preparation]

1. create a national forum on development cooperation chaired by a senior government official.
2. coordination within government.
3. legislation regarding foreign assistance.
4. renewal and restructuring of an agenda for international development

Risk in Regulation (in preparation)

1. establishment of agency risk inventories.
2. coordination of risk assessment
3. improved rule making

Executive/Congressional Interactions (in preparation)

1. recommendations concerning Executive/Congressional interactions.

V Organization of the Executive Office [New material to be confirmed by the CCSTG at its retreat]

There is a convergence among CCSTG reports in recommending the integration of S&T considerations into a number of policy areas within the province of different White House Councils and offices in the Executive Office of the President. For example, components of policies to strengthen the contributions of S&T to national economic performance involve the NSC, DPC, EPC, Competitiveness Council, Space Council, Environmental Quality Council, Office of the Special Trade Representative, and the FCCSET. They also engage

1. The several White House Councils covering international
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2. Joint Executive Committee consultations with Congress to assess
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Judicial and Regulatory Decision Making, Congress (Third report
involving Executive-Congressional interaction, S&T Personnel).
The following recommendations may emerge, based on task force
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Government Assistance (report in preparation)

1. Create a national forum on development cooperation chaired by a
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2. Cooperation within government.

3. Legislation regarding foreign assistance.

4. Renewal and restructuring of an agenda for international
development.

Risk in Regulation (in preparation)

1. Establishment of agency risk inventories.

2. Coordination of risk assessment.

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Executive/Congressional Interactions (in preparation)

1. Recommendations concerning Executive/Congressional interaction.

V. Organization of the Executive Office (New material to be
provided by the OGC at its request)

There is a convergence among OGCSTG reports in recommending the
integration of S&T considerations into a number of policy areas
within the province of different White House Councils and offices.
In the Executive Office of the President, for example, responsibilities
of policies to strengthen the contribution of S&T to national
economic performance involve the NSC, DPC, EPC, Competitiveness
Council, Space Council, Environmental Quality Council, Office of
the Special Trade Representative, and the FCCSTG. They also involve

the OSTP, CEA and OMB. The fragmentation of policy responsibilities bearing on economic competitiveness needs to be orchestrated to tap the strengths and make trade-offs of different policy considerations within a coherent policy framework.

The growing importance of S&T considerations in policy development at presidential level parallels a shift toward a broader range of issues that calls for more future-oriented, strategic thinking. The issues are more complex and uncertain, more cross-cutting beyond traditional boundaries, and more international in scope. Thus, the recommendations in this report have potentially large implications, not only for the organization and functioning of the presidential science and technology advisory mechanism, but broadly for the organization of the Executive Office of the President. They raise questions whether the present White House-Executive Office organization, created piecemeal over the past fifty years, is positioned to meet future needs for presidential decision making. Clearly, OSTP will need to have a broader range of skills, perspectives, and outreach. Increasingly, it will be operating in a decision environment where a key challenge is to work with other White House and Executive Office units to mold multiple policy considerations of very different kinds into a unified set of policy options for presidential decision making.

The OSTP can initiate, encourage, and assist in this broader task. However, the need for improved policy analysis and supporting research capabilities more broadly, at presidential level, has come to the fore in CCSTG studies. The methodologies for integrated policy analysis could be applied and further developed for presidential decision making. While the various policy analysis staffs should be close to the particular offices and councils they serve, they could collectively contribute to and draw on a common analytical policy research capability that could deepen understanding of policy issues, provide relevant information, and develop multifaced approaches to policy analysis. Although presidential decision making will inevitably have an intensely political character, it should be based on the best possible analytical foundation and examination of trade-offs and options. The success of the Office of Technology Assessment in serving the Congress strongly suggests both the desirability and feasibility of providing the President with a comparable assessment capability.

Some improvements can be achieved by networking the issues and agendas of the various policy councils so as to bring their different perspectives to bear in a collective way. Joint groups such as the joint S&T group that serves the DPC and EPC can be tasked to study and report on selected cross-cutting issues of presidential concern. For a subject as broad as economic competitiveness, one could even envisage the establishment of a new overarching council parallel to the NSC and chaired by the President. For the longer run, more substantial change and organizational innovation should be explored. Early in the next

the White House, CIA and OMB. The fragmentation of policy responsibilities leading to overlapping needs to be coordinated to tap the strengths and make trade-offs of different considerations within a coherent policy framework.

The growing importance of SET considerations in policy development at presidential level requires a shift toward a broader range of issues that calls for more future-oriented, strategic thinking. The issues are more complex and uncertain, more cross-cutting beyond traditional boundaries, and more international in scope. Thus, the recommendations in this report have potentially far-reaching implications, not only for the organization and functioning of the presidential science and technology advisory mechanism, but broadly for the organization of the Executive Office of the President. They raise questions whether the present White House-Executive Office organization, created piecemeal over the past fifty years, is positioned to meet future needs for presidential decision making. Clearly, OSEP will need to have a broader range of entities, perspectives, and outreach. Increasingly, it will be operating in a decision environment where a key challenge is to work with other White House and Executive Office units to avoid multiple policy considerations of very different kinds into a unified set of policy options for presidential decision making.

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Some improvements can be achieved by networking the issues and agendas of the various policy councils so as to bring their different perspectives to bear in a collective way. Joint groups such as the Joint SET group that serves the EPC and EPC can be tasked to study and report on selected cross-cutting issues of presidential concern. For a subject as broad as economic competitiveness, one could even envisage the establishment of a new overarching council parallel to the NSC and chaired by the President. For the longer run, more substantial change and organizational innovation should be explored. Early in the next

Administration would be a propitious time for a fresh look at the White House-Executive Office structure in support of presidential decision making.

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200392
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: BRASWELL, Arnold: AIR-CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/06/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS TO MEET WITH DR. BROMLEY TO DISCUSS THE
INDUSTRY'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS THEY ARE
TAKING TO MOVE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE OUT OF
CHLORINATED REFRIGERANTS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION: As Necessary

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/24/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/14/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: REASSIGNED TO ENVIRONMENTAL 02/12/92. Nancy met with this group
on 5/14/92 (Vice President, Joseph McGuire, of the
Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, not Braswell) --
Kara

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/10/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:



"Document Control"

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DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/24/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL
ENVIRONMENT

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/10/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:

*Reassign to
Nancy, pls.
cc to DAB*

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DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
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DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL
ENVIRONMENT

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REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/10/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:

February 6, 1992

D. Allan Bromley, Ph.D.
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

To assist in your panel's review of the phase-out plans for CFC and HCFC chemicals, I enclose for your information a copy of the letter which I sent on behalf of the U.S. air conditioning and refrigeration industry to Administrator William Reilly.

The letter to Mr. Reilly provides our industry's recommendations for accelerating the phase-out of CFC and HCFC equipment and chemicals. We have met and discussed our industry's proposals with Eileen Claussen of the EPA staff. In a meeting with us on January 29 representatives of the industries in Europe, Japan and Canada agreed to support these same recommendations. (See enclosed Press Release).

Our members, the manufacturers of commercial refrigeration and central air conditioning equipment, now consider it feasible to accelerate the phase-down of CFC chemical production between now and January 1, 1996 and to terminate the production of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment using CFCs at that time. However, we anticipate a need for a very small amount of CFC chemical production for four years after that date, until January 1, 2000, to insure that essential existing CFC equipment can be serviced.

We know that environmental groups oppose continued production of even small amounts of CFCs to support existing equipment. But there will be some severe economic impacts resulting from the shut-down of equipment essential for refrigerating food and maintaining habitable environments in large buildings if there are no CFC refrigerants available for servicing. It should be understood that providing refrigerants for servicing of essential equipment is not for the benefit of manufacturers, who would actually profit from the increased demand for their products if equipment owners must replace their equipment prematurely. The problem is that industry will not have the capacity to replace or modify existing CFC equipment at a rate sufficient to eliminate a need for servicing until the end of this decade.

Our industry also recommends accelerating the phase-out date for HCFC-22, the most versatile refrigerant in use today and the one which is taking the place of CFCs in much redesigned equipment.

However, it would be a serious mistake to advance the phase-out dates for HCFC-22 equipment and chemicals as radically as advocated by some environmental groups. Most manufacturing companies cannot convert all of their equipment production that early. Radical advancement of HCFC-22 phase-out dates also would force premature choices of refrigerants which might not be the most desirable from the environmental viewpoint. Finally, a very early phase-out of HCFC-22 chemicals would cause many equipment owners, particularly those in developing nations, to delay the replacement of their CFC equipment. In fact, uncertainty about the future of HCFC refrigerants as a result of the NRDC petition to EPA is currently causing some equipment owners to delay plans for converting to non-CFC equipment until the situation is clear. This is environmentally counterproductive.

Our industry has made extremely rapid progress in finding and implementing alternatives for CFC refrigerants in new equipment. In addition, major U.S. manufacturers have now agreed to join a cooperative research and testing program under the management of our institute to expedite the search for environmentally desirable alternatives for HCFC-22. (I am enclosing a press release announcing this unprecedented new program). Although this chemical is much less damaging to stratospheric ozone than the CFC chemicals, we agree that the use of this refrigerant must be ended as soon as it is feasible and practical to do so. But industry leaders here and abroad are united in the view that it will take a number of years to test and identify the optimum refrigerants for the many different applications now being supported by the versatile and efficient HCFC-22 refrigerant. Thereafter, it will take about ten years for all manufacturers to complete the design, testing, development and production build-up of equipment using chlorine-free refrigerants.

Accordingly, we recommend that the date for ending the production of HCFC equipment be advanced no earlier than the year 2010, with some production of the HCFC-22 refrigerants continuing for ten years after that year to permit servicing the vast inventory of refrigeration and cooling equipment essential for supporting the economies in all nations.

Our industry is working very hard to get completely away from chlorinated refrigerants in the future. We understand the need, and if we can make the transitions earlier than the dates recommended above we will certainly do so, as we have already proven in speeding up the transition away from CFC refrigerants. But it is important that economic needs and other environmental concerns not be disregarded in the rush to eliminate the use of ozone-depleting chemicals.

I would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to further explain the basis for our industry's recommendations and describe the actions we are taking to move as rapidly as possible out of

chlorinated refrigerants. I hope you agree that it is important to understand what our industry can and cannot do to accelerate the phase-out of ozone-depleting compounds. I will contact your office to ask if an appointment can be arranged. If you wish to meet with some of the top executives from our equipment manufacturing companies, I will be glad to arrange that also.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arnold Braswell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

AWB:meg

Enclosures

Letter to Administrator Reilly, EPA

ARI Press Release, January 6, 1992

ARI Press Release, February 4, 1992

RECEIVED

February 6, 1992

92 FEB 10 AIO: 32

D. Allan Bromley, Ph.D.
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arnold Braswell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

AWB:meg

Enclosures

Letter to Administrator Reilly, EPA

ARI Press Release, January 6, 1992

ARI Press Release, February 4, 1992

February 5, 1992

The Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
W1200
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly:

We are writing to you in response to a petition filed with EPA by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Friends of the Earth, and Environmental Defense Fund on December 3, 1991 (hereafter referred to as the NRDC petition), under several sections of the Clean Air Act (and other authorities), to accelerate the control dates for CFCs and HCFCs as contained in the U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

The Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI) is a national trade association representing the manufacturers of over 90% of U.S. produced central air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment. ARI is also a standards development organization and has developed two standards regarding recovery, recycling and reclamation of used refrigerants. ARI has been closely involved with EPA in the ozone depletion issue for many years. Our members and staff are also participants in the Montreal Protocol deliberations and technical undertakings as they relate to our products.

We urge EPA to reject certain specific recommendations contained in the above referenced petition, pertaining to the phaseout of CFC and certain HCFC refrigerants. The phaseout schedules proposed by the NRDC petition will not provide significant additional ozone protection over other possible accelerated control schedules, yet may lead to other unintended consequences such as increased global warming and major operating disruptions for equipment users and the public. Most manufacturers could not meet the equipment phaseout dates proposed in the NRDC petition. ARI suggests an alternative accelerated control schedule which will provide almost as much ozone protection as the NRDC petition but will provide additional safeguards against premature alternative refrigerant choices which could result in increased global warming or possible safety risks for consumers.

In the case of HCFCs we recommend a ban on the manufacture of new equipment using HCFC-22, 141b, and 142b, and production of these compounds for such equipment January 1, 2010. Production of HCFC-22, 141b, and 142b would be permitted to service existing equipment until January 1, 2020. With regard to HCFC-123, the current control dates in the Clean Air Act would continue.

For CFCs, we recommend accelerating the phase down in production

Administrator Reilly
February 5, 1992
Page 2

between now and January 1, 1996 according to a schedule included in this letter. As of January 1, 1996, manufacture of new equipment using CFCs and production of CFCs for this equipment would be banned. Production of a limited amount of CFCs, however, should be permitted between January 1, 1996 and January 1, 2000 to service the stock of existing essential air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

Let me first describe our recommendation concerning HCFCs. The scientific report on ozone depletion released by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Association in October 1991 and the findings recently released by NASA contain further conclusions of ozone depletion and underscore our incomplete understanding of the atmospheric chemistry that contributes to it. Based on this, it is prudent to support all feasible policy options to increase the ozone protection afforded by the control schedule in the Clean Air Act.

The NRDC petition proposes a ban on production of HCFC-22 for use in new equipment in the year 2000 and a ban on its production for use in existing equipment in the year 2005. The incremental ozone protection that might be gained from this proposal, compared to a more realistic option for accelerated controls is very minor and could be outweighed by other possible environmental and safety disadvantages. In addition, the potential ozone protection benefits themselves might never be realized if the proposal discourages developing nations from rapidly switching to HCFCs from CFCs.

Allowing industry adequate time, until 2010, to eliminate HCFC-22 from new equipment, and banning its use in existing equipment in 2020 will have similar ozone protection benefits as called for by the NRDC petition but will avoid the risks of other environmental and safety problems associated with premature choices.

Policies which prematurely force choices of alternative refrigerants could prevent implementation of the optimum choice from a total environmental and safety viewpoint. The systems relying on these refrigerants service essential needs for the economy and the entire population, and they represent a sizable portion of residential and commercial electricity consumption. Decreasing the efficiencies of these systems could increase energy consumption and contribute to global warming. According to the SYNTHESIS of the reports of the Ozone Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, dated November, 1991:

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The selection of technologies to replace the use of controlled substances should be made to minimize energy consumption as well as ozone depletion. The energy efficiency of foams and refrigeration equipment has a greater influence on climate change than the emission of particular substances used in those applications, especially in view of current uncertainty over the total global warming impacts of CFC and HCFC emissions.

Also, the safety of workers and consumers needs to be fully addressed before flammable or toxic refrigerants could ever be widely used.

Furthermore, the potential gains in ozone protection attributable to the NRDC petition must be weighed against the deterrent effect of such an imminent HCFC phaseout on those CFC users, particularly in developing countries, that are considering a switch to HCFCs as a bridge. Developing nations are allowed to use CFCs until 2010. Eliminating HCFCs as an option for them 10 years prior to this deadline will discourage shifts and result in higher levels of CFC usage for many years. That would be counter-productive.

The recent CFC alternatives conference in Baltimore revealed much progress made by industry in the last year in the transition away from CFCs and to some extent away from HCFCs. In the case of HCFC-22, this refrigerant has been the primary choice for most air conditioning and refrigeration applications for many years and has been put to even greater use in the transition from CFCs.

It is clear now that the industry's attention is focused on finding and proving acceptable alternatives to HCFC-22 and other HCFCs as soon as possible. HCFC-22 is a crucially important refrigerant. It is used in over 80% of our industry's products. Some optimistic things were said in Baltimore about preliminary work on alternatives to HCFC-22. In spite of the optimism expressed however, two things are clear. First, there are yet no proven acceptable alternatives to HCFC-22. Second, the United States relies on HCFC-22 for essential needs much more than any other nation.

Industry is at work in an unprecedented fashion to find alternatives. But the testing and development work can only be accelerated so much. It is hoped that an efficient and environmentally-acceptable alternative for HCFC-22 is among the several compounds and mixtures receiving attention today. However, many of these potential alternatives are not currently

Administrator Reilly
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available in sufficient quantities for testing in compressors and systems, let alone laboratory experiments or toxicity testing.

Because of this and the increased evidence of ozone depletion, our industry has recently undertaken a cooperative testing and evaluation program to examine potential HCFC-22 alternatives in an expedited manner (See enclosed news release). Through a cooperative process with manufacturers conducting assigned testing tasks and sharing heretofore proprietary information, a grid of the characteristics of these potential alternatives can hopefully be available in 1995. This will then allow manufacturers of compressors and systems to follow on with their own evaluation and design work, each manufacturing company choosing those refrigerants it considers suitable for that company's products.

Assuming that promising refrigerants are categorized in this initial evaluation period conducted through ARI, full toxicity testing as well as further design and evaluation work should be completed by 2000. After that, full field testing, production tooling and production ramp-up for complete lines of equipment will occur between 2000-2010. 2010 would then be a responsible date to eliminate production of new equipment using HCFC-22 and the production of HCFC-22 for such equipment. This is the industry recommendation.

While some companies may be able to improve on this time schedule, it would not be prudent to accelerate the HCFC-22 control schedule so radically at this point that it leaves no room for errors or setbacks, particularly in light of its key role as a bridging compound from CFCs. If we learn in the mid or late 90s that further acceleration is possible, it can be accomplished at that time under Section 606(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act or through further revisions to the Protocol.

With regard to the date for stopping all production of HCFC-22, allowing only five years after the new equipment ban for servicing existing equipment (as suggested by the NRDC petition) is unrealistic based on current understanding of the expected need. Neither EPA nor UNEP has been able to quantify the amount that recovery and recycling will offset demand for new refrigerant in existing equipment. We therefore strongly recommend that a minimum period of 10 years after the new equipment ban be allowed to service existing HCFC-22 equipment with new refrigerant. Our own analysis indicates that even with high refrigerant recovery rates there will be inadequate supplies of recovered refrigerant available to service the declining, albeit significant number of existing units in the field for at

least nine years. This assumes an aggressive recovery, recycling, and reclamation effort in the U.S. with adequate technology and infrastructure to support it. This 10-year period is significantly shorter than the expected useful lives of most equipment, but should permit adequate time to replace or retrofit the field inventory, which is currently valued at more than \$150 billion.

Let me now turn to CFCs. The accelerated phase-out of CFCs called for by the NRDC petition is part an overall effort to reduce as much as possible peak chlorine loading in the atmosphere, and to hasten the return to pre-Antarctic-hole chlorine levels. Our industry is fully supportive of this goal, but the schedule proposed in the petition is neither realistic nor significantly environmentally superior to another option which balances aggressive ozone protection policies with development of safe, proven alternatives and public needs. ARI recommends that production of CFCs for new equipment be banned January 1, 1996 and that a small percentage of the 1986 baseline production level be maintained through 1999 to service the vast stock of essential existing air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. This provision for servicing is important if the public's needs for essential refrigeration and cooling are to be met.

In addition we suggest that the CFC production phase down schedules in the Clean Air Act and Montreal Protocol be accelerated as follows to further protect the ozone:

(% of 1986 baseline CFC production)

January 1, 1992	60%
January 1, 1993	50%
January 1, 1994	40%
January 1, 1995	25%

It is true that many applications in the air conditioning and refrigeration sector have already converted or are in the process of converting away from CFCs. This process will continue, but there remain many companies and many products, particularly those using small compressors, that will clearly need at least the next four years to make the complete transition. Some companies will be hard pressed to accomplish this in four years. The risks of cutting short this transition are the non-availability of necessary and reliable products, and possible bankruptcy for some companies.

Global CFC consumption has decreased faster than the protocol

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schedule primarily in those applications which had more readily available alternative options. Refrigeration will be the last sector to make the complete transition because of the complexities involved in developing new products with compatible materials and lubricants for all lines of equipment.

It is also prudent to allow some production of CFCs to remain to for servicing the inventory of over \$135 billion in existing equipment. The recent UNEP technical options report on refrigeration and air conditioning estimates that accelerating the CFC phaseout from 2000 to 1997 will result in \$6.2 billion in higher costs. While recovery and recycling of used refrigerants from phased-out equipment will certainly meet some of the demand for new CFC refrigerants, no reliable estimate can be made of the extent to which it can meet the full need for servicing the inventory. Therefore, some production of CFC refrigerants should be permitted until January 1, 2000, to service essential equipment.

We strongly urge EPA to fully consider the benefits and risks associated with the control schedules for CFCs and the HCFCs, particularly HCFC-22 as contained in the NRDC petition. The proposed accelerated controls suggested by our industry provide significant additional ozone protection compared to the current control schedules in the U.S. Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol, and they represent the most aggressive steps technologically feasible. We encourage EPA to adopt these measures and to support global adoption of them through the Montreal Protocol.

We would be happy to discuss our views further with you or your staff.

Sincerely,



Arnold Braswell
President

Enclosure

cc: William G. Rosenberg
Assistant Administrator for Air
and Radiation

Eileen Claussen
Director, Office of Atmospheric and
and Indoor Air Programs

ARI News Release



from the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute

1501 Wilson Blvd., 6th Floor, Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 524-8800, Telex 89-2351, Telecopier (703) 528-3816

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 4, 1992

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Joseph M. McGuire
Senior Vice President

International HVACR Manufacturer Group Proposes
Accelerated CFC and HCFC Controls

ARLINGTON, Va. — Representatives of the heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) manufacturers' associations from Japan, Europe, Canada, and the United States agreed January 29 to recommend accelerated controls for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) to their respective national authorities under the Montreal Protocol for Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

The Montreal Protocol is the international agreement to limit worldwide emissions of ozone depleting chemicals.

The group, the International Council of Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Manufacturers' Associations (ICARMA) agreed at a meeting in Anaheim, California, to recommend the following control dates.

MORE

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January 1, 1992	100	60
January 1, 1993	100	50
January 1, 1994	100	40
January 1, 1995	50	25
January 1, 1996	50	0 for new equipment
January 1, 1997	15	0 for new equipment
January 1, 1998	15	0 for new equipment
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The elimination of CFC production in 1996 would apply to its use in new equipment manufactured after January 1, 1996. Production of new equipment using CFCs would also be banned after January 1, 1996. Production of a limited amount of CFCs to service essential existing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment would be permitted.

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The representatives agreed that phase out dates for HCFC-22, the primary refrigerant used in air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment, should be reassessed in future reviews of the Montreal Protocol because satisfactory alternatives for most HCFC-22 applications are not identified and proven.

The representatives agreed that the proposed dates are necessary to permit full evaluation and testing of alternatives for toxicity, chemical compatibility, performance, global warming potential, and other factors. Such testing should permit industry to identify satisfactory, environmentally desirable refrigerant alternatives by the year 2000. It will then require a period of ten years for manufacturers to complete the necessary redesign, testing, retooling, and production build-up for all products.

The representatives endorsed the position that adequate supplies of CFCs and HCFCs will be required for servicing the existing inventory of essential equipment for a period of time after production of new equipment using these refrigerants is ended.

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The proposed international controls represent a significant acceleration of the current schedules provided in the Montreal Protocol. The representatives agreed that the need for reducing ozone depletion justifies accelerating the schedules to the extent that industry can support, with due regard for the economic impacts upon equipment users and the public. The proposed schedules represent an international industry recommendation to nations participating in the ongoing review of the Montreal Protocol.

ICARMA members had previously agreed on the guiding principles for policies pertaining to international controls on CFC and HCFC chemicals. These principles formed the basis for the dates and specific control provisions agreed to at this meeting. (See ARI press release dated November 18, 1991.)

ICARMA comprises representatives from the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), the Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada (HRAI), the European Committee of Air Handling and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers (EUROVENT), the European Committee of Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers (CECOMAF), and the Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA). The council is administratively supported by ARI.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 6, 1992

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Maura Shannon,
Manager of Communications

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ARI Chairman David Goldberg, who led the effort to obtain agreement on the new program, said, "This effort will evaluate potential substitute refrigerants for HCFC-22 and make available performance data and other test data, thus facilitating the eventual introduction of suitable alternatives. It may also provide a basis for ARI to make recommendations to EPA on acceptable refrigerants to replace HCFC-22 in the future."

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ARI REFRIGERANT STUDY.....PAGE 2

HCFC-22 has some ozone depletion potential (one-twentieth that of CFC-11) and is scheduled to be phased out of production in the United States by 2030. In light of new atmospheric data showing faster deterioration of the Earth's ozone layer, some parties are advocating an earlier phaseout of the longer-lived HCFCs, including HCFC-22. Signatories to the Montreal Protocol are currently evaluating possible phaseout dates, and a decision is expected late this year. There are no proven satisfactory replacements for HCFC-22.

ARI invites the HVACR industry or other interested persons to nominate candidate refrigerants for testing by January 31. Nominations, including any relevant data on the refrigerants should be sent to Mark Menzer, ARI, 1501 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209. Candidates can be either pure refrigerants or blends. In early February an ARI committee will consider all nominations and make the final selection of refrigerants to be tested. Tests required to permit evaluations of refrigerants will be conducted by ARI member companies participating in the task force.

Results will be available to the public through the Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI) Refrigerant Database. Results will be announced as tests are completed, and it is expected that all testing will be completed by February 1994. Results may also be reported at industry conferences, symposia, and in the technical literature. A final report

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The program will not attempt to secure manufacturers' agreement to standardize on a single alternative or group of alternatives to HCFC-22, but rather will publish an objective evaluation of each refrigerant tested. The program report will not rank refrigerants. Each company will individually choose the refrigerants it considers most suitable for its needs. ARI may in the future elect to recommend to EPA those refrigerants which the Institute believes should be identified by EPA as acceptable HCFC-22 substitutes in accordance with authority granted to EPA by the U.S. Clean Air Act.

Certain ARI members that manufacture HCFC-22 compressors or that are large users of those compressors will have representatives on the task force and have committed themselves to participate in the program. They are: Inter-City Products Corporation, Tecumseh Products Company, Carrier Corporation, Lennox International, Copeland Corporation, York International, SnyderGeneral Corporation, Rheem Manufacturing Company, The Trane Company, and Dunham-Bush, Inc.

The program will be administered by ARI's Research and Technology Department.

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The testing program will be coordinated appropriately with the research programs being conducted under a DOE grant by the Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI) to examine compatibility of alternative refrigerants with materials and lubricants to be used in ARI products. In addition, ARI will seek to coordinate with those groups conducting toxicity and flammability research on potential refrigerants.

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February 5, 1992

The Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
W1200
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly:

We are writing to you in response to a petition filed with EPA by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Friends of the Earth, and Environmental Defense Fund on December 3, 1991 (hereafter referred to as the NRDC petition), under several sections of the Clean Air Act (and other authorities), to accelerate the control dates for CFCs and HCFCs as contained in the U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

The Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI) is a national trade association representing the manufacturers of over 90% of U.S. produced central air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment. ARI is also a standards development organization and has developed two standards regarding recovery, recycling and reclamation of used refrigerants. ARI has been closely involved with EPA in the ozone depletion issue for many years. Our members and staff are also participants in the Montreal Protocol deliberations and technical undertakings as they relate to our products.

We urge EPA to reject certain specific recommendations contained in the above referenced petition, pertaining to the phaseout of CFC and certain HCFC refrigerants. The phaseout schedules proposed by the NRDC petition will not provide significant additional ozone protection over other possible accelerated control schedules, yet may lead to other unintended consequences such as increased global warming and major operating disruptions for equipment users and the public. Most manufacturers could not meet the equipment phaseout dates proposed in the NRDC petition. ARI suggests an alternative accelerated control schedule which will provide almost as much ozone protection as the NRDC petition but will provide additional safeguards against premature alternative refrigerant choices which could result in increased global warming or possible safety risks for consumers.

In the case of HCFCs we recommend a ban on the manufacture of new equipment using HCFC-22, 141b, and 142b, and production of these compounds for such equipment January 1, 2010. Production of HCFC-22, 141b, and 142b would be permitted to service existing equipment until January 1, 2020. With regard to HCFC-123, the current control dates in the Clean Air Act would continue.

For CFCs, we recommend accelerating the phase down in production

Administrator Reilly
February 5, 1992
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available in sufficient quantities for testing in compressors and systems, let alone laboratory experiments or toxicity testing.

Because of this and the increased evidence of ozone depletion, our industry has recently undertaken a cooperative testing and evaluation program to examine potential HCFC-22 alternatives in an expedited manner (See enclosed news release). Through a cooperative process with manufacturers conducting assigned testing tasks and sharing heretofore proprietary information, a grid of the characteristics of these potential alternatives can hopefully be available in 1995. This will then allow manufacturers of compressors and systems to follow on with their own evaluation and design work, each manufacturing company choosing those refrigerants it considers suitable for that company's products.

Assuming that promising refrigerants are categorized in this initial evaluation period conducted through ARI, full toxicity testing as well as further design and evaluation work should be completed by 2000. After that, full field testing, production tooling and production ramp-up for complete lines of equipment will occur between 2000-2010. 2010 would then be a responsible date to eliminate production of new equipment using HCFC-22 and the production of HCFC-22 for such equipment. This is the industry recommendation.

While some companies may be able to improve on this time schedule, it would not be prudent to accelerate the HCFC-22 control schedule so radically at this point that it leaves no room for errors or setbacks, particularly in light of its key role as a bridging compound from CFCs. If we learn in the mid or late 90s that further acceleration is possible, it can be accomplished at that time under Section 606(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act or through further revisions to the Protocol.

With regard to the date for stopping all production of HCFC-22, allowing only five years after the new equipment ban for servicing existing equipment (as suggested by the NRDC petition) is unrealistic based on current understanding of the expected need. Neither EPA nor UNEP has been able to quantify the amount that recovery and recycling will offset demand for new refrigerant in existing equipment. We therefore strongly recommend that a minimum period of 10 years after the new equipment ban be allowed to service existing HCFC-22 equipment with new refrigerant. Our own analysis indicates that even with high refrigerant recovery rates there will be inadequate supplies of recovered refrigerant available to service the declining, albeit significant number of existing units in the field for at

Administrator Reilly
February 5, 1992
Page 5

least nine years. This assumes an aggressive recovery, recycling, and reclamation effort in the U.S. with adequate technology and infrastructure to support it. This 10-year period is significantly shorter than the expected useful lives of most equipment, but should permit adequate time to replace or retrofit the field inventory, which is currently valued at more than \$150 billion.

Let me now turn to CFCs. The accelerated phase-out of CFCs called for by the NRDC petition is part an overall effort to reduce as much as possible peak chlorine loading in the atmosphere, and to hasten the return to pre-Antarctic-hole chlorine levels. Our industry is fully supportive of this goal, but the schedule proposed in the petition is neither realistic nor significantly environmentally superior to another option which balances aggressive ozone protection policies with development of safe, proven alternatives and public needs. ARI recommends that production of CFCs for new equipment be banned January 1, 1996 and that a small percentage of the 1986 baseline production level be maintained through 1999 to service the vast stock of essential existing air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. This provision for servicing is important if the public's needs for essential refrigeration and cooling are to be met.

In addition we suggest that the CFC production phase down schedules in the Clean Air Act and Montreal Protocol be accelerated as follows to further protect the ozone:

(% of 1986 baseline CFC production)

January 1, 1992	60%
January 1, 1993	50%
January 1, 1994	40%
January 1, 1995	25%

It is true that many applications in the air conditioning and refrigeration sector have already converted or are in the process of converting away from CFCs. This process will continue, but there remain many companies and many products, particularly those using small compressors, that will clearly need at least the next four years to make the complete transition. Some companies will be hard pressed to accomplish this in four years. The risks of cutting short this transition are the non-availability of necessary and reliable products, and possible bankruptcy for some companies.

Global CFC consumption has decreased faster than the protocol

Administrator Reilly
February 5, 1992
Page 6

schedule primarily in those applications which had more readily available alternative options. Refrigeration will be the last sector to make the complete transition because of the complexities involved in developing new products with compatible materials and lubricants for all lines of equipment.

It is also prudent to allow some production of CFCs to remain to for servicing the inventory of over \$135 billion in existing equipment. The recent UNEP technical options report on refrigeration and air conditioning estimates that accelerating the CFC phaseout from 2000 to 1997 will result in \$6.2 billion in higher costs. While recovery and recycling of used refrigerants from phased-out equipment will certainly meet some of the demand for new CFC refrigerants, no reliable estimate can be made of the extent to which it can meet the full need for servicing the inventory. Therefore, some production of CFC refrigerants should be permitted until January 1, 2000, to service essential equipment.

We strongly urge EPA to fully consider the benefits and risks associated with the control schedules for CFCs and the HCFCs, particularly HCFC-22 as contained in the NRDC petition. The proposed accelerated controls suggested by our industry provide significant additional ozone protection compared to the current control schedules in the U.S. Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol, and they represent the most aggressive steps technologically feasible. We encourage EPA to adopt these measures and to support global adoption of them through the Montreal Protocol.

We would be happy to discuss our views further with you or your staff.

Sincerely,



Arnold Braswell
President

Enclosure

cc: William G. Rosenberg
Assistant Administrator for Air
and Radiation

Eileen Claussen
Director, Office of Atmospheric and
and Indoor Air Programs

Logged

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200506
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BRADEMAS, John: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY



DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/04/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS TO MEET WITH APPROPRIATE OSTP STAFF TO
DISCUSS FUNDING FOR AN EDUCATION PROGRAM.

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY STAFF ASSIGNED: ~~G. N. H. I.~~ McCammon

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY STAFF ACTION: *as necessary*

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 03/03/92 STAFF DUE DATE: 3/3/92
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
FCCSET

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON: EXT:
PHONE:
REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVIATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
A private university in the public service

SUITE 400
11 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

(212) 790-1350
(212) 790-1357 FAX

RECEIVED

92 FEB 19 P 5: 25

February 4, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

I am writing to you concerning a science education project.

The management of Scholastic, Inc., on whose board I sit, has asked me to tell you about "The Magic School Bus," a project to use television, video, interactive technology and print to introduce children to science at an early age.

The core of the project is an animated television series produced for PBS and targeted specifically at children aged five through ten with special focus on reaching girls and minority children.

The National Science Foundation has granted \$4.3 million to the project for the past two years, and I understand has reserved another \$1.7 million for a third year. I am advised that the Department of Energy is also reviewing the project.

The developer of "The Magic School Bus" would like to meet with appropriate members of your staff to discuss approaches to other Federal departments and agencies that might provide financial support.

I am told that the FCCSET Committee on Education and Human Resources has not published guidelines for funding science education programs through television. I am also advised that the relevant departments and agencies are at various stages of developing their own programs for support of science education. So it is not clear just where the Federal science education infrastructure stands on such innovations as "The Magic School Bus."

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
February 4, 1992
page 2

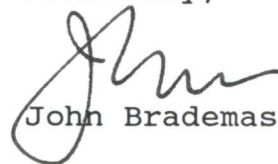
Would it be appropriate for Ms. Marcie Setlow, who is in charge of the marketing effort for the project, to get in touch with your office to seek further information?

To give you an idea of "The Magic School Bus," I enclose a brochure about it as well as one of the books that inspired it.

I take it that you've already seen the report on K-12 Science and Math Education produced by Lew Branscomb's committee on our Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government. I've also sent Lew material about this Scholastic project.

With best personal regards.

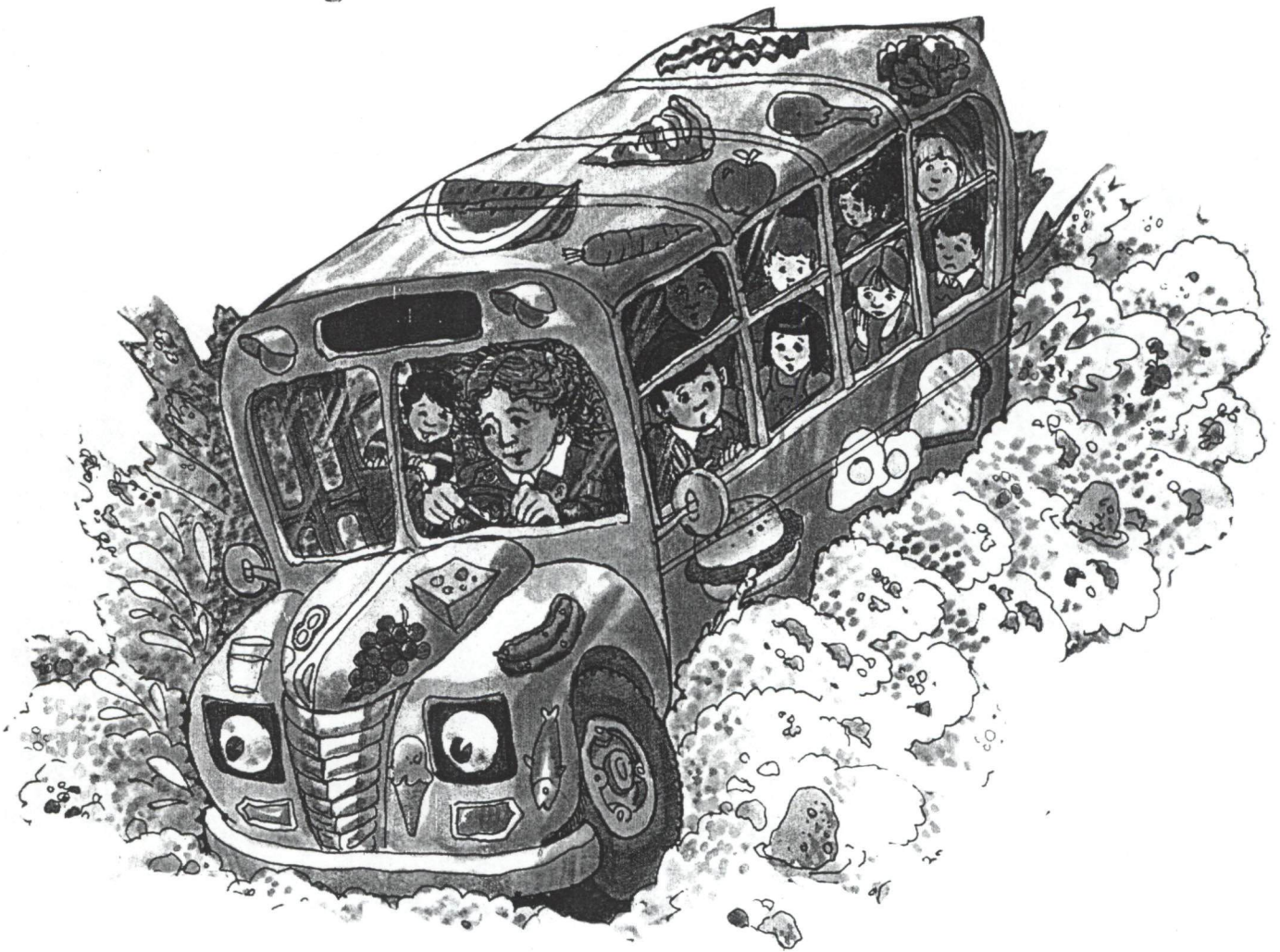
Sincerely,



John Brademas

JB:mso
Enclosures

THE MAGIC SCHOOL BUS



A National Science Education Project
from
Scholastic Inc.
and
Scholastic Productions Inc.

Scholastic 0-590-41427-5 / \$3.95 US / \$4.95 CAN

The Magic School Buses

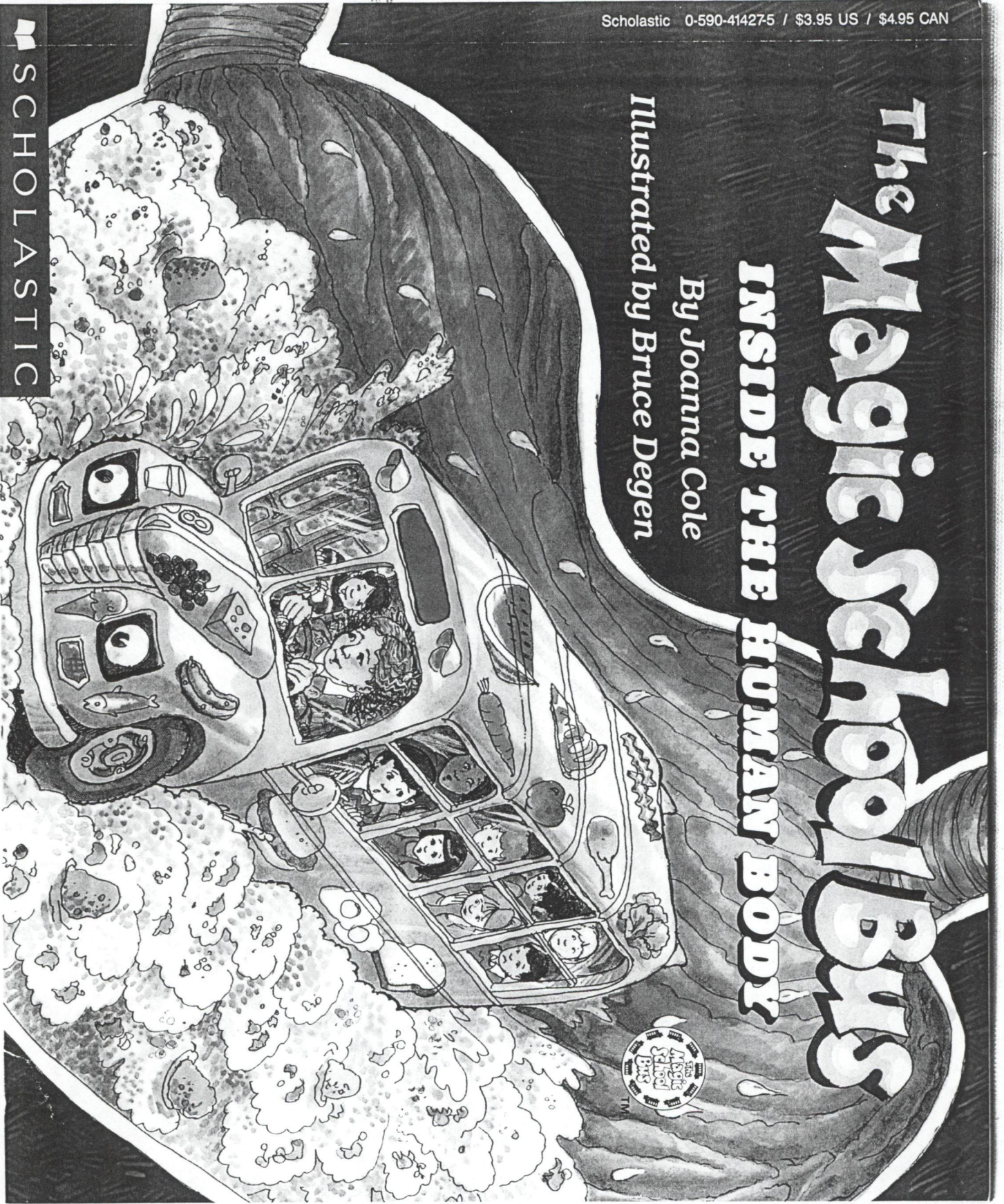
INSIDE THE HUMAN BODY

By Joanna Cole

Illustrated by Bruce Degen



SCHOLASTIC



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1992


Dear Dr. Brademas:

Thank you for your letter of February 4 concerning "The Magic School Bus" program. The booklet you enclosed on "The Magic School Bus: Inside the Human Body" is entertaining and informative. I can see why the National Science Foundation has supported this study so strongly over the last two years.

You asked where the FCCSET Committee on Education and Human Resources (CEHR) stands on funding science education programs through television. CEHR does not fund any programs, and thus will not publish guidelines on educational science television. Programs are funded on a competitive basis by Federal agencies that are members of CEHR. Funding in this area is primarily by the National Science Foundation, but other agencies may support projects also if they fit within the mission of the agency.

Should Ms. Marcie Setlow and others associated with "The Magic School Bus" like to meet with members of my staff to discuss this program, I would suggest calling my Associate Director responsible for Mathematics and Science Education, Dr. Thomas Ratchford. He can be reached at (202) 456-2894 and will be happy to put them in touch with the appropriate individuals on his staff.

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. John Brademas
New York University
11 West 42nd Street, Suite 400
New York, New York 10036

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200350

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HAUSER, Avi I.: AT&T

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/23/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS A MEETING WITH DR. BROMLEY AND MEMBERS
OF THE PHYSICS OLYMPIAD TEAM ON 5/29/92. HE ALSO
REQUESTS ASSISTANCE WITH THE PROCESSING OF HIS
APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/19/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	To: Avi Hauser From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 1/23/92 letter [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	2/21/92	(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Avi Hauser Re: Request for meeting [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	1/23/92	(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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

**Environmental Defense Fund • Friends of the Earth • National Audubon Society
National Parks and Conservation Association • National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council • Union of Concerned Scientists
Wilderness Society • World Wildlife Fund**

January 16, 1992

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

As leaders of major national environmental organizations representing more than 8 million members, we urge you to undertake an immediate reassessment of the Administration's position in the climate change treaty negotiations. We request the opportunity to meet with you to discuss these issues.

We believe that whether the United States will commit to carbon dioxide reductions as part of an effective climate treaty at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in June 1992, is among most important decisions the President will face this year. We urge you to undertake a reconsideration of the Administration's current policy in these negotiations, and to support announcement of a change in policy before the climate treaty talks reconvene in New York on February 17 for what will be their most important and high-profile session to date.

The climate protection negotiations are stalled primarily because the United States has thus far refused to endorse any emission limits for carbon dioxide, the most important global warming gas. Nearly all other western industrialized nations have made commitments to stabilize or reduce carbon dioxide emissions. On December 3, 1991, the OECD Ministers responsible for Environment and Development Cooperation issued a statement taking note that

"most OECD countries have committed themselves to stabilize CO₂ emissions, individually or collectively, in general by the year 2000 at 1990 levels, taking into account the differences in their starting points and approaches, and that those countries make a strong appeal to other OECD countries to do the same."

This is an area in which environmental and economic interests coincide. Research conducted by some of our organizations has found that the U.S. could cut carbon dioxide emissions 25% by 2005 and 70% by 2030, while reaping a net savings of \$2.3 trillion in energy costs over this period (a summary of this report is enclosed). Failure to make the investments



Subject P-Inv-meeting Request 1/3/92
Date Sent to file _____

Post-it file request pad 7667

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
January 16, 1992

Page 2

needed to achieve these results will hurt the competitive position of American industry. Our major trading partners, including Germany and Japan, are committed to aggressive cost-saving energy efficiency programs and to R&D on renewable energy technologies that will make their factories more productive and their goods more attractive on world markets.

Reassessing our country's position in the climate talks offers the Administration the opportunity to regain a leadership position on an issue that is critical for both our domestic economy and the global environment. Public opinion research shows consistent public support for U.S. leadership on this issue.

We hope to have the opportunity to discuss these matters with you before the next climate treaty negotiating session in February. We will contact your staff about the possibility of scheduling a meeting this month or in early February.



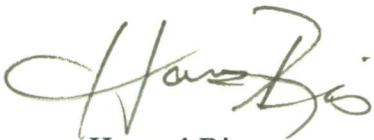
Fred Krupp
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund



Peter Berle
President
National Audubon Society



Jay Hair
President
National Wildlife Federation



Howard Ris
Executive Director
Union of Concerned Scientists



Kathryn S. Fuller
President
World Wildlife Fund



Brent Blackwelder
Acting President
Friends of the Earth



Paul Pritchard
President
National Parks and
Conservation Association



John Adams
Executive Director
Natural Resources Defense
Council



George Frampton
President
Wilderness Society

**Environmental Defense Fund • Friends of the Earth • National Audubon Society
National Parks and Conservation Association • National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council • Union of Concerned Scientists
Wilderness Society • World Wildlife Fund**

January 16, 1992

There was a clerical error in the letter sent by our organizations several days ago. Please substitute the attached corrected letter for the one originally received. We apologize for the inconvenience.

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200144
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WHITE, Robert M.: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/13/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A LIST OF POSSIBLE PARTICIPANTS FOR
A MEETING ON CROSS-CUT IN MANUFACTURING AS SUGGESTED
BY DR. WONG. HE REQUESTS DATES SO HE CAN SET IT UP.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/30/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

Note.

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/14/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:





0144 A
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Under Secretary for Technology
Washington, D.C. 20230

RECEIVED

92 JAN 14 P 3: 31

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

January 13, 1992

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Office of Science & Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Allan,

In preparation of a possible cross-cut in manufacturing, Gene said you would like to meet with some manufacturing "gurus."

Assuming we are looking for individuals who are intimately involved with what manufacturing is, and what it's likely to be in the future, I suggest the following:

Dale Compton, Purdue
Tom Murrin, Duquesne
Kent Bowen, MIT
Roger Nagel, Lehigh
Bill Schowalter, IL

Ed Miller, NCMS
George Kuper, ITI
Bill Howard
Bert Welliver,
Boeing
Dick Bohlen,
Rockwell
Jack Ferrell, TRW

John Simpson, NIST
Chuck Kimzey,
Mantech
Gary Denman, DARPA
Joe Bordonio, NSF

If you can give me some dates I will set it up.

Sincerely,

Robert M. White, Ph.D.

Logged



"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200099
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GRANELLI, Gina: DELPHI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/10/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER REQUESTING DR. BROMLEY TO MEET WITH A GROUP
OF VISITING EGYPTIAN SCIENTISTS, INCLUDING THE
MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
TECHNOLOGY, DR. ADEL ABDEL HAMID EZZ.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED: SB

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/20/92 STAFF DUE DATE 1/20/92
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE:
EXT:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST
CENTRAL FILES:

It's worth
a short
country call
if DAB is not
available at
a convenient
time, I'll be
happy to meet
Ezz. JSC
1/15/92

MARIAN - FYI

Logged 1/27

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200099

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GRANELLI, Gina: DELPHI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/10/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER REQUESTING DR. BROMLEY TO MEET WITH A GROUP
OF VISITING EGYPTIAN SCIENTISTS, INCLUDING THE
MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
TECHNOLOGY, DR. ADEL ABDEL HAMID EZZ.

DIRECTORATE

ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF

ASSIGNED: SB

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION: →

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 01/20/92

STAFF DUE DATE 1/20/92

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

REMARKS:

1/27/92 - DAB & Tom Patchford
+ Sara Bowden met
with the group!
in n

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/13/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:

It's worth
a country call
if DAB is not
available at
a convenient
time. I'll be
happy to see
Ezz. JSC
1/13



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: MICHELE HUGUELET 

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH DR. ADEL ABDEL HAMID EZZ,
EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

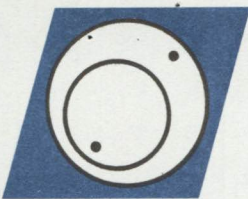
You have agreed to meet with Dr. Adel Abdel Hamid Ezz, Egyptian Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology, at 11:00am on January 27, 1992. This visit is strictly a courtesy call.

BACKGROUND: Minister Ezz and three members of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology will be visiting the United States during the week of January 27. The purpose of their trip is to visit scientific research centers in the U.S. to see how they are organized and operated. They are also interested in the potential for future cooperation between Egyptian and US scientists.

The U.S. Information Agency is sponsoring the trip, and the Delphi International Education and Training is coordinating the arrangements.

Participants:

Dr. Adel Abdel Hamid Ezz
Dr. Ahmed Sameh El-Nockrashy
Dr. Abdel Hamid Mohamed Abdel Hamid
Dr. Samir Mohamed Abdel Aziz
Dr. Tom Ratchford
Sara Bowden



DELPHI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

RECEIVED
A DIVISION OF THE DELPHI INTERNATIONAL GROUP
Main Office • 1019 Nineteenth Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 466-7951 Fax No. (202) 466-4113 Telex: 989989
West Coast Office • 425 Bush Street, Suite 404, San Francisco, CA 94108 Tel: (415) 392-8550 Fax: (415) 392-2405

92 JAN 13 P 1:00

OSTP
MAIL ROOM
10 January 1992

Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Delphi, a non-profit educational programming agency, has been selected to administer a U.S. Information Agency-sponsored project for the Egyptian Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology, Dr. Adel Abdel Hamid Ezz, and a delegation of three members of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology. Enclosed you will find a short summary of the project and biographical sketches of the participants.

The purpose of this project is to enhance the participants' understanding of how scientific research centers are organized and operated in the United States. The group will visit Washington, D.C.; Beltsville, Maryland; Tucson, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California to meet with their American counterparts in scientific research and to explore opportunities for future U.S./Egyptian collaboration.

Minister Ezz and the delegation will arrive in Washington on Saturday, 25 January and depart the evening of Thursday, 30 January. We would be very pleased if you could receive them for a brief courtesy call while they are in town.

I will call your office next week to confirm your participation. If you would like further information, please feel free to call me at Delphi at 202/466-7951. I thank you in advance for your support of this important international project.

Sincerely,

Gina Granelli
Gina Granelli
Associate

Enclosures

0099A



DELPHI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

RECEIVED

A DIVISION OF THE DELPHI INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Main Office • 1019 Nineteenth Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 466-7951 Fax No. (202) 466-4113 Telex: 989989
West Coast Office • 425 Bush Street, Suite 404, San Francisco, CA 94108 Tel: (415) 392-8550 Fax: (415) 392-2405

92 JAN 13 P 1: 00

OSTP
MAIL ROOM
10 January 1992

Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Delphi, a non-profit educational programming agency, has been selected to administer a U.S. Information Agency-sponsored project for the Egyptian Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology, Dr. Adel Abdel Hamid Ezz, and a delegation of three members of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology. Enclosed you will find a short summary of the project and biographical sketches of the participants.

The purpose of this project is to enhance the participants' understanding of how scientific research centers are organized and operated in the United States. The group will visit Washington, D.C.; Beltsville, Maryland; Tucson, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California to meet with their American counterparts in scientific research and to explore opportunities for future U.S./Egyptian collaboration.

Minister Ezz and the delegation will arrive in Washington on Saturday, 25 January and depart the evening of Thursday, 30 January. We would be very pleased if you could receive them for a brief courtesy call while they are in town.

I will call your office next week to confirm your participation. If you would like further information, please feel free to call me at Delphi at 202/466-7951. I thank you in advance for your support of this important international project.

Sincerely,

Gina Granelli
Associate

Enclosures

**UNITED STATES ITINERARY FOR
THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE
FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
AND DELEGATION**

January 25 - February 4, 1992

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The Egyptian Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology, Dr. Adel Abdel Hamid Ezz, and a delegation of three members of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology are visiting the United States under the auspices of the Voluntary Visitor Program of the U.S. Information Agency. Their program is being arranged by Gina Granelli and Robert Means of Delphi International Education and Training in cooperation with Ella Butler of USIA.

PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVES: The Egyptian delegation is interested in visiting scientific research centers in the United States to see how they are organized and operated and to explore the potential for future collaboration between Egyptian and U.S. scientists. The group's ten-day program will take them to Washington, D.C.; Tucson, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California. In the Washington, D.C., area the group would like to have meetings at the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council, the Office of Technology Assessment, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Institutes of Health, and the USDA experimental station in Beltsville, Maryland. In Tucson they would like to visit the Arid Land Center of the University of Arizona, as well as the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the University. In Los Angeles the delegation would like to visit the Computer Sciences Center of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

**UNITED STATES ITINERARY FOR
THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE
FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
AND DELEGATION**

January 25-February 4, 1992

PARTICIPANT LIST

Dr. Adel Abdel Hamid EZZ

Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology

Dr. Ahmed Sameh EL-NOCKRASHY

Executive Director

Science and Technology Cooperation Project

Dr. Abdel Hamid Mohamed ABDEL HAMID

First Undersecretary of State for Scientific Research

Dr. Samir Mohamed ABDEL AZIZ

Training and Staff Development Manager

Science and Technology Cooperation Project with USAID/Egypt

To be announced

Escort/Interpreter

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Biography	Biography of Adel Abdel Hamid Ezz [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Biography	Biography of Ahmed Sameh El-Nockrashy [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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(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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03c. Biography	Biography of Abdel Hamid Mohamed Abdel Hamid [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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)]

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03d. Biography	Biography of Samir Mohamed Abdel Aziz [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
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)]

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

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(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

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200103
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ORR, Franklin M.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/08/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS TO MEET WITH DR. BROMLEY REGARDING THE
PUBLICIZING OF THE PROGRAM HE ADDRESSED IN THE
SCIENCE ARTICLE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED: DAB

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/21/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

REMARKS:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

F T:

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/14/92 DEPT RECEIVED
FILE: P-INVIATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:

1/27

Do you want
to see him?
yes
Dancer
1/14

1/27/92 - DAB met
w/ Dr. Orr!

Ask him to have
lunch with me on
Jan 27 and make
a media presentation
please
DAB



0103

FRANKLIN M. ORR, JR.
927 COTTRELL WAY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

RECEIVED

92 JAN 14 P 2:16

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

January 8, 1992

D. Allan Bromley
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

Thanks for your note about the Science article and my response. I agree that we need to explore how to do a better job of publicizing the program, but I am unsure as to how to do it. If you could spare a few minutes, I would like to stop by for a chat about our options. I will be in Washington on January 27th and again on February 24th for Wolf Trap meetings. If your schedule permits, I could visit briefly between 11:30 and 3:00 on January 27 or any time on February 24th. I can be reached at 415-723-8435 (office) or 415-856-3876 (home). I will look forward to hearing from you.

All the best for the New Year.

Best regards,

Lynn

Franklin M. Orr, Jr.

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200080
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WHITE, Robert: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/08/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ENGAGE DR. BROMLEY IN THE
OPTO-ELECTRONIC PROPOSAL ASSOCIATED WITH THE
INTERNATIONALIZATION OF JAPAN'S REAL WORLD COMPUTING
INITIATIVE. HE SUGGESTS HE MEET WITH DR. BROMLEY
BEFORE THE SAN DIEGO MEETING ON 01/16/91.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/10/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

*Taken care of by phone
EW
1/10/92*

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/09/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:

Closed

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter and attachments	To: Allan Bromley From: Robert White Re: Internationalization of Japan's Real World Computing Initiative (6 pp.)	1/8/92	(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: Invitation: Meetings [2 of 2] [1992]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
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AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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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

Gene Wong
Do you
handle this?

AW
1/13/92

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Mary—
1/28/92
This is to add to letter
in Centr. Files. Pls. note that
Dr. Wong is directly involved
in "Real World Computing"
+ opto-electronics. — [Signature]

*In discussion at
9:15 meeting*

U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

THE UNDER SECRETARY
FOR TECHNOLOGY
TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 7

Telephone Number: 202/377-1575

Fax Number: 202/377-4498

Room: HCHB 4824-C

Date: Jan. 8, 1992

To: Dr. Bromley

Agency/Company: OSTP

FAX number: 395-3261

Telephone number: _____

* * * * *

From:

Robert M. White, Ph.D.

Division:

Under Secretary for Technology

Telephone:

202/377-1575

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/MESSAGE: _____

Original will be messengered on Thursday.

"Document Control"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200042

DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: KRUPP, Fred et al: ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/03/92

SUBJECT: THEY REQUEST A MEETING WITH DR. BROMLEY TO DISCUSS
AN IMMEDIATE REASSESSMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S
POSITION IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: COMMENT TO DAB

STAFF
ACTION: comments to DAB

OSTP DUE DATE: 01/21/92

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 02/17/92

DATE COMPLETED: STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 02/11/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS: Nancy met with this group, Dr. Bromely, Skinner, Boskin, Boyden
Gray, et. al in the Rossevelt Room on 2/11/92 -- Comments
provided through staff interaction -- KAK

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/07/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-MEETING REQUEST

CENTRAL FILES:



0042 A

**Environmental Defense Fund • Friends of the Earth • National Audubon Society
National Parks and Conservation Association • National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council • Union of Concerned Scientists
Wilderness Society • World Wildlife Fund**

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

January 3, 1992

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

As leaders of major national environmental organizations representing more than 8 million members, we urge you to undertake an immediate reassessment of the Administration's position in the climate change treaty negotiations. We request the opportunity to meet with you to discuss these issues.

We believe that whether the United States will commit to carbon dioxide reductions as part of an effective climate treaty at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in June 1992, is among most important decisions the President will face this year. We urge you to undertake a reconsideration of the Administration's current policy in these negotiations, and to support announcement of a change in policy before the climate treaty talks reconvene in New York on February 17 for what will be their most important and high-profile session to date.

The climate protection negotiations are stalled primarily because the United States has thus far refused to endorse any emission limits for carbon dioxide, the most important global warming gas. Nearly all other western industrialized nations have made commitments to stabilize or reduce carbon dioxide emissions. On December 3, 1991, the OECD Ministers responsible for Environment and Development Cooperation issued a statement taking note that

"most OECD countries have committed themselves to stabilise CO₂ emissions, individually or collectively, in general by the year 2000 at 1990 levels, taking into account the differences in their starting points and approaches, and that those countries make a strong appeal to other OECD countries to do the same."

This is an area in which environmental and economic interests coincide. Research conducted by some of our organizations has found that the U.S. could cut carbon dioxide emissions 25% by 2005 and 70% by 2030, while reaping a net savings of \$2.3 trillion in energy costs over this period (a summary of this report is enclosed). Failure to make the investments

major trading partners, including Germany and Japan, are committed to aggressive cost-saving energy efficiency programs and to R&D on renewable energy technologies that will make their factories more productive and their goods more attractive on world markets.

Reassessing our country's position in the climate talks offers the Administration the opportunity to regain a leadership position on an issue that is critical for both our domestic economy and the global environment. Public opinion research shows consistent public support for U.S. leadership on this issue.

We hope to have the opportunity to discuss these matters with you before the next climate treaty negotiating session in February. We will contact your staff about the possibility of scheduling a meeting this month or in early February.



Fred Krupp
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund



Peter Berle
President
National Audubon Society



Jay Hair
President
National Wildlife Federation



Howard Ris
Executive Director
Union of Concerned Scientists



Kathryn S. Fuller
President
World Wildlife Fund



Brent Blackwelder
Acting President
Friends of the Earth



Paul Pritchard
President
National Parks and
Conservation Association



John Adams
Executive Director
Natural Resources Defense
Council

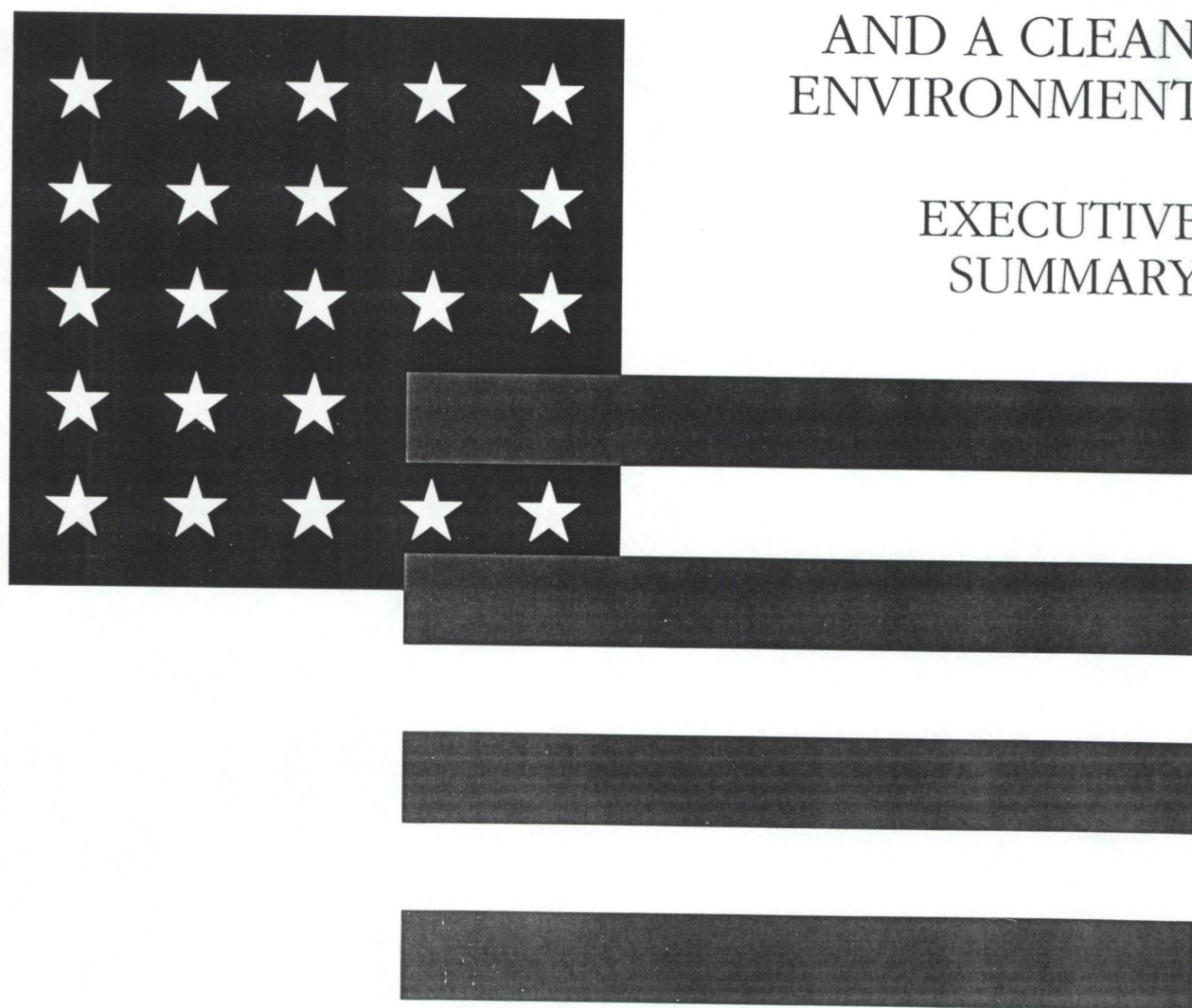


George Frampton
President
Wilderness Society

AMERICA'S ENERGY CHOICES

INVESTING IN A
STRONG ECONOMY
AND A CLEAN
ENVIRONMENT

EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY



ALLIANCE TO
SAVE ENERGY

AMERICAN
COUNCIL FOR AN
ENERGY-EFFICIENT
ECONOMY

NATURAL
RESOURCES
DEFENSE
COUNCIL

UNION OF
CONCERNED
SCIENTISTS