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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920123

TYPE: Information

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 10/09/89

FROM: THOMAS F. MALONE
SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE

TO: BROMLEY

SUBJECT: GLOBAL CHANGE

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 10/16/89

COPIES TO: James Wyngaarden
Nancy Maynard
JUDY BOSTOCK
EOB FILES

FILE: NEOB

DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/89

REMARKS:

*Amman
dbs*

9 October 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Allan:

Further to our exchange of correspondence on issues related to Global Change, developments over the last month or so led to two thoughts which I venture to pass on to you for your consideration:

- (1) The attention given to climatic change at the Summit Conference this past summer, and the inclusion of policy considerations in the deliberations of IPCC, raise the possibility that attempts will be made to establish public policy before the necessary knowledge base is in place. I wonder if it would be an appropriate step for the United States to convene under your direction a meeting of your counterparts among a representative group of nations to address specifically the process of firming up the knowledge base. With the CES Report in hand, the United States has an important point of departure for such a gathering. Thought might be given to incorporating the views of developing countries in such an activity since their participation in research is probably a prerequisite to their ultimate -- and desirable -- involvement in policy considerations.
- (2) Some confusion exists among the terms (a) Global Climatic Change, (b) Global Environmental Change and (c) Global Change. Recognition is beginning to dawn that there is a common driving force for all three -- exponential growth in population and in the global capability to transform natural resources into goods and services. Persuasive indications that the world population will double within a few decades, accompanied by a necessary tenfold growth in the world economy, pose an interesting challenge to society -- and particularly to the scientific and technological community.

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
9 October 1989
Page Two

As you know, Sigma Xi has added to its traditional mission of honoring accomplishments in science the charge of "fostering worldwide a dynamic and creative interaction among science, technology and society." In partial pursuit of this objective, Sigma Xi is exploring with kindred institutions (AAAS Affiliates, American Association of Engineering Societies, etc.) a FORUM to address the implications of this prospect for science and technology. It is expected that the FORUM will be convened under the Presidency of Dr. Rita Colwell in late 1991 or early 1992. Is there any possibility that you would like to encourage this initiative on the part of the nongovernmental sector as complementing and supporting the interest of the Administration in global issues?

Allan, should you wish elaboration of these thoughts, I would be happy to respond.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,


Thomas F. Malone
Scholar in Residence

TFM:dm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLAN BROMLEY
MICHAEL BOSKIN
BOB GRADY

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

As you know, as a result of some rather frenetic activity prior to his departure last week, the President took with him an options paper reflective of the Global Change Working Group's latest deliberations on the issue of hosting an environmental conference in fulfillment of his campaign pledge.

The President decided to announce two initiatives at the Malta Meeting after consultations with Mr. Gorbachev, and to reserve a third possibly for later announcement.

In accord with the draft press statement attached hereto, the President announced today that the U.S. would host negotiations for a framework on global climate change to begin after the ICC completes its work in November of 1990 in the spring of 1991.

He also announced that his chief science and economic advisors would convene a meeting next spring to advance the quality and understanding of the analytical tools necessary to confront international environmental problems. A copy of the press release from Brussels with the relevant environmental portions is also affixed.

The third option, to convene a conference on the conservation of nature for the fall of 1990 was tabled for later consideration.

In light of these two initiatives, I think it would be useful for us to get together informally to begin discussions on the scope and logistics of the spring science/economic meeting.

We will be in touch with your schedulers to discuss a mutually convenient time.

cc: David Q. Bates
Dick Schmalensee
Nancy Maloley
Juanita Duggan
Barry McBee

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am announcing today two initiatives intended to focus and mobilize international action on the important matter of global climate change.

The United States has been an active participant (along with the Soviet Union) in the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, known by its acronym as the IPCC. I had previously made clear that the U.S. fully expected the deliberations of that body to lead, upon completion of the reports, to negotiation of a framework convention on climate change and to that end, earlier this year, the U.S. hosted a workshop to begin discussion of the likely elements of such a framework.

I discussed these matters with General Secretary Gorbachev and told him of two initiatives which I had decided to undertake. First, the United States intends to offer to host negotiations for a framework convention on global climate change to begin after the IPCC completes its work in November of 1990.

However, we must be certain that we understand what our very best scientific and economic analyses are telling us about the subject as we move toward a solution.

We must also understand the full implications of any international agreements which we may undertake so that these agreements are both meaningful and sustainable for all nations over the longer term. The United States is a nation of laws with deep respect for its commitments; we do not lightly sign our name to binding documents.

Therefore, in light of the need for better information on the scientific and economic issues related to this and other important international problems, I have asked my chief science and economic advisors to convene a White House meeting next spring to be attended by international delegations composed of their counterparts from around the world and each nation's top environmental official. The purpose of the meeting will be to advance the quality and understanding of the analytical tools we have available to confront international environmental problems, including global climate change, which is among the least understood.

The result of this White House meeting will be a sharing of analytical techniques and research as well as movement toward the development of a common integrated approach for use in future negotiations and deliberations. The U.S. in FY 1990 is spending over \$ 1/2 billion on scientific research for global change and is expected to increase this amount in FY 1991. Our program is designed to enhance both space and earth-based observation of the

earth's many climate-related systems. We will continue to ask other nations to join us in this vitally important mission.

It is hoped that these two initiatives will help further our understanding of and sharpen our response to the environmental problems confronting our shared planet.

FACT SHEET

- o President Bush discussed global climate change with General Secretary Gorbachev, telling him of two initiatives which he has decided to undertake. First, the United States intends to offer to host negotiations for a framework convention on global climate change to begin after the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) completes its work in November of 1990.
- o Second, in light of the need for better information on the scientific and economic issues related to this and other important international problems, the President has asked his chief science and economic advisors to convene a White House meeting next spring to be attended by international delegations composed of their counterparts from around the world and each nation's top environmental official.
- o The purpose of the meeting will be to advance the quality and understanding of the analytical tools which are available to confront international environmental problems, including global climate change, which is among the least understood. The result of this White House meeting will be a sharing of analytical techniques and research as well as movement toward the development of a common integrated approach for use in future negotiations and deliberations.
- o The President pointed out that, despite scientific uncertainties, the U.S. is proceeding with a number of unilateral initiatives which although merited for other reasons will have the effect of substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- o These include:
 - a proposed program in the Clean Air Act to substantially reduce sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, volatile organic compounds, and air toxic emissions. The President's program explicitly rewards conservation as a means for achieving these reductions.
 - a program to enhance earth and space-based observation of climate-related systems and to improve the analysis of any data gathered.
 - a new fee on the production of CFCs which will have the effect of substantially reducing CFC emissions even beyond those levels required by the Montreal Protocol.

an increase in the Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) standard for automobiles to 27.5 mpg, which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions from automobiles.

- The U.S. has also supported in international forums a world-wide phase-out of CFCs by the year 2000.
- The President raised the environmental issue because of its importance globally and because the U.S. and the Soviet Union are working closely together in the IPCC process.
- The IPCC is an offshoot of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). It was set up in 1988 to provide a central forum to discuss global climate change.
- The IPCC has three working groups: the Soviet Union chairs the working group assessing the impacts of climate change and the U.S. chairs the working group tasked with identifying strategies to respond to climate change; the working group on science is chaired by the U.K.
- Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union believe the IPCC process is working well; the leaders reaffirmed their support for the IPCC's work and look forward to the next IPCC meeting to be held in Washington, D.C. in February.
- Scientific uncertainties about global climate change remain: we understand that increased emissions of certain gases, called greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, CFCs, methane, etc.), may cause global warming but existing scientific models cannot predict precisely how the global climate system will respond because of the many variables involved, including cloud cover, ocean temperature and rainfall.
- Given these uncertainties, our approach must be flexible enough to allow changes to be made as our understanding increases; we believe a framework convention setting overall policy goals with associated protocols for specific reductions and timetables, to be negotiated at a later date, is the best approach. This format was used successfully in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its associated Montreal and Sofia Protocols.
- More scientific research is needed to address these uncertainties. The United States proposes to invest \$500 million in global climate change research during the coming year; we hope others will join our efforts.

Shannon: Please release.

PRESIDENT'S AFTERNOON INTERVENTION
ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

INTRODUCTION

- THIS MORNING I REVIEWED MY DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV AT MALTA AND WE HEARD FROM PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI AND PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY ABOUT THEIR RECENT MEETINGS WITH HIM.
- I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY THIS AFTERNOON TO TALK ABOUT A SUBJECT OF EVEN BROADER SCOPE: THE FUTURE SHAPE OF THE NEW EUROPE AND THE NEW ATLANTICISM.

A TIME OF CHOICE

- WHEN WE LAST MET IN MAY, OUR SUMMIT DECLARATION DESCRIBED THE SETTING AS A "JUNCTURE OF UNPRECEDENTED CHANGE AND OPPORTUNITIES." IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, WE HAVE WITNESSED EVENTS THAT HAVE FINALLY BEGUN TO MATCH OUR HOPES THESE FORTY YEARS. OUR DREAMS FOR AN HISTORIC TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE FROM A DIVIDED CONTINENT INTO A CONTINENT WHOLE AND FREE ARE COMING TRUE.
- THE ALLIANCE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1949 TO PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR PRECISELY THE EXTRAORDINARY EVOLUTION WHICH IS OCCURRING IN EASTERN EUROPE TODAY.
- THIS YEAR THE PEOPLE OF THE EAST MADE FUNDAMENTAL CHOICES ABOUT THEIR DESTINY, AND GOVERNMENTS THERE BEGAN TO HONOR THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE. WHAT THESE CHANGES AMOUNT TO IS NOTHING LESS THAN A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.
- THE TASK BEFORE US IS TO CONSOLIDATE THE FRUITS OF THIS PEACEFUL REVOLUTION AND PROVIDE THE ARCHITECTURE FOR CONTINUED PEACEFUL CHANGE. GREAT CHOICES ARE BEING MADE, AND GREATER OPPORTUNITIES BECKON.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE FOR EUROPE'S FUTURE: OVERCOMING THE DIVISION OF EUROPE THROUGH FREEDOM

- IN ANY TIME OF GREAT CHANGE, IT IS GOOD TO HAVE FIRM PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE OUR WAY. OUR GOVERNMENTS COMMITTED THEMSELVES AGAIN IN MAY TO SEEK AN END TO THE PAINFUL DIVISION OF EUROPE. WE HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THIS DIVISION. THE PEOPLE OF EVERY NATION HAVE THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN WAY OF LIFE IN FREEDOM.
- OF COURSE, WE HAVE ALL SUPPORTED GERMAN REUNIFICATION FOR FOUR DECADES. AND IN OUR VIEW, THIS GOAL OF GERMAN UNIFICATION SHOULD BE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES.
- FIRST, SELF-DETERMINATION MUST BE PURSUED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO ITS OUTCOME. WE SHOULD NOT AT THIS TIME ENDORSE NOR EXCLUDE ANY PARTICULAR VISION OF UNITY.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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01. Statement	[no page 1] Re: Soviet Union (2 pp.)		(b)(1)	

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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]

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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



COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

December 14, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: RICHARD SCHMALENSEE 
SUBJECT: Science/Economics Conference

This supersedes the memo I sent you earlier on this same subject. What follows is a revised version, which Michael Boskin has reviewed, of the economics objectives section of the proposal for the April conference.

(2) Economics

The economists will concentrate on assessing the state of economic knowledge, on identifying critical research areas, and on disseminating knowledge of useful analytical methods and policy-relevant results. Specific objectives include:

- (a) Greater familiarity on the part of economists with the current state of scientific knowledge, increasing their ability to render it more faithfully in their modeling.
- (b) Improved understanding of methods for estimating the costs of living with global change, taking into account both direct regional impacts and adaptations and the indirect effects of changes in world markets.
- (c) Accelerated development of tools for analysis of the costs of alternative national strategies to reduce the growth of greenhouse emissions, taking into account market processes and possible market imperfections as well as the potential of new technologies.
- (d) Greater attention to the systematic quantitative analysis of global strategies to mitigate change, taking into account national differences, problems of data and methods, and the potential of technology transfer.
- (e) Greater awareness of the quantitative estimates of policy costs that have been obtained thus far and of the factual and methodological bases on which they rest.
- (f) Greater awareness on the part of environmentalists of the benefits to both the world economy and the environment

of adapting flexible, market-based response strategies in the event responses are necessary.

(g) Greater awareness on the part of scientists of the areas in which resolution of scientific uncertainties will have the greatest impact on economic modeling and policy design.



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

AUG 2 1990

Dr. Dallas L. Peck
Chairman, Committee on Earth and
Environmental Sciences
National Center, Mail Stop 101
Reston, VA 22092

Dear Dallas:

I am writing to request your assistance in developing an initiative in research on global change economics issues that would be an appropriate follow-on to the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Relating to Global Change. In particular, I believe that we need a well planned, coordinated effort in the FY 1992 budget to fill the key gaps in our economic understanding relating to global change.

Some consideration of needed economic research has already been done in the CEES Mitigation and Adaptation Research Strategy Working Group. However, it is my understanding that they will not be able during the FY 1992 budget cycle to provide a prioritized, integrated strategy and plan for mitigation and adaptation research, including economics research. I understand that the Global Change Working Group is considering a small initiative focused on long-term economic research issues. While this effort would be helpful, I do not believe that it is fully responsive to the full range of issues discussed at the White House Conference.

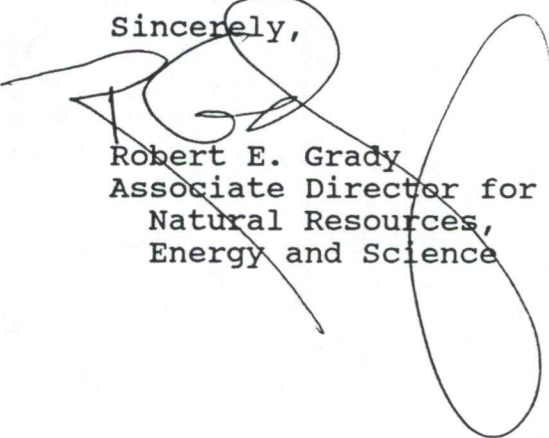
I request that you establish, on an interim basis, a small, ad hoc group of economic experts under the CEES to examine the work that has been done, establish priorities, and develop a strategy and plan for economic research relating to global change which we can initiate in the FY 1992 budget. This group should carefully consider the issues raised at the White House Conference, and can use as its starting point the broad economic research agenda laid out at the Workshop on Economics and Global Change held in New Haven on May 23-25.

The group should identify the global change policy analyses that are under way in Federal agencies or are likely to be needed in the near future. It should assess the ability of economic research in the short-term to improve the economic knowledge base used by those analyses. It should also identify research which requires longer lead times to produce results, but which would help to provide a basis for answering key economic questions about global change.

I request that the ad hoc group provide an interim report and strategy, including budget estimates, to OMB by September 30, 1990. At that time the CEES may wish to consider a more permanent arrangement for this activity.

Please contact Norman Hartness on my staff, if you have any additional questions. Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Grady
Associate Director for
Natural Resources,
Energy and Science



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VA 22092



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

In Reply Refer To:
WGS-900667
Mail Stop 104

August 31, 1990

Memorandum

To: Distribution

From: Chairman, Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES)

Subject: Developing an Initiative in Research on Global Change Economics

Recently, I received a letter (attached) from Robert E. Grady, Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science, that requests the CEES to develop an initiative in research on global change economics issues. The need for economics research has been identified as a key element of both domestic and international policy questions that address global climate and environmental change. The White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, a New Haven workshop on the economics research needs for global change, the CEES Working Group on Global Change (WGGC) and the CEES Working Group on Mitigation and Adaptation Research Strategies for Global Change (MARS) have each identified economic research needs to address key policy questions.

As is suggested in the attached letter, the CEES can serve a vital role to further develop the economic research issues raised in the various conferences, workshops, and working groups mentioned above through the development of economic research priorities and the development of a strategy and plan for economic research. To accomplish this objective, it is proposed that the CEES establish on an interim basis, a small, ad hoc task force of economic experts to examine economic research needs related to global change.

A Terms of Reference (attached) that outlines the structure, objectives, and scope of the Ad Hoc Task Force has been developed in consultation with Robert Corell (Chair of the WGGC), John Knauss (Chair of MARS), Richard Schmalensee (CEA), Norman Hartness (OMB), and Nancy Maynard (OSTP). All concur that this Task Force, as proposed, should enable the CEES to cover the full spectrum of U.S. economic research needs related to climate and global change.

I have asked Dr. Robert Corell (Chair of WGGC) and Dr. Howard Gruenspecht (CEA Senior Staff Economist) to jointly chair the Task Force.

To be effective, I believe that the Task Force should be comprised of representatives from at least Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Department of Energy; Department of the Interior/U.S. Geological Survey; Environmental Protection Agency;

National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Science Foundation; Department of Agriculture; along with representatives from the Departments of Justice and Treasury; the Council of Economic Advisers; Council on Environmental Quality; OMB; OSTP; and other Executive Offices of the White House. Representatives to the Task Force should be knowledgeable of economic research issues and have knowledge and access to the economic research needs of their agencies or offices. I request that the Task Force provide an interim report and strategy, including budget estimates, to me by late September so that the interim report can be reviewed prior to submission to OMB on October 1, 1990.

Your agency or office is invited to contribute members to the Task Force. Please provide me with the names of your representatives by September 7, 1990.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Peck', is written above the printed name.

Dallas L. Peck

Attachments

DISTRIBUTION;

CEES Principals --

Erich Bretthauer, EPA
Lennard A. Fisk, NASA
Harlan Watson, DOI
Michael R. Deland, CEQ
E.U. Curtis Bohlen, State
Robert Grady, OMB
Charles E. Hess, USDA
J.R. Thompson, NASA
George Millburn, DOD
David Nelson, DOE
Erich Bloch, NSF
Nancy Maynard, OSTP
John A. Knauss, DOC
Mark Dowis, DOT

Roger B. Porter, White House
Robert Corell, NSF
Ari Patrinos, DOE
John Boright, DOS
Richard Schmalensee, CEA
Richard B. Stewart, DOJ
Norman Hartness, OMB
Jack Fellows, OMB
(To be decided), Treasury

TERMS OF REFERENCE
FOR AN
AD HOC TASK FORCE ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH NEEDS
RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

Robert E. Grady, Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), in a letter (copy attached) to the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES) asked that an ad hoc Task Force be established, on an interim basis, to evaluate economic research and analysis needs in global change. A well planned, coordinated effort is needed in the FY 1992 budget to fill the key gaps in our economic understanding related to global change. Economics research needs have been the focus of a number of recent activities, including the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research related to Global Change in April, a workshop on the economics research agenda in global change held in New Haven in May, various formal and informal groups within the CEES Working Groups on Global Change and on Mitigation and Adaptation Research Strategies, and in other meetings among agencies of the U.S. Government. The need for a U.S. economic research agenda is substantively driven by both domestic and international policy questions arising out of the debate on climate and global change.

The Task Force on Economics Research will prepare an interim report to OMB by October 1, 1990. It is recommended that several non-government research economists be consulted in the process of developing the report. As is standard practice within the CEES, the interim Task Force report will be reviewed by the CEES Principals. Further, it is recommended that the Task Force, after consultation with OMB, have the report reviewed by a team of non-government research economists.

The Task Force will undertake the following tasks:

1. Identify policy analyses, policy research, and economic research relating to climate and global change which is underway in U.S. agencies or is likely to be needed. Each CEES agency should supply this information to the Task Force by September 14. The Task Force will use this information to help develop recommended priorities for economic research which would improve the economic knowledge base needed for policy research and analysis.
2. Identify and establish priorities for key theoretical and empirical economic research, both current and potential, which could, in the short term, improve the economic knowledge base relating to climate and global change.

3. Identify and establish priorities for longer term theoretical and empirical economics research needed for understanding climate and global change, and particularly for research with longer lead times and importance that would justify funding in FY 1992.
4. Develop a strategy and recommend mechanisms (i.e., included in the US/GCRP, in MARS, or outside the FCCSET process) for meeting these needs. In particular, describe the substantive content and budget estimates for a coordinated effort which could be requested in the FY 1992 budget.

Federal agencies or offices invited to contribute members to the Task Force are:

NSF	USDA	EPA
DOE	DOC/NOAA	DOI/USGS (X2)
DOS	CEA	OMB/Analytic Staff
Treasury	Justice	OSTP
NASA	Other Executive Offices of the White House	