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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
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Subseries: Global Climate Change Files - Conferences/Meetings

OA/ID Number: 62056
Folder ID Number: 62056-008

Folder Title:
White House Conference on Science and Economics Related to Global Change - 4/90 [1 of 3]

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

*Heads for
reference*

Meeting with Conference Co-chairmen
Tuesday, April 3, 1990
3:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Room 324 Old Executive Office Building

Dr. D. Allan Bromley	456-7116
Dr. Michael Boskin	395-5042
Mr. Michael Deland	395-5080
Dr. Nancy Maynard	456-6202
Mr. David Struhs	395-3742
Mr. Howard Gruenspecht*	395-6982
Mr. Bill Harris	828-5626
Mr. Rick Davis	683-6612
Dr. Franmarie Keel	653-5980
Ms. Mary Nugent	653-5980

*Representing Dr. Schmalensee, who is out-of-the-country

On both coasts, but particularly in the Southeast, he said, temperatures are 5 to 10 degrees cooler in the winter than on the previous map.

Meteorologist Mark Kramer of Meteorological Evaluation Services in Amityville, N.Y., which analyzed the data for ARS, said that "we can't speculate about climate changes based on the map. The new USDA map tells us the weather has changed, but we don't know whether the climate is changing." Weather is day-to-day, month-to-month, year-to-year; climate represents the longer term, starting with about 30 years.

- CONTACT
MARK
KRAMER
516-691-3

The wealth of new data used to create this issue of the map also allowed the borders of the zones to be drawn in much more detail than before. The borders are now more precise, with intricate edges reflecting where the zones interweave, Cathey said.

FOR THE
PRINTOUT
OK DIST
(LONG & LAT)

"The new map should eliminate some inconsistencies between gardeners' experiences with local weather and the previous map," he added.

The actual map unfolds to four feet by four feet and has 11 color coded zones based on 10 degree F differences in average annual minimum temperatures. Each zone is divided into A and B regions based on 5 degree F differences.

Zone 11 is new, representing an almost frost-free zone on the southern tip of Florida, southern California, all but the mountainous areas of Hawaii, most of the coastline of the Yucatan in Mexico, the southern Baja peninsula and the Gulf of Mexico.

The data has also been added to the ARS Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) data banks for the first time, making detailed winter hardiness information available about many plants. The map itself is not available electronically.

A version of the map featuring only the United States appears on the end papers for the National Arboretum Book of Outstanding Garden Plants, just released Simon & Schuster.

Copies of the map are available only through the Government Printing Office (misc. publication 1475; stock number 001-000-04550-4) for \$6.50. Neither USDA nor ARS has copies for sale.

NOTE TO EDITORS: For details, contact H. Marc Cathey, Director, National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, D.C. Telephone 202-475-4829. The Government Printing Office in Washington can be reached at 202-783-3238; there are regional offices around the country.

20402

Scientific Research News

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural
Research
Service

Information Staff
Building 005
Agricultural Research Center
Beltsville, MD 20705

Kim Kaplan
(301) 344-3932

USDA PLANT HARDINESS MAP UPDATED FIRST TIME IN 25 YEARS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22--The new Plant Hardiness Zone Map, updated for the first time in 25 years, was released today by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Commercial nurseries, in particular, use the map's zones, which are based on average minimum temperatures, to determine when plants should be shipped to different parts of the country so they will survive if planted on receipt. Plant varieties are often catalogued by the zones in which they will survive and thrive.

For the first time, the map also includes Mexico and Canada as well as Alaska and Hawaii and is detailed enough to show county lines within the states, said National Arboretum director H. Marc Cathey, who oversaw the updating of the map. The National Arboretum, located in Washington, D.C., is part of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

"Our borders are contiguous and we share many plants, both native and introduced. It is appropriate not to isolate the U.S. when talking about climate," Cathey said.

Data from 14,500 weather stations went into this update, more than twice as many stations than were used for the maps produced in 1960 and 1965, Cathey said.

With the additional data, small areas of microclimates are indicated for the first time. These are cool pockets caused by mountain top elevations and hot spots due to the heat of cities or protected valleys, Cathey explained.

"There are no signs of changes that might represent global warming," Cathey said.

-more-

ROUTINE

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653-2231

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02

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UNCLAS KINSHASA 04881

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: KSCA, SENV, CG, IPCC

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

REF: (A) STATE 086285 (B) STATE 061461

1. WE RECEIVED OFFICIAL NOTICE OF GOZ PARTICIPATION IN
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE BY LETTER FROM PRESIDENT
MOBUTU TO PRESIDENT BUSH. THE ORIGINAL WILL BE FORWARDED
TO AF/C; GOZ TRANSLATION OF MOBUTU'S LETTER DATED MARCH
31, 1990 FOLLOWS:

2. BEGIN TEXT:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY MR. GEORGE BUSH
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I AM WRITING TO INFORM YOU THAT THE INVITATION YOU
EXTENDED TO ZAIRE TO TAKE PART IN THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE FROM APRIL 17TH TO APRIL
18TH, 1990 DID REACH ME.

ABOUT THAT, I AM PLEASED TO TELL YOU THAT ZAIRE, MY
COUNTRY, IS VERY SENSITIVE TO THIS TOKEN OF CONFIDENCE
AND SYMPATHY WHICH, MOREOVER, CONVEYS THE EXCELLENT
QUALITY OF THE RELATIONSHIP UNITING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AND THE ZAIRIAN PEOPLE.

PERSONALLY I CONSIDER THAT SUCH A CONFERENCE HAPPENS AT

UNCLASSIFIED

-ROUTINE

UNCLASSIFIED
WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02

THE RIGHT TIME. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE CHANGES UNDERGONE BY THE WORLD IN ALL RESPECTS SHOULD PREOCCUPY ALL OF US, INCLUDING DECISION-MAKERS AND RESEARCHERS. IT WOULD BE IRRESPONSIBLE OF US TO LET OURSELVES TRAIL BEHIND EVENTS. THE BEST ATTITUDE WOULD BE TO ANTICIPATE THESE EVENTS OR, AT LEAST, ANTICIPATE THEIR EFFECTS ON OUR ENVIRONMENT.

FORTIFIED BY THIS CONVICTION, I HAVE DECIDED TO SEND A HIGH LEVEL DELEGATION MADE UP OF THREE PERSONALITIES AND LED BY DR. LOBO KANZA-KANZA, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (GOVERNMENT).

THUS, I HOPE THAT THE CONTRIBUTION OF MY COUNTRY'S DELEGATION WILL CONCUR TO ENRICH THE PROCEEDINGS WHICH, I AM SURE, WILL BE OF A VERY HIGH LEVEL.

PLEASE ACCEPT, DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, THE ASSURANCE OF MY SINCERE FRIENDSHIP AND HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

THE FOUNDER-PRESIDENT OF THE POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

MOBUTU SESE SEKO KUKU NGBENDU WA ZA BANGA, MARSHAL
END TEXT. REGARDS.

HARROP

BT

#4881

UNCLASSIFIED

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

DATE: 4-3-90

TO:

ADDRESS:

Dr. Fran Marie Keel

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

653-2996

FAX NUMBER:

653-~~2996~~ 2034

FROM:

Damar Hawkins

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

456-6272

FAX NUMBER:

(202) 395-3261

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET

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XEROX TELECOPIER 7021

The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research
Related to Global Change

Agenda for Meeting with Conference Co-Chairmen
Tuesday, April 3, 1990
3:00 p.m.
Room 324

1. White House Conference Update
2. Agenda (handout)
3. Delegate Update (handout)
4. Gifts
5. Heads of Delegation Proposal
6. Overview of the Conference (handout)

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH
Related to
GLOBAL CHANGE

April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE:

President George Bush invited the Heads of State from seventeen nations and the leadership of the E.C. and the OECD to send ministerial-level delegations to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Related to Global Change. The Conference is designed to bring together government leaders in the science, economics, energy, and environment concerned with the central research issues of Global Change. The Conference is designed to enhance international cooperation and to build the basis for future efforts among nations to more fully integrate the science and economics research agenda into the policy process. The Conference adds a new dimension to the international dialogue on Global Change -- the proposition that economics, both analysis and research on broad economic policy and on economic consequences of policy options, is an essential link between the science of Global Change and policy alternatives. To address these broad goals, the Conference will:

- o Focus on science and economics research issues relevant to policy on global change,
- o Address important next steps that substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economic research issues that relate to global change,
- o Highlight ^{the} special role that economics plays in integrating the science of Global Change with the policy process,
- o Demonstrate linkages between science and economics research results and both domestic and international policy processes, and
- o Seek to frame the initial steps towards strategies for implementing joint international science and economics research efforts.

The Conference is conceived as an integral part of the on-going international process to understand the science of and policy options relating to global environment issues. The need to substantially improve understanding of both the science and economics of global change has been noted by virtually all world leaders. The Conference, therefore, focuses on scientific and economic research issues as a complement to the on-going Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other international forums that seek to address the issue of Global Change. It is expected that the results of the Conference will contribute to that and other on-going international debates and action.

The Conference focuses on "Global Change," a scope of research interest that evolved out of the sciences that concern themselves with understanding the fundamental processes that govern the way the global Earth.

DRAFT

functions. Global Change encompasses such diverse and interrelated issues as ozone depletion, greenhouse gases, climate change, food security, water supply, sea level changes, wetlands, deforestation, biodiversity, population changes, and energy demands.

The Conference provides a forum of international leaders to address the complex science and economics research issues central to the policy process, for example:

- * How well can we predict temperature trends in the decades ahead?
- * How "good" are our global-scale models, such as models to predict temperature changes?
- * How well can we predict the interconnections between global environmental change and the resulting social and economic impacts?
- * What are the economic costs of adapting to or mitigating global change?
- * How "good" are the economic models used to compute these costs?

By addressing such questions, it is hoped that the nations might pledge to enhance joint international research efforts that focus on rapid improvement of both scientific and economic knowledge and developing the necessary infrastructure to implement such efforts.

To address these complex and interrelated issues, President Bush invited nations to send delegations lead by ministerial-level officials from a representative group of nations. The Conference was conceived with the idea that a small representative group of countries would be invited to participate. Their selection was based on the simple criteria that the meeting should include countries or organizations of countries that have substantial populations, large land masses, industrialized economies or heavy future energy needs, major research infrastructures, or have provided international leadership on issues related to climate and global change. A representative group of countries was selected, including:

1. Australia
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. Federal Republic of Germany
5. France
6. India
7. Indonesia
8. Italy
9. Japan
10. Mexico
11. Netherlands
12. Nigeria
13. Norway
14. Poland
15. Soviet Union
16. United Kingdom
17. Zaire
18. European Community
19. OECD

THE EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE:

The Conference will provide an opportunity to address the science and economics research issues related to Global Change in the context of the policy process. To accomplish these goals, the Conference will focus on and seek to provide:

- o A substantially enhanced understanding of the scientific, economic, and environmental research agenda central to the needs of future global change policy development.
- o A substantive understanding of the uncertainties in both scientific and economics knowledge of the central issues associated with the changes in the global environment of the planet,
- o Increased mutual understanding of and sensitivity to the substances of scientific and economic research between both of those research communities.
- o Increased sensitivity by the two research communities to the policy needs evolving in such areas as environmental and energy policy, and vis versa.
- o Foster the concept of the need for a solid and well implemented scientific and economics research effort, as a pre-requisite for and parallel complement to, the evolving efforts by nations to address the international policy questions of global environmental changes.
- o Enhance the evolving communication and network of among national leaders, concerned with and responsible for, the research and policy agenda related to global change. More particularly, this Conference provides a "first-ever" opportunity to forge a partnership between the scientific and technical research communities and the policy-makers.

To provide a vehicle to focus on these vital issues, the Conference is designed around a balance between two Plenary Sessions and several concurrent Working Groups that will address three major themes of the Conference:

- o The Science and Economics Research Challenge
- o Integrating Science and Economics Research in the Policy Process
- o Building a Partnership for Science and Economics Research

The Conference is expected to produce Co-Chairmen's Report, which outlines the deliberations of the Conference and sets forth common actions that expand research cooperation among nations.

As President Bush stated in his invitation letter, "It is my hope that the expertise, experience, and data available in our respective countries can be brought together in a more integrated and coherent fashion. By working together, our nations can enhance international cooperation in these vital areas and contribute to the success of the ongoing IPCC process."

File = WHC_GOAL.403
April 3, 1990

As of 4/3; 12 noon

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

COUNTRY	NAME OF DELEGATE	TITLE
Australia		
Brazil		
Canada	Lucien Bouchard	Federal Environment Minister
Federal Republic of Germany	Klaus Toepfer	Federal Environment Minister
France	Hubert Curien	Minister of Research & Technology
India	Maneka Gandhi	Min. of State for Environment
Indonesia	B.J. Habibie	Min. of State for Res. & Tech.
Italy	Adolfo Battaglia	Minister of Industry
Japan		
Mexico	Patricio Chirinos	Sec. of Urban Dev. & Ecology
Netherlands	Hans Alders	Minister of Environment
Nigeria		
Norway	Kristin Hille Valla	Minister of Environment
Poland	Jan Janowski	(also Head of S&T Cooperation) Deputy Prime Minister
Soviet Union	Nikolay Laverov	Chmn. St. Cmte. Sci. & Tech.
United Kingdom	David Trippier	Minister for Environment
United States	Nicholas Brady	Secretary of Treasury
Zaire	Citoyen Lobo Kanza Kanza	Depty. Minister of Environment
European Community (EC)	**Laurens Jan Brinkhorst	Director-General for Environment
OECD	Robert Cornell	Deputy Secretary-General

**Some confusion between EC and Irish. We now have 14 names; also indications that delegation head might be Filippo Maria Pandolfi, Commissioner (Vice President) in charge of Science, Research and Development.

DELEGATE ATTENDANCE SUMMARY

3 April 1990 (Time: 1130 AM)

The following is a current status report of countries attending the White House Conference on Global Change as of 1130 AM on 3 April 1990.

I. TOTAL COUNTRIES ATTENDING:

1. **Australia***
2. Brazil (2)
3. Canada (4)
4. FRG (6)
5. France (10)
6. India (4)
7. Indonesia (10)
8. Italy (10)
9. **Japan (13 requested)**
10. Mexico (10)
11. Netherlands (10)
12. **Nigeria**
13. Norway (9)
14. OECD (5)
15. Poland (1)
16. U.K. (8)
17. USA (10)
18. USSR (6)
19. Zaire (1)
20. EC (6)

Total Countries Attending: 20

Total of number of delegates to-date: 136

* Bold type no data to date

II. TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SUBMITTING:

A. Tentative delegation list:

o **Total: 11**

o **Partial: 4**

o **None: 3**

B. Confirmed delegation list:

o **OECD**

o **Indonesia**

C. Total number of developing countries:

o **6 LDC's**

o **Poland**

III. PERSONAL/CONTENT DATA:

A. Personal: 0

B. Written Content:

- OECD

- U.K.

C. Oral:

- Norway

IV. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

A. The Polish delegation to the White House Conference on Global Change will be headed by Deputy Prime Minister Jan Janowski, who also is Head of the Office of Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The delegation will consist of 10 members total and will include other officials at the Vice-Ministerial level. At this time the remaining delegates have not been named. Post will advise as soon as additional information is available.

Deputy Prime Minister Janowski has expressed an interest in remaining in Washington a few days after the conference and would like to meet appropriate officials. Request these appointments be arranged and Post be informed as soon as possible. The GOP has also requested that these appointments be coordinated through the Polish Embassy.
(AMEMBASSY Warsaw: Davis)

B. Latest update brings **total tentative delegates to 136** to-date.

C. OECD submitted written questionnaires. Initial screening of data indicates impressive responses.

PRELIMINARY
DELEGATION LIST

CURRENT AS OF
APRIL 3, 1990; 12:00 NOON

Today's additions: Polish delegation head

BRAZIL

(tentative)

Name

Title

Jose Lutzenberger

Environment Secretary

Jose Goldemberg

Science Secretary

CANADA

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Lucien Bouchard	Federal Environment Minister
Derek Burney	Ambassador to the U.S.
Dr. Ann White	Director, Canadian Global Change Program
Dr. Arthur W. Mays	President, the Natural Science and Engineering Research Council

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(tentative)

Name

Title

Laurens Jan Brinkhorst

Director-General for
Environment, Nuclear
Safety and Civil
Protection

Jurgen Henningsen

Director for
Environmental Quality and
Natural Resources

Michael Emerson

Director for Economic
Evaluation of Community
Policies, Directorate-
General for Economic and
Financial Affairs

Philippe Bourdeau

Director for Environment
and Non-Nuclear Energy
Sources, Directorate-
General for Science,
Research and Development

Stanley Johnson

Director for Energy
Policy, Directorate-
General for Energy

David Wright

Central Advisory Group,
Secretariat-General of
the Commission

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Professor Dr. Klaus Toepfer	Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety
Dr. Gerhardt Ziller	Deputy Minister for Research and Technology
Dr. Peter Krause	Director, Office of Environmental Research; Ministry of Research and Technology
Dr. Hartmut Grosse	Scientist, Max Planck Society, Hamburg
Dr. Glatzel	Head, Environment Referat; Chancellor's Office
Baldur Wagner	Director, Soc. & Env. Issues; Chancellor's Office (Boskin Counterpart)

FRANCE

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Minister Hubert Curien	Minister of Research and Technology
Minister Lalonde	Secretary of State for the Environment
Jean Audouze	Science Advisor to the President
Claude Alegre	Special Advisor to the Minister of Education
Ambassador Jean Ripert	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Environment)
Yves Martin	Chairman of the Interministry Committee on Greenhouse
Madame Borione	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Andre LeBeau	General Director of the Meteorological Center
M. Nasse	Ministry of Economy and Budget
An economist TBD	

Ministers Curien and Lalonde will lead the French delegation.

INDIA

(tentative)

Name

Title

Ms. Maneka Gandhi

Min. of State for
Environment and Forests

Vasant Gowariker

Secretary of Dept. of
Science and Technology

Mahesh Prasad

Secretary of Min. of Env.
& Forests

Dr. A.P. Mitra

Director General of
Council for Science &
Ind. Research

INDONESIA

(confirmed)

Name

Title

Prof. Dr. Ing. B.J. Habibie

Minister of State for
Research and Technology;
Chairman of the Agency
for the Assessment and
Application of Technology

Prof. Dr. Samaun Samadikun

Chairman of the
Indonesian Institute of
Science

Prof. Dr. John A. Katili

Deputy Chairman of the
National Research Council

Prof. Dr. Gunawan Satari

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of State for
Research and Technology

Mr. Poedji Kuntarso, MA

Director General for
Foreign Economic
Relations; Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Prof. Dr. Rustam Didong

Deputy Chairman
(Economics), National
Development Planning
Agency

Prof. Dr. Harsono Wiryosumarto

Deputy Chairman
(Technology Development);
Agency for the Assessment
and Application of
Technology

Prof. Dr. S.B. Joedono

Assistant Minister
(Industry, Energy and
Mining), Office of the
Coordinating Minister for
the Economy, Finance,
Industry and Development
Supervision

INDONESIA

(continued)

Name

Title

Dr. M. Alwi Dahlan

Assistant Ministry
(Population), Office of
the Minister of State for
Population and the
Environment

His Excellency Abdulrachman Ramly

Ambassador of the
Republic of Indonesia to
the United States of
America

ITALY

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Hon. Adolfo Battaglia	Minister of Industry, Head of Delegation
Prof. Umberto Colombo	Director of the National Agency for Nuclear and Renewable Energies
Prof. Giuseppe Biorci	Vice President of the National Research Council
Prof. Giuseppe Bianchi	Director General for Energy Sources, Ministry of Industry
Prof. Antonio Praturlon	President of the CNR Committee on Geological Sciences
Prof. Roberto Frassetto	CNR Institute of the Dynamics of Great Masses
Prof. Emilio Gerelli	Economic Counselor to the Minister of Environment
Dr. Corrado Clini	Director General for Pollution Prevention, Ministry of Environment
Prof. Guido Visconti	Department of Physics, University of L'Aquila
Dr. Giovanni Sacco	Vice Director General of Treasury, Ministry of Treasury

MEXICO

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Lic. Patricio Chirinos	Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology
Dr. Jose Sarukhan	Rector, National Autonomous University
Dr. Herminio Blanco	Undersecretary for Foreign Commerce, Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development
Ing. Alberto Escofet	Undersecretary for Energy, Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industries
Lic. Jose Angel Gurria	Undersecretary for International Financial Affairs, Secretariat of the Treasury
Fis. Sergio Reyes	Undersecretary for Ecology
Amb. Alberto Szekely	Legal Counsel, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Julian Adem	Director, Center for Atmospheric Studies
Dr. Manuel Ortega	Director General, National Council for Science and Technology
Hector Santana	Staff Aide to Secretary Chirinos

THE NETHERLANDS

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Hans Alders	Minister for Housing, Physical Planning and Environment
Dr. B.C.J. Zoeteman	Deputy Director-General for Environment
Dr. Pier Vellinga	Coordinator for National Climate Programs
N.D. Van Egmond	Director for Chemistry and Physics, State Institute for Public Health and Env. Hygiene
I.G. Roos	Directorate-General for European Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. H.M. Fijnaut	Director of the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute
Dr. A.P.M. Baede	Head of the Department for Dynamical Meteorology
C.W.M. Dessens	Director-General for Energy
or D.F.W.T. Pietermaat	Environmental Coordinator in the Directorate- General for Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Prof. J.B. Opschoor	Professor in Ecology, Free University, Amsterdam

NORWAY

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Kristin Hille Valla	Minister of Environment
Einar Steens Naes	Minister of Education and Science
Oddmund Graham	Under Secretary Equivalent; Ministry of Environment
Per Bakken	Senior Researcher, Ministry of Environment
Tore Olsen	Director General, Ministry of Education and Science
Kare Bryn	Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Professor Ivar Isacsen	University of Oslo
Ambassador Kjell Vibe	Norwegian Ambassador to U.S.
Leif Westegaard	Science Officer, Norwegian Embassy in Washington

THE OECD

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Robert Cornell	Deputy Secretary-General
William L. Long	Director for Environment
John Ferriter	Deputy Ex. Director, International Energy Agency
Andrew Dean	Administrator, Department for Economic Affairs and Statistics
George Kowalski	Head of the Division of Economic Analysis, International Energy Agency

POLAND

(tentative)

Name

Jan Janowski

Title

Deputy Prime Minister;
Head of the Office of
Scientific and
Technological Cooperation

SOVIET UNION

(tentative)

Name

Title

Nikolay Laverov

Chairman of the State
Committee on Science and
Technology and Deputy
Chairman of the USSR
Council of Ministers

Yuriy Izrael

State Committee on
Hydrometeorology

Kostin

State Committee on
Environmental Protection

Troitskiy

State Planning Committee

Kotlyakov

USSR Academy of Sciences,
Institute of Geography;
USSR Supreme Soviet
Ecology Committee

Aleksander Metal'nikov

State Committee for
Hydrometeorology

UNITED KINGDOM

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
David Trippier RD, JP, MP	Min. for the Environment and Countryside
Sir John Fairclough	Chief Scientific Adviser, the Cabinet Office
Sir Crispin C.C. Tickell, GCMG, KCVO	United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Dr. John T. Houghton CBE	Director-General, Meteorological Office
J.G. Odling-Smee	Deputy Chief Economic Adviser; HM Treasury
Dr. David J. Fisk	Chief Scientist, Department of Environment
Dr. W. David Evans	Chief Scientist, Department of Energy
Dr. Eileen Buttle	Secretary, Natural Environment Research Council

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(confirmed)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Nicholas F. Brady	Secretary of the Treasury
Manuel Lujan, Jr.	Secretary of the Interior
Clayton Yeutter	Secretary of Agriculture
Robert A. Mosbacher	Secretary of Commerce
Admiral James D. Watkins (Ret)	Secretary of Energy
William K. Reilly	Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
Richard H. Truly	Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
John A. Knauss	Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere; and Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Erich Bloch	Director, National Science Foundation
Richard Schmalensee	Member, Council of Economic Advisers

ZAIRE

(tentative)

Name

Title

Citoyen Lobo Kanza Kanza

Secretary of State
(Deputy Minister);
Ministry of
Environment and
Conservation of Nature

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

DATE: 4-5-90

TO:

ADDRESS:

Dr. Keel

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

653-2996

FAX NUMBER:

653-2034

FROM:

Marian Nida

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

456-7116

FAX NUMBER:

(202) 395-3261

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NO	REMOTE STATION I. D.	START TIME	DURATION	#PAGES	COMMENT
1	3401485	4- 6-90 6:35	1'21"	2	

TOTAL 0:01'21"

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01

PRT: OSTP

SIT: VAX

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 051241Z APR 90

FM AMEMBASSY LAGOS

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7382

UNCLAS LAGOS 05525

PASS AID FOR ST/EN VANDERRYN

PASS USDA FOR ELVIA NIEBLA AND GARY EVANS, SPECIAL
ASSISTANT, GLOBAL CHANGE

OES FOR FRANCES LI

PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR ROBERT CORRELL AND FRANMARIE KEEL

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: SENV, NI

SUBJECT: TRAVEL FUNDS FOR NIGERIAN DELEGATES TO WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH
RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

REF: STATE 109139

1. AID MISSION IN LAGOS DOES NOT HAVE FUNDS TO COVER
THE TRAVEL COSTS OF NIGERIAN DELEGATION TO THE WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE. WE THEREFORE REQUEST FUNDS FROM
AID'S BUREAU OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. PLEASE SEND
FUND CITES.

2. WE WILL CONTACT YOU AS SOON AS WE KNOW THE NUMBER
OF DELEGATES WHO WILL NEED TRAVEL FUNDS AND THEIR
ITINERARY. WALKER

BT

#5525

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONMEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Bromley

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Address Closing of the White House Conference on
Science and Economics Research

DATE: April 18, 1990 -- Wednesday

TIME: 2:30 p.m.

DURATION: 30 Minutes

LOCATION: J.W. Marriott Hotel

ATTIRE: Business suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Sig Rogich	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	C. Boyden Gray
William Kristol	Paul Bateman	John Herrick
Jackie Kennedy		

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

DATE: 4/6/90

TO: Dr. FranMarie Keel
ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 653-2996

FAX NUMBER: 653-2034

FROM: Marian Nida

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 456-7116

FAX NUMBER: (202) 395-3261

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET 4

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

TRANSMISSION REPORT

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060B

PAGE 01 OF 03

PRT: OSTP

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<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 051509Z APR 90

FM AMEMBASSY WARSAW

TO RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7368

INFO RUEHBY/AMEMBASSY CANBERRA 0127

RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA 0082

RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 0618

RUFHLD/AMEMBASSY LONDON 7909

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RUFHFR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 9825

RUFHDB/AMEMBASSY DUBLIN 0180

RUEHNE/AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI 0264

RUEHJA/AMEMBASSY JAKARTA 0186

RUEHRO/AMEMBASSY ROME 7909

RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO 0527

RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO 0135

RUFHTH/AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE 0603

RUEHOS/AMEMBASSY LAGOS 0091

RUFHOS/AMEMBASSY OSLO 0525

RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1349

RUEHKI/AMEMBASSY KINSHASA 0058

RUEHBS/AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS 6477

UNCLAS WARSAW 05238

WHITE HOUSE FOR FRANMARIE KEEL AND FOR OMB/JACK
FELLOWS

DEPARTMENT FOR OES/EEGC

BRUSSELS FOR USEC

PARIS FOR EMBASSY AND OECD

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: KSCA, SENV, ENRG, PL

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 03

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

REF: WARSAW 5125

1. ACTION REQUESTED: PLEASE PROVIDE TRAVEL
ARRANGEMENTS AND ANSWERS TO FUNDING QUESTIONS AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE.
2. POST HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT THE POLES ARE
NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION OR ROOM/BOARD
FOR ANY OF THEIR DELEGATES COMING FROM POLAND.
PER REFTEL, POST REQUESTED FUNDING FOR EIGHT
DELEGATES FOR TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE.
WE ARE NOW ADVISED BY THE GOP THAT IN FACT
FUNDING IS REQUIRED FOR NINE DELEGATES. THE GOP
HAS ALSO REQUESTED CLARIFICATION REGARDING
WHETHER SUBSISTENCE FUNDING WILL COMMENCE THE
DAY THE DELEGATES ARRIVE AND CONTINUE UNTIL THEY
ARE ABLE TO SCHEDULE A RETURN FLIGHT. THIS DOES
NOT INCLUDE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER JANOWSKI, MR.
DUCHOWSKI AND DEPUTY MINISTER DIEM WHO WILL STAY
FOR ADDITIONAL MEETINGS. THIS EXTRA TIME WILL
BE AT THE GOP EXPENSE. ALSO DOES SUBSISTENCE
INCLUDE POCKET MONEY FOR THE DELEGATE MEMBERS?
FINALLY, REQUEST THAT POST BE ADVISED SOONEST OF

THE TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS, ESPECIALLY THE FLIGHT
SCHEDULES. AS THE CONFERENCE WILL TAKE PLACE
NEAR A POLISH HOLIDAY, MANY OF THE DELEGATES ARE
DELAYING MAKING PERSONAL PLANS UNTIL THE TRAVEL
SCHEDULE IS FINALIZED.

3. WE ARE EXPECTING TO HAVE THE BIOGRAPHIES AND
QUESTIONNAIRE BY APRIL 5. PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER
POST SHOULD FAX THE BIOGRAPHIES AND
QUESTIONNAIRE.

DAVIS

BT

#5238

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 03 OF 03

UNCLASSIFIED

8th meeting of the Global Change Working Group
Friday, April 6, 1990
1:30 - 3:30 PM
Roosevelt Room

ATTENDEES

OSTP	D. Allan Bromley (Chairman)
DOE	James Watkins
EPA	William Reilly
OMB	Richard Darman
NASA	Richard Truly
CEQ	Mike Deland
CEA	Michael Boskin
DOS	Richard McCormack
DOI	Frank Bracken
WHO	Andrew Card
WHO	C. Boydon Gray
OPD	Roger Porter
OCA	Stephen Danzansky
WHC	John Schmitz
NSF	Erich Bloch
WHO	Steve Hart
DPC	Kenneth P. Yale
USDA	Charles Hess
DOS	Fred Bernthal
DOC	Joy Wilson
TRS	Sidney Jones
DOJ	Richard Stewart
DOT	Philip Brady
OCA	Barry McBee
DOJ	Bill Myers
OSTP	Nancy Maynard
NSC	Richard Barth
DOS	Chris Dawson
DOE	Dave Durham
WHO	Chriss Winston
OCA	Doug Adair

PRESENTERS

William D. Nordhaus
Thomas C. Schelling
Fran Marie Keel
Robert Corell

DOOR

DOOR

Hess

Jones

Bloch

Bracken

Deland

McCormack

Boskin

Truly

Watkins

Bromley

Darman

Reilly

Porter

Card

Danzansky

Gray

Brady

Stewart

The Roosevelt Room

DOOR

April 6, 1990

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

CANADIAN CONCEPTUAL PAPER

Introduction

We believe that the conference should be seen as an integral part of the ongoing international process of trying to better understand changes in the global environment, and that it should be considered a complementary effort to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and of other bodies.

We see this conference as part of a continuum; an ongoing process where we are both seeking clearer understanding of the problems and refining policy and response options to deal with them. Both approaches are required and should be integrated. There is a distinction, but also a link between global change and responsible environmental actions.

Science and Uncertainty

We are collectively involved in a number of ongoing programmes to deal with scientific uncertainties and improve our understanding of global change. The IPCC interim report, and particularly the report of Working Group I on the scientific assessment of climate change, will be a milestone in this regard. We should endorse the timely completion of this work and the desirability of obtaining clear options and alternatives for response strategies.

Just as important is the work of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). We should also endorse the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP); World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), and; Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS).

Global change, by its very nature, has an agenda that is essentially without limits. We should accept that the same priority cannot be attached to all issues, if for no other reason than the fact that we do not have sufficient financial or human resources for this. We should ensure that our current 'agenda' corresponds to our highest priorities for limiting or removing uncertainties and is most effectively carried out.

The intellectual scope of these exercises is, therefore, significant. This calls for a clear strategy for collaborative effort at the international level, underpinned by clear and well-funded and coordinated domestic strategies. We must ask ourselves: Have we provided appropriate impetus and depth to programmes such as the WCRP and the IGBP? How can we ensure that such programmes are strengthened and allowed to mature?

The 'uncertainties' are being examined in these and other important forums. While this effort must continue, we face the requirement to act in the near term; the cost of inaction may be too high. We have asked ourselves whether it is to our advantage to anticipate and prevent, rather than just react and cure. In accepting a preventive strategy, we must seek to calculate the costs and benefits of action as well as inaction. While the costs of inaction may be low in the near-term, we know from experience that 'react and cure' is often more expensive.

Can we afford the luxury of waiting for absolute scientific certainty? The answer is clearly, no. We must make decisions on the basis of the best possible scientific analyses available at the time, while strengthening our collective capacity for more and more effective scientific research.

The report of IPCC Working Group I will, we believe, provide a useful template - our scientists will tell us what they know for certain, what is their best judgement, and what is the confidence of their calculations. They will also tell us what we need to improve our predictive capability.

Science and Economics

We agree that decision-makers must determine policy on the basis of both sound science and sound economic analysis. Clear science helps us define the nature and extent of the problem. Economics, in addition to helping us adduce the problem (for example, the costs of impacts) is also crucial to developing and implementing effective solutions.

We should be examining how to integrate the results of scientific research into the economic system and how to integrate both science and economics into the decision-making process. While economic research must be based on the scientific definition of the problem, we must be cautious of injecting economic considerations into the scientific process.

Economic research must be our priority. It should focus on: estimating the costs and benefits of global change and of adapting to it, as well as the economic effectiveness of policy response options; and developing approaches for sharing the costs and benefits of remedial actions.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) was given the mandate, in May, 1989, to develop a next generation work programme on environmental economics that would integrate environment and economic decision-making more systematically and effectively as a means of contributing to sustainable development. The OECD was later asked to look specifically at economic instruments and environmental indicators, and it has been examining, with the International Energy Agency, the crucial relationship of energy to the environment and climate change.

Are we satisfied with these efforts? How can they be strengthened and accelerated to improve decision-making? Have we, at the policy level, devoted sufficient attention and resources to these efforts and to making best uses of their results? How can we extend this work to embrace all of us?

Research Programmes and Institutions

There are programmes underway in a variety of forums. Do we need something new? We would, first, argue that the programmes we have reviewed should be permitted to run their natural course; their work should be endorsed and continued and, where necessary, accelerated. Our objective should be to see in place clear 'work programmes' developed in all the relevant forums, leading to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development - and beyond.

We should examine how best to integrate international efforts, where there is a requirement for this, not necessarily by creating new institutions but by ensuring governments are taking advantage of the whole of the research and analytical capability available. In short, is the requirement not both to strengthen our domestic structures, and give additional support to ongoing international work? Could there also be a requirement for an intergovernmental dimension to activities such as the IGBP?

Above all else, we collectively must recognize - and urge our publics to recognize - that dealing with the global change issue and global environmental problems, requires the collaboration of us all. This dictates the necessary partnership between developed and developing countries. We must give a strong signal that we are prepared to work together in both research and decision-making, as well as in taking action. There is also a significant role to be played by the private sector, working in partnership with governments where appropriate, to strengthen scientific and economic research.

Decision-making in the Face of Uncertainty

Our focus should be 'decision-making in the face of uncertainty', not just 'research in the face of uncertainty'.

~~We know that gaps exist in our scientific and economic understanding related to global change. But we know enough to take some action now to address this problem while, at the same time, taking the steps necessary to improve our understanding. This will enable us to better analyze the risks and trade-offs necessary in making the more difficult decisions that lie ahead.~~

The essence of political leadership is taking important decisions in the face of uncertainty, whether that uncertainty is scientific, economic or social.

The situation dictates that we must go beyond this realization and make fundamental changes in decision-making processes if we are to address the challenge posed by sustainable development. The attached background paper lays out a framework for improving decision-making and is, in this regard, offered as a contribution to the discussions at the White House Conference.

BACKGROUND PAPER

1. PURPOSE

The White House conference on global change should seek to make a strategic intervention on the environment that will contribute to and stimulate on-going processes as well as enable leaders to deal with priority issues in a more systematic fashion. The purpose of this paper is to introduce such a strategic approach.

2. BASIS FOR CONCERN

The severe environmental problems facing the international community are evidence that the ecosystem's natural limits may have been reached. Moreover, the pace of change is unprecedented in human experience. World population has doubled since 1950 and will double again by mid-century. World economic activity has increased 20-fold since 1900 and must increase by a further 5-10 fold if we are to meet humanity's needs.

The present course is not sustainable. Fundamental changes are required in the character of economic growth and development. This is the message of sustainable development.

3. THREE STEPS TO CHANGING DECISION-MAKING

The origins of current environmental problems are found in the weaknesses of decision-making at all levels of society - in governments, industry, international organizations and individual households. The environmental consequences of decisions have not been taken adequately into account. Environment must be integrated into decision-making. It is important now to focus on how to achieve this.

3.1 Inputs to Decision-Making

Integrating environment into decision-making demands improvements in the following environmental inputs:

Science and Technology

Science is the basis upon which sound decision-making is built. The complex nature of today's environmental problems necessitates greatly improved national and international scientific efforts. Decision-making in the face of scientific uncertainty will, however, continue to be required.

The development of new technology and expanding the availability of existing technology are crucial to meeting current environmental challenges. Technology will be key to achieving sustainable development in developing countries as well as to promote economic renewal, enhanced productivity and increased efficiency in many industrialized countries.

Environmental Information

Good environmental information is essential to sound decisions. It must be available in the same systematic manner as other information on the economy. Such information helps to gauge the health of the natural environment, identify trends, measure progress, and promote accountability. We commend the OECD, UNEP, and the World Bank for their valuable work on state of the environment data, environmental indicators and satellite national accounts and suggest that it be accelerated.

Education

Better environmental education and training will lead to an environmentally literate population. Citizens, workers, consumers, businesspeople and elected officials will then be more likely to make environmentally sound decisions and to demand high levels of performance from others. We support the UNESCO-UNEP International Strategy for Environmental Information and Training and its call for country-specific responses. We also support education as a component of any transfer technology strategy.

Legislation and Regulation

While not the sole policy instrument, regulatory regimes are required to protect public health and common property resources. They ensure, by means of standards, guidelines, prohibitions, and permits, that environmental factors are considered in decision-making. Improved regulatory regimes are needed. They should be introduced based on consultation and with due consideration to international competitiveness and technological constraints. Industry should strive to exceed regulatory requirements where practical.

Economic Instruments

Economic instruments and market forces can be used as complements to, and in some instances substitutes for, regulation. Because many environmental resources have been under-priced or treated as free gifts of nature, the environment has been ignored and abused. Society has not taken into account the costs imposed in the form of pollution, resource depletion, health effects and heritage destruction.

The purpose of economic instruments is to incorporate the environmental costs of consuming and producing goods and services into the price paid and thereby affect decisions taken. Examples include resource pricing, deposit/refund systems, user charges, product taxes, ~~effluent taxes and tradable emission rights.~~ We endorse the work of the OECD in this area and strongly encourage the study, development and application of economic instruments.

3.2 Improving Decision-Making Processes

Not only must the inputs to decision-making be improved, but changes to decision-making structures, institutions and processes may also be required. This is a responsibility incumbent upon governments, industry and international organizations.

Governments have two major decision-making roles - as policy makers and as businesses. Governments must act, both domestically and internationally, to:

- integrate environmental factors into decisions on new policies, programs and projects (environmental assessment);
- modify existing policies, programs and regulations to minimize unintended environmental effects (environmental audits); and
- ensure that their business practices are consistent with sound environmental practices (procurement, property management, recycling, waste reduction, etc.).

In many of our countries, the private sector will be in the forefront of the campaign to ensure environmental quality. Industry too must bring environmental considerations into its planning and decision-making processes. Good environmental planning will ultimately be good for the financial bottom line, especially in the face of growing consumer and public awareness about the environment. Industry codes of practice, such as those developed nationally and through the International Chamber of Commerce, are very useful in this regard and their development and implementation are to be encouraged.

Current efforts by international organizations to take greater account of the environment are strongly welcomed. The steps taken by the World Bank, although in their early stages, are particularly welcome. We look forward to the 1992 Conference playing a useful role in helping to define further improvements in international decision-making processes.

3.3 Strengthening Partnerships

The complexity of environmental problems means that no one country or sector of society can resolve them. Governments, industry, labour and individuals must all share responsibility and work together to promote a secure environment.

At the international level, this demands a strengthened commitment to international cooperation and to multilateralism. The development of international environmental law must be advanced. Following on the heels of a revised Montreal Protocol, a climate change convention and instruments for the protection of the marine environment and biological diversity are priorities.

International institutions must be vested with sufficient resources and authority to meet today's unprecedented challenges. We welcome, in particular, UNEP and WMO's efforts to strengthen their capabilities and urge all countries to support them.

Developing countries will have to be full partners in resolving global environmental problems. This will require commitments on the part of industrialized countries to provide financial and technological assistance. In turn, LDCs will also have to adopt sustainable paths to development.

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dr. Ata Qureshi, Climate Institute, Chairman
 John Topping, Esq., Climate Institute
 Dr. Michael Fosberg, U.S. Forest Service
 Ron Benioff, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 Ken Andrasko, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 Dr. Neil Sampson, American Forestry Association
 Dr. Dwight Hair, American Forestry Association

The Climate Institute is a private, nonprofit, international organization—a bridge between the scientific community and public and private decision makers—established to advance public understanding of global warming produced by the greenhouse effect and of strategies to avert atmospheric ozone depletion. The Institute has organized regional and international meetings on North America, Africa, the Arctic, as well as a world climate conference in Cairo, Egypt.

Climate Institute

Suite 403
 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE
 Washington, DC 20003
 Phone 202/547-0104

Telex 214 858 Climate UR • Fax 202/547-0111

Thursday, May 17, 1990

- 9:00-10:30 Panel on Conservation Strategies, Rev. Herman Cole, Adirondack Park Agency, Chair
- Preserving Biodiversity
 - Managing Wetlands, Keith Wheeler, Adirondack Park Agency
 - Managing Parks and Wilderness Areas, Dr. James Dawson, SUNY
 - Managing Tropical and Subtropical Forests, Dr. Ariel Lugo, U.S. Forest Service, Puerto Rico
- 10:30-10:45 Refreshment Break
- 10:45-12:00 Panel on Changes in Regional Forest Management Planning
- Canada, Dr. Peter Duinker, Lakehead University, Northern and Northeastern U.S.
 - Western U.S., Dr. Douglas Fox, U.S. Forest Service
 - Southern and Southeastern U.S., Dr. Robert Dixon, U.S. Forest Service
 - Pacific and U.S. Territories, Leonard Newell, U.S. Forest Service, Hawaii

12:00-1:30 Luncheon Address: Hon. William Reilly, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Invited)

- 1:30-3:15 Panel on Adjustment in Plans, Programs and Policies, Michael R. Deland, CEO, Chair (Invited)
- Responses from Federal Agencies, Michael Deland, CEO
 - Responses from State and Local Forestry Agencies, Stanley Hamilton, Association of State Foresters
 - Responses from Forest Industries
 - Responses from Non-governmental Environmental Organizations
 - Responses from Regional Resource Development Agencies, Larry Hamner, TVA
 - Responses from Landowners to Federal and State Incentives and Assistance, Dr. Fred Cabbage, University of Georgia

3:15-3:30 Refreshment Break

- 3:30-5:00 Panel on Building Political and Public Constituencies for Action, Dr. Neil Sampson, American Forestry Association, Chair
- Educating the Public through Media,
 - Mobilizing Citizen Action at the Local Level, Andrew Lipkis, TreePeople, Los Angeles
 - Mobilizing Corporations and Industry for Conservation Action, Peter Dowd, Vice-President, Texaco Inc.

5:00 Adjourn

Climate Institute
 316 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 403
 Washington, D.C. 20003

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NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE

on

FORESTRY RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

MAY 15-17, 1990

QUALITY HOTEL on CAPITOL HILL

WASHINGTON, DC



Convened by:
 Climate Institute

Cosponsors:

U.S. Forest Service
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 American Forestry Association
 Adirondack Park Agency
 National Parks and Conservation Association
 Tennessee Valley Authority

As of 4/7; 3 pm

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

COUNTRY	NAME OF DELEGATE	TITLE
Australia		
Brazil	Jose Lutzenberger (Tentative)	Secretary of Environment
Canada	Lucien Bouchard	Federal Environment Minister
Federal Republic of Germany	Klaus Toepfer	Federal Environment Minister
France	Hubert Curien	Minister of Research & Technology
India	Maneka Gandhi	Min. of State for Environment
Indonesia	B.J. Habibie	Min. of State for Res. & Tech.
Italy	Adolfo Battaglia	Minister of Industry
Japan	Ishimatsu Kitagawa	Minister of Environment
Mexico	Patricio Chirinos	Sec. of Urban Dev. & Ecology
Netherlands	Hans Alders	Minister of Environment
Nigeria	Maj. Genl. Mamman Kontagora	Minister of Works and Housing
Norway	Kristin Hille Valla	Minister of Environment
Poland	Jan Janowski	(also Head of S&T Cooperation) Deputy Prime Minister
Soviet Union	Nikolay Laverov	Chmn. St. Cmte. Sci. & Tech.
United Kingdom	David Trippier	Minister for Environment
United States	Nicholas Brady	Secretary of Treasury
Zaire	Citoyen Lobo Kanza Kanza	Depty. Minister of Environment
European Community (EC)	**Laurens Jan Brinkhorst	Director-General for Environment
OECD	Robert Cornell	Deputy Secretary-General

**Some confusion between EC and Irish. We now have 14 names; also indications that delegation head might be Filippo Maria Pandolfi, Commissioner (Vice President) in charge of Science, Research and Development.

PRELIMINARY
DELEGATION LIST

CURRENT AS OF
APRIL 7, 1990; 12:00 NOON

Additions: U.S.S.R. confirmation
Nigeria delegation

BRAZIL

(tentative)

NameTitle

Jose Lutzenberger

Environment Secretary

Jose Goldemberg

Science Secretary

CANADA

(tentative)

NameTitle

Lucien Bouchard

Federal Environment
Minister

Jak Epp

Federal Energy Minister

Dr. Geraldine Kenney Wallace

Chair, Science Council of
Canada

Dr. Arthur W. May

President, Natural
Sciences and Engineering
Research Council

Dr. Anne White

Chair, Canadian IGBP
Committee

Liz Dowdswell

Assistant Deputy
Minister, Atmospheric
Environment Service,
Environment Canada

Judith Maxwell

Chair, Economic Council
of Canada

Mr. Olton

Assistant Deputy
Minister, Energy Policy
Department of Energy
Mines and Resources

George Anderson

Assistant Deputy
Minister, Department of
Finance

Derek Burney

Ambassador to the United
States

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(tentative)

NameTitle

Laurens Jan Brinkhorst

Director-General for
Environment, Nuclear
Safety and Civil
Protection

Jurgen Henningsen

Director for
Environmental Quality and
Natural Resources

Michael Emerson

Director for Economic
Evaluation of Community
Policies, Directorate-
General for Economic and
Financial Affairs

Philippe Bourdeau

Director for Environment
and Non-Nuclear Energy
Sources, Directorate-
General for Science,
Research and Development

Stanley Johnson

Director for Energy
Policy, Directorate-
General for Energy

David Wright

Central Advisory Group,
Secretariat-General of
the Commission

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(confirmed)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Professor Dr. Klaus Topfer	Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety
Dr. Gebhard Ziller	State Secretary, Ministry for Research and Technology
Dr. Wilhelm Knittel	State Secretary, Ministry of Transportation
Baldur Wagner	Assistant Secretary, Federal Chancellery
Dr. Mario Graf von Matuschka	Assistant Secretary, Foreign Ministry
Dr. Horst Glatzel	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Federal Chancellery
Walter Lotz	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Economics
Professor Dr. Ansgar Vogel	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety
Dietrich Kupfer	Director, Office of International Cooperation, Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety
Professor Dr. Hartmut Gross	Scientist, Max Planck Society, Hamburg

FRANCE

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Hubert Curien	Minister of Research and Technology
Brice Lalonde	Secretary of State for the Environment
Jean Audouze	Science Advisor to the President
Claude Alegre	Special Advisor to the Minister of Education
Ambassador Jean Ripert	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Environment)
Yves Martin	Chairman of the Interministry Committee on Greenhouse
Madame Borione	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Andre LeBeau	General Director of the Meteorological Center
M. Nasse	Ministry of Economy and Budget
Sylvie Faucheux	Professor of Economy at Paris I

INDIA

(tentative)

NameTitle

Ms. Maneka Gandhi

Minister of State for
Environment and Forests

Vasant Gowarikar

Secretary of Department
of Science and Technology

Mahesh Prasad

Secretary of Ministry of
Environment and Forests

Dr. A.P. Mitra

Director General of
Council for Science and
Industrial Research

INDONESIA

(confirmed)

NameTitle

Prof. Dr. Ing. B.J. Habibie

Minister of State for
Research and Technology;
Chairman of the Agency
for the Assessment and
Application of Technology

Prof. Dr. Samaun Samadikun

Chairman of the
Indonesian Institute of
Science

Prof. Dr. John A. Katili

Deputy Chairman of the
National Research Council

Prof. Dr. Gunawan Satari

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of State for
Research and Technology

Mr. Poedji Kuntarso, MA

Director General for
Foreign Economic
Relations; Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Prof. Dr. Rustam Didong

Deputy Chairman
(Economics), National
Development Planning
Agency

Prof. Dr. Harsono Wiryosumarto

Deputy Chairman
(Technology Development);
Agency for the Assessment
and Application of
Technology

Prof. Dr. S.B. Joedono

Assistant Minister
(Industry, Energy and
Mining), Office of the
Coordinating Minister for
the Economy, Finance,
Industry and Development
Supervision

INDONESIA

(continued)

NameTitle

Dr. M. Alwi Dahlan

Assistant Minister
(Population), Office of
the Minister of State for
Population and the
Environment

His Excellency Abdulrachman Ramly

Ambassador of the
Republic of Indonesia to
the United States of
America

ITALY

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Hon. Adolfo Battaglia	Minister of Industry, Head of Delegation
Prof. Umberto Colombo	Director of the National Agency for Nuclear and Renewable Energies
Prof. Giuseppe Biorci	Vice President of the National Research Council
Prof. Giuseppe Bianchi	Director General for Energy Sources, Ministry of Industry
Prof. Antonio Praturlon	President of the CNR Committee on Geological Sciences
Prof. Roberto Frassetto	CNR Institute of the Dynamics of Great Masses
Prof. Emilio Gerelli	Economic Counselor to the Minister of Environment
Dr. Corrado Clini	Director General for Pollution Prevention, Ministry of Environment
Prof. Guido Visconti	Department of Physics, University of L'Aquila
Dr. Giovanni Sacco	Vice Director General of Treasury, Ministry of Treasury

JAPAN

(tentative)

NameTitle

Ishimatsu Kitagawa

Minister of Environment

Shigeto Nagano

Parliamentary Vice
Minister of Science and
Technology

Koji Watanabe

Deputy Minister, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Tadashi Yasuhara

Director General,
Planning and Coordination
Bureau, Environment
Agency

Dr. Michio Hashimoto

Advisor to the Minister
of Environment

Sousaburo Okamatsu

Director General,
Industrial Location and
Environmental Protection
Bureau, Ministry of
International Trade and
Industry

Keiichi Yokobori

Executive Director,
Research Institute of
International Trade and
Industry, Ministry of
International Trade and
Industry

Mr. Yoshikawa

Deputy Director General,
Planning Bureau, Economic
Planning Agency

Hiroto Ishida

Deputy Director General,
Office of Minister of
Science and Technology,
Science and Technology
Agency

Yuji Ikeda

Deputy Director General,
United Nations Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

MEXICO

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Lic. Patricio Chirinos	Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology
Dr. Jose Sarukhan	Rector, National Autonomous University
Dr. Herminio Blanco	Undersecretary for Foreign Commerce, Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development
Ing. Alberto Escofet	Undersecretary for Energy, Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industries
Lic. Jose Angel Gurria	Undersecretary for International Financial Affairs, Secretariat of the Treasury
Fis. Sergio Reyes	Undersecretary for Ecology
Amb. Alberto Szekely	Legal Counsel, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Julian Adem	Director, Center for Atmospheric Studies, National Autonomous University
Dr. Manuel Ortega	Director General, National Council for Science and Technology
Hector Santana	Staff Aide to Secretary Chirinos

NIGERIA

(tentative)

NAMETITLE

Major General Mamman Kontagora

Minister of Works and
Housing

Gordian Ezekwe

Minister of Science and
Technology

Dr. Bukar Shais

Chairman of Federal
Environmental Protection
Agency

Dr. E. O. Aina

Director and Chief
Executive of Federal
Environmental Protection
Agency

Dr. J. A. Adejokun

Director, Department of
Meteorological Services,
Ministry of Aviation

Professor Tudor

Director of Nigerian
Institute of
Oceanographic and Marine
Research

(one unnamed official from Ministry of Justice)

Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar

Director General, Federal
Ministry of Finance and
Economic Development

THE NETHERLANDS

(tentative)

Name**Title**

Hans Alders

Minister for Housing,
Physical Planning and
Environment

Dr. B.C.J. Zoeteman

Deputy Director-General
for Environment

Dr. Pier Vellinga

Coordinator for National
Climate Programs

N.D. Van Egmond

Director for Chemistry
and Physics, State
Institute for Public
Health and Environmental
Hygiene

I.G. Roos

Directorate-General for
European Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Dr. H.M. Fijnaut

Director of the Royal
Dutch Meteorological
Institute

Dr. A.P.M. Baede

Head of the Department
for Dynamical Meteorology

D.F.W.T. Pietermaat

Environmental Coordinator
in the Directorate-
General for Energy,
Ministry of Economic
Affairs

Prof. J.B. Opschoor

Professor of Ecology,
Free University,
Amsterdam

NORWAY

(confirmed)

NameTitle

Kristin Hille Valla

Minister of Environment

Einar Steensnaes

Minister of Education and
Science

Ambassador Kjeld Vibe

Norwegian Ambassador to
the United States

Oddmund Graham

Secretary General,
Ministry of Environment

Kaare Bryn

Director General,
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Dr. Tore Olsen

Director General,
Ministry of Education and
Research

Per M. Bakken

Coordinator, Air
Pollution, Ministry of
Environment

Lorents Lorentsen

Director of Research,
Central Bureau of
Statistics

Professor Dr. Ivar Isaksen

University of Oslo

Leif Westegaard

Science Officer,
Norwegian Embassy in
Washington

THE OECD

(tentative)

NameTitle

Robert Cornell

Deputy Secretary-General

William L. Long

Director for Environment

John Ferriter

Deputy Executive
Director, International
Energy Agency

Andrew Dean

Administrator, Department
for Economic Affairs and
Statistics

George Kowalski

Head of the Division of
Economic Analysis,
International Energy
Agency

POLAND

(tentative)

NameTitle

Jan Janowski

Deputy Prime Minister;
Head of the Agency for
Science and Technological
Progress and Application

Andrezejewski

Deputy Minister of the
Environment

Tadeusz Diem

Deputy Minister of
Education

Mr. Rybicki

Central Planning Office

Kazimierz Duchowski

Director, Department of
Economic Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Mr. Wiackowski

Chairman, Parliamentary
Commission on
Environmental Protection

Professor Stakel

Polish Academy of
Sciences

Mr. Sadowski

Institute of Metallurgy
and Water Management

Wlodzimierz Bojarski

Member of the Senate

Jan Kinast

Polish Ambassador to the
United States

SOVIET UNION

(confirmed)

NameTitle

Nikolay Pavlovich Laviorov

Chairman of the U.S.S.R.
State Committee on
Science and Technology

Juriy Antonievich Israel

Chairman of the U.S.S.R.
State Committee on
Hydrometeorology

Artem Andreevich Troizkiy

Deputy Chairman of the
U.S.S.R. State Planning
Committee

Victor Fedorovich Kostin

Deputy Chairman of the
U.S.S.R. State Committee
on Nature Protection

Alexandr Petrovich Metalnikov

Deputy Chairman of the
U.S.S.R. State Committee
on Hydrometeorology

Vladimir Mihailovich Kotliakov

Director of the Institute
of Geography, U.S.S.R.
Academy of Sciences

Juriy Vladimirovich Vakaluyk

Chief, Division of Global
Geophysical Problems,
Climate Change and
Economic Consequences,
State Committee on
Hydrometeorology

Juriy Leonidovich Golubev

Assistant to the
Chairman, State Committee
on Hydrometeorology

Boris Vladimirovich Pihanov

State Committee on
Hydrometeorology,
Department of
International Cooperation

Nataliy Jur'yevna Vail

State Committee on
Hydrometeorology,
Department of
International Cooperation

UNITED KINGDOM

(tentative)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
David Trippier RD, JP, MP	Minister for the Environment and Countryside
Sir John Fairclough	Chief Scientific Adviser, the Cabinet Office
Sir Crispin C.C. Tickell, GCMG, KCVO	United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Dr. John T. Houghton CBE	Director-General, Meteorological Office
J.G. Odling-Smee	Deputy Chief Economic Adviser; HM Treasury
Dr. David J. Fisk	Chief Scientist, Department of Environment
Dr. W. David Evans	Chief Scientist, Department of Energy
Dr. Eileen Buttle	Secretary, Natural Environment Research Council

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(confirmed)

NameTitle

Nicholas F. Brady

Secretary of the Treasury

Manuel Lujan, Jr.

Secretary of the Interior

Clayton Yeutter

Secretary of Agriculture

Robert A. Mosbacher

Secretary of Commerce

Admiral James D. Watkins (Ret)

Secretary of Energy

William K. Reilly

Administrator,
Environmental Protection
Agency

Richard H. Truly

Administrator, National
Aeronautics and Space
Administration

John A. Knauss

Under Secretary of
Commerce for Oceans and
Atmosphere; and Director,
National Oceanic and
Atmospheric
Administration

Erich Bloch

Director, National
Science Foundation

Richard Schmalensee

Member, Council of
Economic Advisers

ZAIRE

(tentative)

Name

Title

Citoyen Lobo Kanza Kanza

Secretary of State
(Deputy Minister);
Ministry of
Environment and
Conservation of Nature

April 8, 1990

Draft letter for Rich DavisTo: R. Corvel ^{may send}
FYI

Dear _____:

I am pleased with the outstanding delegation your country is sending to the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. As you will see in the attached agenda nearly half of the United States Cabinet and heads of our major technical agencies will be making presentations related to the research theme of the conference. In addition, principal White House heads for science, economics and environment advice will be co-chairing the meeting. This integration of all major elements of the U.S. government to lead the international dialogue on global change research is unprecedented. I want this conference to complement and enhance the ongoing international efforts such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. A forum and activity that the United States supports and in which we have taken the lead role in is the Response Strategies Working Group.

The United States will continue to play a leading role in the study of global change. My commitment to global change research for fiscal year 1991 is a United States budget in excess of a billion dollars. I am hoping this conference not only will give you an overview of the program but will lead to increased international cooperation and partnership in global change research. The conference co-chairman are making unusual efforts to maximize the value to all countries and all participants from attendance at this conference.

I hope your distinguished delegations will find this meeting to be an important effort by the United States to advance the cause of global stewardship of our earth's natural resources. We regret the short time of two days and our inability to incorporate suggestions of all participants.

Sincerely,

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE:

President George Bush invited the Heads of State from seventeen nations and the leadership of the E.C. and the OECD to send ministerial-level delegations to the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. The Conference is designed to bring together government leaders in science, economics, energy, and the environment concerned with the central research issues of Global Change. The Conference is designed to advance understanding of Global Change phenomena, to enhance international cooperation, and to build the basis for future efforts among nations to integrate more fully science and economics research into the policy process. The Conference adds a new dimension to the international dialogue on Global Change — the proposition that economics, both analysis and research on economic policy and economic consequences, is an essential link between the science of Global Change and policy alternatives. Science and economics research can also serve to identify and develop technologies and policy instruments that relax the tension between growth and Global Change, allowing for greater progress on both fronts. To address these broad goals, the Conference will:

- Focus on science and economics research issues relevant to policy on Global Change,
- Address important next steps to substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economics research issues that relate to Global Change,
- Highlight the special role that economics plays in integrating the science of Global Change with the policy process,
- Demonstrate linkages between science and economics research and domestic and international policy processes, and
- Seek to take the initial steps to implement joint international science and economics research efforts.

THE EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference will provide an opportunity to address the science and economics research issues related to Global Change in the context of the policy process. To accomplish these goals, the Conference will focus on and seek to promote:

- A substantially *enhanced understanding* of science, economics, and environmental research agenda central to the needs of future Global Change policy development.
- A *substantive understanding of the uncertainties* in both science and economics knowledge of changes in the global environment of the planet.
- *Increased mutual understanding* of and sensitivity to the substance of science and economics research between both of those research communities.
- *Increased sensitivity* by the two research communities to the policy needs evolving in such areas as environmental and energy policy, and vice versa.
- A *solid* and well implemented science and economics *research effort* as a prerequisite for a complement to evolving efforts by nations to address the international policy questions of global environmental changes.
- A communication *network among national leaders* concerned with, and responsible for, the research and policy agenda related to Global Change. More particularly, this Conference provides a "first-ever" opportunity to forge a partnership between the science and economics research communities and the policy-makers.

To provide a vehicle to focus on these vital issues, the Conference will include two Plenary Sessions and several concurrent Working Groups, which will address the three major themes of the Conference:

- The Science and Economics Research Challenge
- Integrating Science and Economics Research in the Policy Process
- Building a Partnership for Science and Economics Research

SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH FOR GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP

Global stewardship is our shared responsibility and our shared opportunity. We must manage the Earth's natural resources in ways that assure the sustainability of humanity on this planet and in ways that maximize our potential for growth and opportunity for all. Global stewardship is a continuing process of political, economic and social decision-making that meets the needs of the present generation while expanding the opportunities of future generations.

Global stewardship will become a dominant scientific, economic and environmental issue of the 21st century. The experience of the past 45 years has shown that growth can be achieved only through the synergy of democratic political institutions and market economic systems. But just as democratic institutions are expanding, our ability to grow could be limited by changes in our already stressed environment. Solutions must be found which will protect the quality of our natural environment while allowing for the economic growth necessary to sustain and improve the living standards of a growing world population.

For perhaps the first time in human history, we now understand that our progress depends on *accounting* for our environmental resources and using them wisely. A new understanding of complex environmental systems is emerging. This understanding means that we are now called upon to create new directions for our creative energies and technologies. *Global stewardship is the key.*

To exercise effective stewardship, we must advance our knowledge of natural and human systems. We must create solutions that join economic growth with sound management of our environment. Meeting this challenge will require an integration of scientific, economic, and environmental concerns—an integration which moves global stewardship and human sustainability to center stage.

We need new tools to effectively evaluate how to respond to global environmental changes. Science and economics research can provide some of the tools needed to understand and properly manage our changing planet. Global change is concerned with such diverse but interrelated issues as ozone depletion, greenhouse gases, climate change, food security, water supply, sea level changes, wetlands, deforestation, biodiversity, population changes, and energy demands. A common ingredient in each of these issues is the level of uncertainty about the scale at which these changes are occurring and humanity's relative contribution to the change. There is also uncertainty regarding the social and economic consequences of change itself and of policy measures which might be taken to address it. As global stewards we must address these uncertainties by increasing our scientific and economic knowledge and take justifiable actions to manage global change...with due consideration given to the uncertainties which exist.

Therefore, the challenges of global stewardship require agreement in these three areas:

- Science and economics uncertainties—research challenges;
- Strategies for and challenges to integrating economics and science research; and
- Building better international partnerships for economics and science research.

Our existence depends on our ability to draw sustenance from the natural world while supporting the systems that regenerate that world. Building an integrated program of economics and science research is the step we must take today. Global stewardship is not a fixed state but a process of change in which environmental and economic values are brought into balance to meet human needs and to expand human prospects. Let us join together and accept the challenge of Global Stewardship.

George Bush

Global Change file

United States Department of State

Deputy Secretary of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

RIG TO ADDRESSEE
1ST
/12

90 APR 12 PM 4:41

April 12, 1990

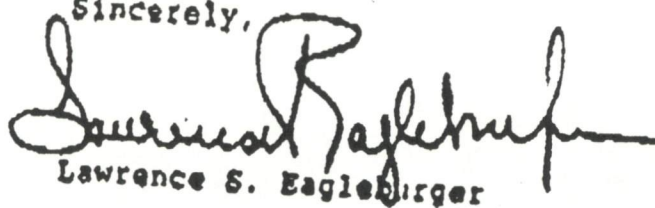
Dear Mr. Bromley:

This is in response to your letter of March 26, which has just come to my attention. I regret to inform you that the Department of State will not be able to contribute financial support to the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, as you request. As you note in your letter, the Department of State has agreed to permit the use of the diplomatic suite for a formal dinner on Tuesday, April 17; we are, however, in no financial position to pay for the costs of that dinner. When the Department agreed to act as host for the dinner, we did so on the assumption, as is usually the case, that the costs of the dinner would be met by the requesting agency.

I regret our inability to cooperate in this matter, but as you may know the State Department is at the moment struggling to persuade the Congress to restore \$363 million in budget authority which was authorized and appropriated but has not been forthcoming due to complicated Congressional problems. Under these circumstances the State Department is, regrettably, in no position to meet your request for \$100,000 in contributions to the Conference.

I have discussed this matter with Secretary Baker, who is in agreement with the aforementioned position.

Sincerely,


Lawrence S. Eagleburger

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

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
April 16-18, 1990
CONCLUDING REMARKS BY EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DELEGATIONS

The European Community is grateful to the United States for organizing this important conference on global change which has allowed Delegations to have a broad exchange of views on the state of scientific and economic research associated with global change and on future policy responses.

The European Community reiterates the importance it attaches to taking effective and prompt action to deal with global change and underlines the global dimension of the greenhouse effect and the need for the Community and the Member States to play their full part in the definition and implementation of a global response to the problem. Such a response should be made without further delay, irrespective of remaining uncertainties on some scientific aspects of the greenhouse effect.

The nature of global change requires a global coordinated response by all countries. It is incumbent on industrialized countries to take the lead. Particular attention must be paid to the situation and needs of developing countries.

The European Community considers that the conclusion of an international agreement on climate change is necessary and confirms that the Community and the Member States must make an important contribution to the preparation of such an agreement.

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE
for
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RELATED
TO
GLOBAL CHANGE

April 17-18, 1990
J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990

10:00 a.m.

PRESS CREDENTIALING BEGINS
Rayburn Room
Contact: Debbie Smith 724-0602

10:30 a.m.

REGISTRATION BEGINS
Front Lobby

Contact: Carol Jensen
Site Phone: 724-0664 or 724-0665

1:00- 3:00 p.m.

**AGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT LUNCHEON**

Room: Salon D
Contact: Julie Hanson
Beeper: 719-1169
Attendees: 70
Press Plan: CLOSED

Hosts: Ronald Roskens,
Administrator for the
Agency for International
Development

4:45 p.m.

SEC. MOSBACHER (TIGER TEAM)
Dept. of Commerce
Secretary's Conference Room

5:45- 6:15 p.m.

HEADS OF DELEGATION PRE-RECEPTION
Presidential Suite
Contact: Melinda Andrews
Beeper: 719-3816
Attendees: 30
Press Plan: Closed
Mix & Mingle/ Photo-Op w/ Co-Chairs
Photographer: Vincent Rickardall

Hosts: Michael Boskin
Alan Bromley
Michael Deland

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

[6:15 p.m.] Delegation heads ARE ESCORTED by Melinda Andrews from Presidential Suite to 14th street entrance for departure to Air & Space Museum

6:20 p.m. Delegates gather at Pennsylvania Street entrance for departure to Air & Space Museum
Met by: Nicholas Graham

[6:25 p.m.] Delegation Heads DEPART J.W. MARRIOTT from 14th Street entrance of J.W. Marriott en route Air & Space Museum
Met by: Caroline Sabel
Drive Time: 20 Minutes

6:45 p.m. Delegates begin DEPARTING J.W. MARRIOTT from Pennsylvania Ave. entrance en route Air & Space Museum
Drive Time: 20 Minutes
Movement Contact: Melinda Andrews
BEEPER: 719-3816

[6:45 p.m.] Delegation Heads ARRIVE AIR & SPACE MUSEUM'S East End Entrance off of Jefferson Ave
Met by: Alyce Best
Site Phone: 357-4022
Greeted by: Sec. Mosbacher
 RADM Truly
 Dean Anderson
 Dr. Martin Harwit

 Photo-Op upon arrival w/ Sec. Mosbacher and RADM Truly
Photographers: Vincent Rickardall
 Cynthia Johnson

6:55 p.m. Delegates ARRIVE AIR & SPACE MUSEUM'S South Lobby entrance off of Independence Ave
Escorted by Caroline Sabel to Theater entrance upon arrival

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

7:15 p.m. UNDERSECRETARY ANDERSON makes
welcoming remarks and introduces
Dr. Harwit

7:17 p.m. DR. HARWIT delivers remarks and
introduces Sec. Mosbacher

7:19 p.m. SEC. MOSBACHER makes remarks
(6 Min)

7:25 p.m. DR. HARWIT introduces RADM TRULY

7:26 p.m. RADM Truly delivers remarks

7:28 p.m. Jim Wetherbee introduces IMAX Film

7:29- 7:36 p.m. IMAX FILM

7:36 p.m. Delegates are escorted by Caroline
Sabel, Alyce Best to Pioneers of
Flight area for Reception

7:40- 8:30 p.m. RECEPTION
PIONEERS OF FLIGHT AREA

Contact: Alyce Best
Site Phone: 357-4022
Attendees 350
Press: CLOSED

Hosts: Robert Mosbacher,
Secretary of Commerce

Dean Anderson,
Undersecretary
Smithsonian

Martin Harwit,
Director Air & Space
Museum

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

8:30 p.m.

DELEGATES DEPART AIR & SPACE MUSEUM
VIA JEFFERSON AVENUE EN ROUTE J.W.
MARRIOTT

Drive Time: 20 Minutes

8:50 p.m.

DELEGATES ARRIVE PENNSYLVANIA
AVENUE ENTRANCE J.W. MARRIOTT

RON J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990

6:00 a.m.

DIVISON HEADS MEETING
Suite 1153

7:00 a.m.

PRESS PRE-SET
Contact: Reed Boatright
724-0602

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

DELEGATION HEADS BREAKFAST
Commerce Room

Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Attendees: 35
Press Plan: CLOSED

Hosts:

Clayton Yeutter
Manuel Lujan, Jr.

8:00- 9:15 a.m.

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST FOR
DELEGATES
Location: CAPITOL FOYER,
BALLROOM LEVEL
Attendees: 250

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

8:30- 9:30 a.m.

U.S. DELEGATION BRIEFING
Presidential Suite
Attendees: 25

8:50- 9:00 a.m.

PRESS- PRE-SET
Contact: Reed Boatright
724-0602

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

9:45 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION I

Location: Salons II, III, IV
of Grand Ballroom

Contact; Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Attendees: 350
Press Plan: OPEN

Moderator: Michael Boskin

Scenario:

9:30 a.m.

ALL DELEGATES ARE SEATED

PRESIDENT BUSH ARRIVES J.W.
MARRIOTT AND PROCEEDS TO HOLDING
ROOM

9:45- 9:49 a.m.

Michael Boskin opens Plenary
Session I with brief welcoming
remarks

9:49 a.m.

Michael Boskin introduces Sec.
Brady

9:50- 9:58 a.m.

Welcoming Remarks:
Nicholas F. Brady,
Secretary of the Treasury

9:59 a.m.

SECRETARY BRADY INTRODUCES THE
PRESIDENT

10:00- 10:10 a.m.

WELCOME: PRESIDENT BUSH

10:11 a.m.

President departs Plenary Session

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

10:14 a.m.	Michael Boskin introduces Alan Bromley
10:15- 10:25 a.m.	Goals & Expectations for the Conference: D. Allan Bromley
10:26 a.m.	Bromley introduces J. Janowski
10:27- 10:37 a.m.	Opening Remarks by Visiting Delegate: J. Janowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland
10:38 a.m.	BOSKIN CLOSSES PLENARY SESSION I AND ANNOUNCES THAT WORKING ALLOCATIONS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AT 10:45 A.M.
10:38- 11:00 a.m.	BREAK

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

11:00 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION II COMMENCES

Location: Grand Ballroom

Attendees: 350

Press Plan: OPEN

Moderator: Michael R.
Deland

Scenario:

11:01 a.m.

MICHAEL DELAND OPENS SESSION AND
INTRODUCES ALAN BROMLEY

11:03- 11:18 a.m.

Theme I Presentation: "The
Science and Economics
Research Challenge"- D.
Alan Bromley

11:19 a.m.

Michael Deland introduces Michael
Boskin

11:20- 11:34 a.m.

Theme II Presentation:
"Integrating Science and
Economics Research in the
Policy Process"- Michael
Boskin

11:35- 11:50 p.m.

Theme III Presentation:
"Building Partnerships for
Science and Economics
Research- Michael R. Deland

11:50 a.m.

MICHAEL DELAND CLOSES PLENARY
SESSION II AND MAKES
ANNOUNCEMENTS AS ALL DELEGATES
PREPARE TO PROCEED INTO
CAPITOL BALLROOM FOR LUNCHEON

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

12:00-1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON

Location: CAPITOL BALLROOM E, F & G

Attendees: 250

Press Plan: OPEN

Contact: Julie Hanson

BEEPER: 719-1169

Guest Speaker: ADM. WILLIAM
REILLY

Scenario:

12:05 p.m.

All Delegates are seated for
Lunch

12:15 p.m.

ENTREE IS SERVED

12:56 p.m.

ALL HOTEL SERVICE ENDS FOR
PROGRAM TO BEGIN

12:57 p.m.

Michael Boskin introduces Adm.
Reilly

1:00- 1:25 p.m.

Speaker: William Reilly,
Administrator Environmental
Protection Agency

1:26 p.m.

MICHAEL BOSKIN CLOSES LUNCHEON
AND MAKES ANNOUNCEMENTS

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

1:45- 4:15 p.m.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS I & II
Grand Ballroom Salons, 1,2, & 4

Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Session I Rapporteur:
Session II Rapporteur:

SESSION I

1:47- 1:56 p.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
working group

1:57- 2:06 p.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

2:07- 2:16 p.m.

Scientist Presentation

2:17- 3:17 p.m.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

3:18- 3:28 p.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

3:30- 3:45 p.m.

BREAK

SESSION II

3:46- 3:55 p.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
Working Session II

3:56- 4:06 p.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

4:07-4:16 p.m.

Economist Presentation

4:17- 5:16 p.m.

DISCUSSION

5:17- 5:27 p.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

5:30 p.m.

WORKING SESSION II CONCLUDES

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

5:50 p.m.

Delegates gather at Pennsylvania Ave. entrance for departure to National Academy of the Sciences
Contact: Joe MaGuire
BEEPER: 719-3775

6:00 p.m.

Delegates begin shuttle departures from J.W. MARRIOTT en route National Academy of Sciences every 15 minutes

Shuttle Contact: Joe MaGuire
BEEPER: 719-3775

6:20 p.m.

Delegates begin arriving at National Academy of the Sciences C Street entrance

Site Contact: Caroline Sabel
Site Phone: 334-2000

7:50 p.m.

Sweep Car departs J.W. Marriott en route State Department

8:00 p.m.

Final Shuttle departs J.W. Marriott en route State Department

6:00- 7:30 p.m.

NAS RECEPTION
National Academy of the Sciences

Room: The Great Hall
Attendees: 350
Press Plan: CLOSED

Program: NONE

Hosts: Frank Press, President of the NAS

Robert White, President of the NAE

(11)

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

7:00 p.m.

Delegates are escorted by foot
by Julie Hanson & staff en route
State Department's C Street
entrance

7:10 p.m.

DELEGATES ARRIVE STATE
DEPARTMENT'S C STREET ENTRANCE
AND ARE ESCORTED INTO JEFFERSON
ROOM FOR PRE-DINNER COCKTAILS

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

7:00- 7:40 p.m.

Cocktails in Jefferson Room

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, CONT;

OFFICIAL DELEGATE DINNER
U.S. State Department
Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Room: Franklin Room

Attendees: 250
Press Plan: CLOSED
Dress: Business Suit

HOST: Lawrance Eagleburger

Speaker: Bert Bolin, Chairman
IPCC

Scenario:

7:40 p.m.	Guests proceed into Franklin Room
8:00 p.m.	Guests are seated for Dinner
8:05- 8:08 p.m.	Eagleburger makes welcoming remarks
8:10 p.m.	Dinner is served
9:28 p.m.	Eagleburger introduces Bert Bolin
9:30- 9:50 p.m.	BERT BOLIN DELIVERS REMARKS
9:51 p.m..	EAGLEBURGER CONCLUDES DINNER & GUESTS DEPART STATE DEPARTMENT VIA C STREET ENTRANCE
10:00 p.m.	Bus shuttles begin to DEPART STATE DEPARTMENT en route J.W. Marriott
	<u>Drive Time:</u> 15 Minutes
10:15 p.m.	Shuttle Buses begin ARRIVING J.W. MARRIOTT
	RON J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL WASHINGTON, D.C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

U.S. DELEGATION BRIEFING
Presidential Suite

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Capitol Ballroom Foyer

8:30- 11:30 a.m.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS III & IV
Grand Ballroom, Salons 1,2 & 4
Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Session Rapporteur:
Session Rapporteur:

WORKING SESSION III

8:31- 8:40 a.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
Working Session III

8:41- 8:50 a.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

8:51- 9:51 a.m.

Discussion

9:52- 10:00 a.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

10:00- 10:20 a.m.

BREAK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

WORKING SESSION IV

10:21- 10:30 a.m.	U.S. Delegate opens Session
10:31- 11:31 a.m.	Discussion
11:32- 11:40 a.m.	Wrap-Up & Conclusion
11:40 a.m.	WORKING GROUP SESSIONS CONCLUDE WITH ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

12:00-1:30 p.m.

DELEGATE LUNCHEON

Location: Capitol Ballroom E, F & G
Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169

Attendees: 250
Press Plan: OPEN

Speaker: Adm. James Watkins

Scenario:

12:00 Noon

LUNCHEON BEGINS

12:05 p.m.

Lunch is served

12:25 p.m.

12:55 p.m.

ALL HOTEL SERVICE ENDS FOR
PROGRAM TO BEGIN

12:58 p.m.

Michael Deland introduces Sec.
Watkins

1:00- 1:25 p.m.

Speaker: James Watkins,
Secretary, Department of Energy

1:26 p.m.

MICHAEL DELAND CLOSES LUNCHEON
AND MAKES ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

1:45-3:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION II
Grand Ballroom, Salons II, III &
IV

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Moderator: D. Allan Bromley

Scenario:

2:00 p.m.

Allan Bromley opens Plenary
Session with brief remarks

2:04 p.m.

Alan Bromley introduces Michael
Deland

2:05- 2:29 p.m.

Review of Co-Chairmen's Report:
Michael Deland

PRESIDENT ARRIVES J.W. MARRIOTT
AND PROCEEDS TO HOLDING ROOM

2:29 p.m.

OFF-STAGE INTRODUCTION OF THE
PRESIDENT

2:30- 2:45 p.m.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS CLOSING
REMARKS

2:46 p.m.

CONFERENCE CONCLUDES