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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 26, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Bush today invited a number of countries, the European Community, and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to send official delegations to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., April 17-18, 1990.

The President announced his intention to host this conference during his meeting with President Gorbachev and again recently in a speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Conference will be devoted to science and economics issues relevant to policy on global environmental issues, including climate change. It is designed to substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of the important science and economics research issues related to global change. The Conference will also assist in framing a strategy for implementing a joint international understanding of this science and economics research effort, and linking that knowledge to the policy process both nationally and internationally. The Administration considers the Conference a vital next step in a joint international approach to address possible changes in the global environment.

Conference participants have been invited to send delegations consisting of their senior scientific, environmental, and economic officials. The President has designated the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Dr. D. Allan Bromley; the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Michael Boskin; and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Mr. Michael R. Deland, to serve as Co-Chairmen of this Conference.

FACT SHEET
FOR
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
2/26/90

- o On February 26, 1990, the President invited the Heads of State from seventeen countries, the European Community, and the OECD to send ministerial-level delegates to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.
- o The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C. on April 17-18, 1990.
- o The President first indicated his intention to host such a Conference on this subject during his Summit meetings with President Gorbachev, on December 4, 1989, and later on Monday, February 5, 1990 during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- o The Conference will be devoted to science and economics research issues relevant to policy on global change, including climate. The Conference is designed to address important next steps that substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economic research issues that relate to global change. Further, the Conference seeks to frame the initial steps towards a strategy for implementing joint international science and economics research efforts. It also seeks to integrate and link scientific and economic research results to both the domestic and international policy process. The Conference is unique as an international forum both because it focuses on the essential questions of research needed to support the international policy process and because it seeks for the first time to join research issues central to both the science and the economics related to global change.
- o The Conference focuses on "Global Change", a scope of research interest that has evolved out of the science that concerns itself with understanding the fundamental processes that govern the way the global Earth functions. Thus, the research agenda not only includes global climate change, but also includes other important global processes such as ozone depletion in the polar regions and on global scales, biodiversity, large scale changes in land use and their impact on global processes, such as deforestation, and other large scale processes such as

desertification.

- o The Conference is conceived as an integral part of the on-going international process of trying to understand changes in the global environment. The need for substantially improved understanding of both the science and economics of global change has been noted by virtually all world leaders. This Conference will focus on scientific and economic research issues as a complementary effort to the on-going Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other up-coming international meetings that seek to address the serious policy issues that evolve out of the concerns for the changes in the global environment, particularly climate change. The President strongly supports the IPCC efforts and expects that the results of the Conference will contribute to the on-going international debate and action on these issues. For example, the leadership of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has been invited to take an active role in the Conference.
- o The Conference will convene a delegation of three ministerial-level officials from a representative group of nations, each representing one of three essential disciplines: science, economics, and the environment. The Conference was conceived with the idea that a small representative group of countries would be invited to participate; their selection is based on the simple criteria that the meeting should include countries or representatives of country interest that have substantial populations, large land masses, industrialized economies or heavy future energy needs, substantial research infrastructures, or have provided international leadership on issues related to climate and global change. A representative group of countries has been selected. The President has asked the heads of state in the following countries and organizations to send a delegation. These countries and organizations are:

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

It is expected that each country or organization will send their ministerial-level official to represent each of their agencies of science, economics, and the environment, together with no more than two staff associates per official. It is suggested that one delegate in each of the three areas will be an individual who is currently active in scientific or economics research. It is recognized that the delegations are likely to have one "at-large" member. Thus, the total delegation size should not exceed ten per country. Once the delegations are determined, it is planned to consult with these countries on agenda details.

- o The Conference is designed to be a forum to bring a number of ministerial-level leaders together to enhance international cooperation and to build the basis for joint efforts in these vital areas. It is hoped that the delegates, working together, will agree upon those areas of opportunity for cooperative action in the areas of scientific and economics research. The goal would be to address questions such as:

- * 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 cost of responding to global change ?
- * Are "good" are our economic models ?

By addressing such questions, it is hoped that the nations might pledge to support an international research effort related to global change that focuses rapid

improvement of both scientific and economic knowledge and developing the necessary infrastructure, including:

- * Establishing a more formal international mechanism to improve the coordination of global change science and economic research programs, and
 - * Participating in cooperative research efforts, such as the World Ocean Circulation Experiment and cooperative economic projects of the OECD.
- o The Conference is a White House Conference, initiated by the President. Hence, the President has asked three Assistants to the President, in the relevant areas, to be the Co-Chairmen the Conference. The three Co-Chairmen are: the President's Science Advisor and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Dr. D. Allan Bromley; the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Michael J. Boskin; and the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, Mr. Michael R. Deland.
 - o The President stated, "this Conference is a vital next step in a joint international approach to address changes in the global environment".

(File=Guidance.225)

CONCEPT PAPER OBJECTIVES

March 6, 1990

The Conference will be devoted to science and economic issues relevant to policies on global change, including climate. The primary objectives of the White House Conference are to:

- o Improve our understanding of the current state of international knowledge in scientific and economic research,
- o Identify major gaps and uncertainties in both scientific and economic understanding,
- o Assess the analytic tools and data that are found to be essential to improving both national and international environmental policy, and sensitizing the three communities involved to the activities and needs of the others in addressing global change research, and
- o Develop a joint "Strategy Document" in which the expertise, experience, and data available in the participating countries can be brought together in a more integrated and coherent fashion to address global change.

TACTICAL OBJECTIVES

February 23, 1990

1. To provide an occasion for the President to demonstrate America's willingness to play a leadership role in organizing ongoing international efforts to respond to the potential risks and opportunities associated with global change.
2. To provide a setting for the President to present America's overarching vision of how environmental, economic and other needs might best be balanced in the future given the emergence of worldwide concern about rapid change.
3. To facilitate the development of a strategy for integrating worldwide scientific and economic research on global change issues and to establish and share research priorities for unilateral and multilateral action among the participating countries.

WORKING GROUP THEMES AND QUESTIONS

THEME I: DECISION-MAKING IN THE FACE OF UNCERTAINTY

- What are the economic and scientific research questions about global change that you need to answer in order to develop domestic and international policies?
- In what areas would resolution of economic and scientific uncertainty have the greatest impact on your actions regarding global change?

THEME II: INTEGRATING ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- How do we ensure that global change research provides the information decision makers need (problem focus versus solutions focus)?
- How do we ensure integration of economic and scientific research in regards to global change?

THEME III: BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP FOR ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- How do we create an international mechanism to carry out integrated economic and scientific research on global change?



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

February 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: JACK FELLOWS (395-3935)

SUBJECT: VISION OUTLINE

Attached you will find a first cut at a two page vision outline based on the Saturday discussion and material provided by some of you. Please comments ASAP by FAX (395-4817)

DISTRIBUTION (FAX)

Richard Schmalensee	395-6947
Mark Kerrigan	586-5313 ✓
Dick Morgenstern	252-0780
Harlan Watson	371-2815
Bill Robertson	504-4615 653-5414
Bob Corell	357-9629

Vision Outline

Introduction

- o The Earth's population is estimated to doubling over the next century.
- o Economic activity may need to expand some five to ten fold to sustain a population increase of this magnitude.
- o A possible consequence of this economic expansion could be a significant depletion of our limited natural resources and further stress on the environment.
- o It is conceivable that at some level man's activities might threaten the very existence of Earth habitation.
- o General Challenge: The challenge for all nations is to develop a new approach which achieves the needed economic growth, but at the same time preserve the environment and our natural resources for future generations.
- o I call this new approach "Global Stewardship".

Global Change Definition

- o There is evidence that man's activities may be causing global environmental changes (e.g., ozone depletion, deforestation, species loss, etc.) or as commonly referred to by the science community as "Global Change".
- o However, there remains significant uncertainty about the scale at which these changes are occurring and man's relative contribution to these changes beyond the Earth's natural global changes that have been occurring for millions of years.

U.S. Position on Global Stewardship

- o Given the need for economic growth and these levels of uncertainty, "Global Stewards" will need new tools to effectively evaluate how to respond to global change issues.

- o By tools, I'm talking about improved predictive modeling of the Earth system, technologies and practices that can help us respond (i.e., mitigate or adapt) to global change, and economic models that can evaluate the impacts of global changes and proposed responses.
- o The U.S. has made a commitment to take economically and environmentally sound actions now and whatever further actions are necessary as these tools mature.
- o List the domain of response actions and investments in tool improvements taken by the U.S. (e.g., this conference, Malta, Noordwijk, clean air legislation, National Energy Strategy, wetlands, tree planting, U.S. Global Change Research Program, and the U.S. support for the IPCC, World Climate Conference, and a Framework Convention, etc.).

Challenge to Conference Participants

- o The development of the appropriate tools needed for effectively responding to global change issues will require integrating scientific, mitigation/adaptation, and economic research.
- o Although these tools will support the IPCC and WCC process and be critical for a framework convention, there is no international forum to coordinate the evolution of these critical tools.
- o Challenge the conference participants to agree and support a report/communique that endorses the following commitments:
 - The Global Stewardship vision.
 - A robust international program that integrates scientific, mitigation/adaptation, and economic research.
 - Establish the degree of coordination and coordinating mechanism for these joint research activities.
- o Offer a U.S. strawman document to focus discussion away from response actions.
- o The document could be either a draft research plan responding to the challenge in real-time or a draft communique that accepts the vision and a commitment to establish a research coordination mechanism.
- o If it is a research plan, it would be built on current U.S. plans to integrate scientific and economic research (i.e., IGBP, the Committee on Earth Sciences' U.S. Global Change Research Program and Mitigation and Adaptation Research Strategy Working Group, etc.)



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

February 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: JACK FELLOWS (395-3935/FAX 395-4817)
SUBJECT: VISION AND CONFERENCE STRATEGY OUTLINE

Attached you will find a second draft of the outline based on the comments I had received by COB today. It was quite easy to accommodate all comments except those discussed as "Outstanding Issues". Trying to incorporate these issues would require a wholesale change in the outline.

Unless the group would like to meet again to attempt to resolve these differences of opinions, I suggest that we adopt this outline and present it and the Outstanding Issues to the larger group for comment. Please let me know by COB 2/28 if you would like to meet.

FAX: Three pages plus cover letter.

DISTRIBUTION (FAX)

Richard Schmalensee	395-6947
Mark Kerrigan	586-5313
Dick Morgenstern	252-0780
Harlan Watson	371-2815
Bill Robertson	504-4615
Bob Corell	357-9629
Nancy Maynard	395-3719
Franmarie Keel	653-5414

Vision and Conference Strategy Outline (Draft 2/27/90)

Introduction

- o The Earth's population is estimated to double over the next century.
- o Economic activity may need to expand some five to ten fold to sustain a population increase of this magnitude and to significantly reduce global poverty.
- o A possible consequence of this economic expansion could be a significant depletion of our limited natural resources and further stress on the environment.
- o General Challenge: The challenge for all nations is to achieve the economic growth necessary to meet the needs of the Earth's expanding population and at the same time preserve the environment and our natural resources for future generations.
- o I call this new approach "Global Stewardship". We must recognize that the Earth is not ours alone; it belongs to our descendants as well.

Global Change Definition

- o There is evidence that man's activities may be causing global environmental changes (e.g., ozone depletion, deforestation, species loss, etc.) or as commonly referred to by the science community as "Global Change".
- o However, there remains significant uncertainty about the scale at which these changes are occurring and man's relative contribution to these changes beyond the Earth's natural global changes that have been occurring for millions of years.
- o Moreover, there is significant uncertainty about the economic and human consequences of global changes and about the cost of mitigating them.

U.S. Position on Global Stewardship

- o Given the need for economic growth and these levels of uncertainty, "Global Stewards" will need new tools to evaluate effectively how to respond to global change issues.
- o By tools, I'm talking about improved predictive modeling of the Earth system, technologies and practices that can help us respond (i.e., mitigate or adapt) to global change, and economic models that can evaluate the impacts of global changes and proposed responses.

- o These tools are critical to the Global Stewardship vision.
- o The U.S. is committed to continuing its leadership role with regard to global change, including the commitment to take economically and environmentally sound actions now (e.g., science investments, CFC reductions, IPCC, WCC, etc.) and whatever further actions are appropriate as these tools and our knowledge base matures.

Challenge to Conference Participants

- o This commitment includes the U.S. offer to host the first negotiation session of the Framework Convention on climate change in the late Fall after the IPCC working groups submit their final reports.
- o However, it will be very difficult for a Framework Convention to reflect the Global Stewardship vision and propose responsible response options without the tools outline above.
- o Developing these tools will require the support and integration of scientific, mitigation/adaptation, and economic research at unprecedented scales.
- o The U.S. has made a strong commitment to the research needed to improve this tools. Yet, because of the complexity and scale of this research effort, we need an international forum to support and oversee the responsible evolution of these critical tools.
- o Challenge the conference participants to agree and support a research plan/communique that endorses:
 - The concept of Global Stewardship vision and the need to reflect this vision in the IPCC, WCC, and Framework Convention process.
 - The development of the needed tools through a robust international research program that integrates scientific, mitigation/adaptation, and economic research.
 - Establish a coordination mechanism to support these international research activities.
- o Prior to the conference, provide the participants a U.S. strawman that supports these goals and discourages the discussion of premature response actions.
- o The President will present this vision and challenge, but not take part in the conference working groups.

Outstanding Issues

Research Plan/Communique

- o The strawman could be either a draft research plan for the participants to negotiate and accept during the conference or a draft communique that commits the participants to the Global Stewardship vision and the challenges but the exact research plan and coordination would be worked out later.
- o The research plan approach is likely the preferable option but may be difficult to produce given the conference date.
- o If it is a research plan, it could be built on current U.S. Global Change Research Plan, IGBP, and the mitigation, adaptation, economic research charter being developed by the Committee on Earth Sciences' Mitigation and Adaptation Research Strategy Working Group, etc.)

Mitigation/Adaptation Research

- o The comments were mixed on the inclusion of mitigation/adaptation research.
- o If it is focused properly on research, it could probably be an important element.
- o However, there were concerns that this is technology demonstration and development, not research.

Response Actions

- o Several comments addressed the need for the U.S. to be ready for the inevitable discussion by countries interested in immediate response actions.
- o The comments ranged from including a challenge on developing "no-regret" response actions at the conference, just preparing a strategy to deal with countries calling for action that are premature, or basically broadening the conference to address response actions and policies.

GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP

Global stewardship is our shared responsibility to manage the Earth's finite natural resources in ways that assure the sustainability of humanity on this planet. Global stewardship is a continuing process of political, economic and social decision making that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Global stewardship will become the dominant scientific, economic and environmental issue of the 21st century. Current trends indicate that the next century will see a doubling of our global population. Most of this growth will take place in developing countries. Economic activity must expand some five to ten fold in order to sustain this population. This growth can be achieved only through the synergy of democratic political institutions and market economic systems. The impact of an expansion of this magnitude on an already stressed environment could be catastrophic. Solutions must be found, *within the next quarter century*, which will allow increased economic activity without mortgaging our natural resource base.

For perhaps the first time in human history, we now understand that our progress depends on *accounting* for the depletion of natural resources along with their consumption. A new understanding of global limits is emerging. But this understanding does not spell the end to human progress. It does mean that we are now called to create new visions for that progress and new directions for our creative energies and technologies. Global stewardship is the key.

Through global stewardship we must advance our knowledge of natural and human systems. Through global stewardship solutions must be found which allow economic growth without degrading the environment. Solutions must be found which promote stable democracies and market economies within which sustainable growth can occur. 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.

As "global stewards" we need new tools to effectively evaluate how to respond to global change issues. Scientific and economic research must provide many of these tools. The challenges are enormous. Global change is concerned with such diverse, but interrelated, issues as ozone depletion, greenhouse gases, climate change and warming, 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. As global stewards we must address these uncertainties by increasing our scientific and economic knowledge and, if necessary, take action... even in the face of the remaining uncertainty.

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

- *Decision making*
Taking action in the face of uncertainty.
- Integrating economic and scientific research and
- Building a partnership for economic and scientific research.

Humanity is part of nature. Our existence, therefore, depends on our ability to draw sustenance from a finite natural world without destroying the systems that regenerate that world. Building an integrated program of economic and scientific research is the step we must take today on the path of global stewardship. Global stewardship is not a fixed state but a process of change and harmony in which the present and the future are brought into balance to meet human needs... forever.

THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

White House Conference Agenda Planning Meeting

Saturday, February 24, 1990
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
WHC Offices - 1019 19th St., NW 7th Floor
[Coffee/Donuts at 8:30 A.M.]

o INTRODUCTIONS (ATTENDEES ATTACHED)

o BACKGROUND & CURRENT STATUS

o TACTICAL OBJECTIVES

1. To provide an occasion for the President to demonstrate America's willingness to play a leadership role in organizing ongoing international efforts to respond to the potential risks and opportunities associated with global change.
2. To provide a setting for the President to present America's overarching vision of how environmental, economic and other needs might best be balanced in the future given the emergence of worldwide concern about rapid change.
3. To facilitate the development of a strategy for integrating worldwide scientific and economic research on global change issues and to establish and share research priorities for unilateral and multilateral action among the participating countries.

o REVIEW STRAWMAN CONFERENCE AGENDA

"Bottom line"

o Expectations for "Rump Session"

- 1) Agreement on White House Conference Objectives
- 2) Agreement basic directions for the conference & the Agenda Strategy.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Office of the White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Relating to Global Change

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

TO: Addressees Listed Below DATE: February 23, 1990

FROM: Bob Corell

SUBJECT: WHC Agenda Planning Meeting

Saturday, February 24, 1990
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
WHC Offices - 1019 19th St., NW, 7th Floor
[Coffee/Donuts at 8:30 A.M.]

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>FAX Number</u>
WH/OCS	Andy Card	456-2533	456-2397
WH/CA	Berry McBee	456-2800	456-2223
CEA	Richard Schmalensee	395-5036	395-6947
CEQ	Dave Struhs	395-3742	395-3744
OSTP	Nancy Maynard	456-6202	395-3719
CES	Dallas Peck	648-7411	648-5470
	Mike Hall	443-8415	770-8742
OMB	Jack Fellows	395-3534	395-4817
DOC/NOAA	John Knauss	377-3436	377-8203
DOE	David Durham	586-8504	586-9520
DOI/USGS	Harlan Watson	343-4181	371-2815
EPA	Richard Morgenstern	382-4034	252-0780
NASA	Len Fisk	453-1409	426-0754
	Shelby Tilford	453-1706	755-9234
NSF	Bob Corell	357-9715	357-9629
STATE	Dan Reifsnyder	647-4069	647-5947
USDA	Bruce Gardner	447-4164	475-4915
<u>Facilitator Support Team:</u>			
	Bill Cline	328-9000	328-5432
	John Moore	875-0106	875-0122
	Larry Susskind	(617) 868-0200	(508) 485-3523
	Bill Robertson	272-8536	504-4615
	Jerry Delli-Priscoli	355-2372	355-7171
	Tom Davis	?	?
	Jim Creighton	(415) 853-1000	?
	Paul Grabhorn	580-3721	?
WHC Team	Franmarie Keel	653-2996	653-5414
	Bob Corell	357-9715	357-9629

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THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATING TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D. C.

White House Conference Agenda Planning Meeting
Saturday, February 24, 1990
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- INTRODUCTIONS OF ATTENDEES
- BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS
- TACTICAL OBJECTIVES
 1. To provide an occasion for the President to demonstrate America's willingness to play a leadership role in organizing ongoing international efforts to respond to the potential risks and opportunities associated with global change.
 2. To provide a setting for the President to present America's overarching vision of how environmental, economic and other needs might best be balanced in the future given the emergence of worldwide concern about rapid change.
 3. To facilitate the development of a strategy for integrating worldwide scientific and economic research on global change issues and to establish and share research priorities for unilateral and multilateral action among the participating countries.
- REVIEW STRAWMAN CONFERENCE AGENDA
 1. Philosophy and Basic Structure
 2. Objectives for Working Groups
- EXPECTATIONS FOR "RUMP SESSION"
 1. Agreement on White House Conference Objectives
 2. Agreement on basic directions for the Conference and the Agenda Strategy

Prepared for the "Rump" Session 2/24/90

WORKING BACKGROUND PAPER ON THE PROGRAM
for
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATIVE TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

THE CONTEXT FOR A PROGRAM STRATEGY:

There is increasing evidence that the global environment is changing on previously unknown time and spacial scales. World leaders are moving aggressively to address the economic and social implications of these changes, making global environmental issues central on the agenda of international affairs. Summit meetings, ministerial conferences, and seminars on the "health of planet Earth" are all testimony to the fact that world leaders are faced with unparalleled pressures to develop and implement policies and responses to the perceived changes.

Central, in virtually every instance, are the uncertainties in:

- o Scientific Knowledge: Understanding the controlling global and regional process trends and patterns and the limited ability of science to predict, with acceptable accuracy and on the basis of currently available data, the future behavior of the Earth system, and
- o Economic Knowledge: Fundamental understanding of the economic implications of the often projected global change scenarios, policies, and responses.

These realities, taken in total, place upon the scientific and economic communities throughout the world, an inescapable responsibility to expand both basic scientific and economic understanding through better data, better research, and better predictive capabilities involving those fundamental processes that control the natural balance of the total earth system.

U.S. policies addressing global environmental issues have been evolving rapidly both in response to the changing geopolitical character of global change issues, particularly those related to potential climate change, and the increasing recognition of the uncertainties in the science and the inadequacies of current economic knowledge.

There has been a tendency for world leaders to give policy considerations greater attention (e.g., calls for framework Conventions for greenhouse gases) than addressing the need to substantially increase economic and scientific understanding. This White House Conference, the first of its kind, is designed to address this imbalance in the international dialogue by focussing on science and economic research as it relates to global change. More particularly, it is designed to provide the fora through which a strategic and international plan for joint scientific and economic research can be develop. The U.S. is committed to facilitating the development and implementation of sound domestic and international policies related to global change and is committed to ensuring that such policies be based on sound scientific and economic foundations. Therefore:

The White House Conference, hosted by President Bush, is designed as an important step towards substantially enhancing and broadening international understanding of the critical science and economic research issues, framing a strategy for implementing a joint international science and economics research effort and linking that knowledge to the policy process.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The Conference will be devoted to science and economic issues relevant to policies on global change, including climate. The primary objectives of the White House Conference are to:

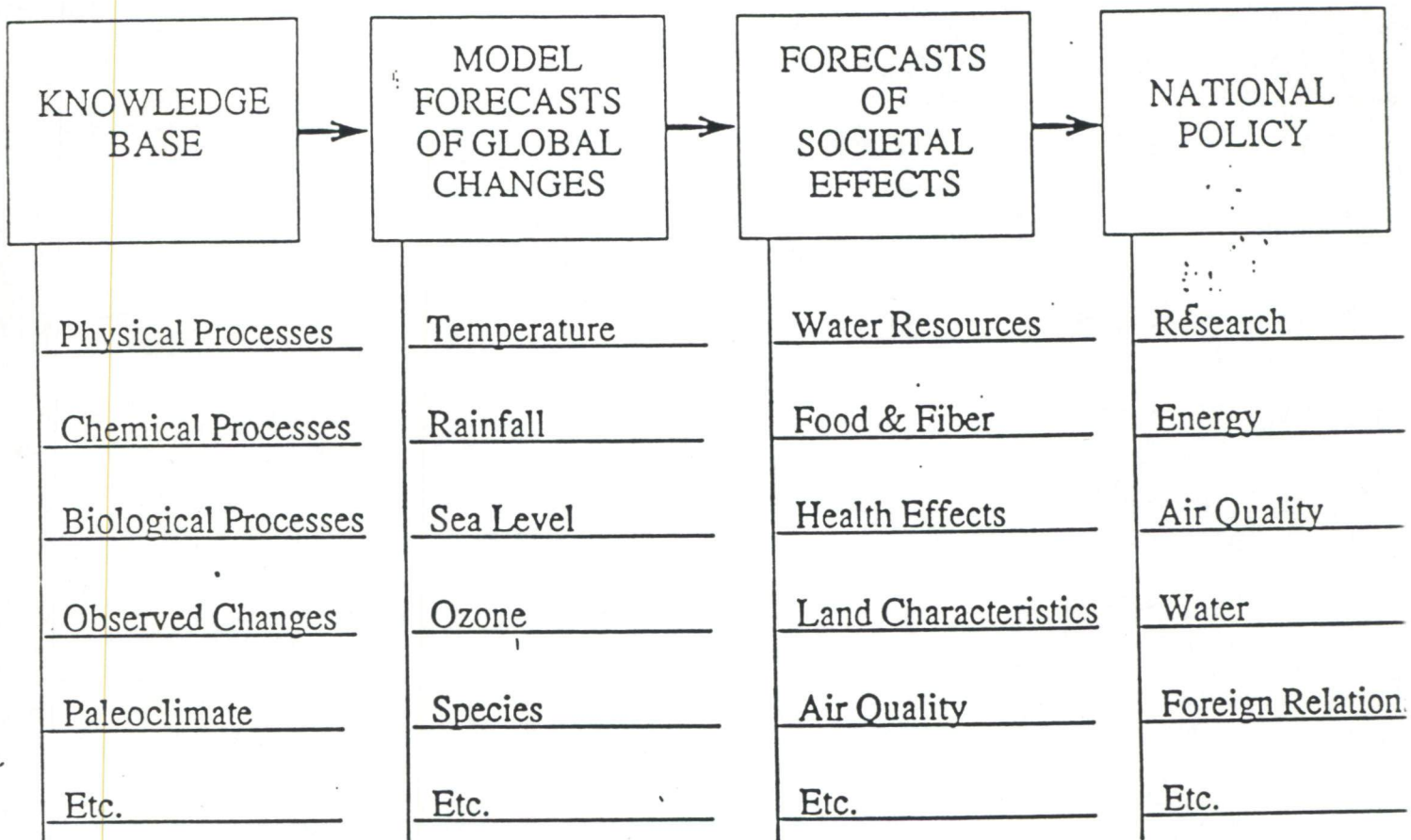
- o Improve our understanding of the current state of international knowledge in scientific and economic research,
- o Identify major gaps and uncertainties in both scientific and economic understanding,
- o Assess the analytic tools and data that are found to be essential to improving both national and international environmental policy, and sensitizing the three communities involved to the activities and needs of the others in addressing global change research, and
- o Develop a joint "Strategy Document" in which the expertise, experience, and data available in the participating countries can be brought together in a more integrated and coherent fashion to address global change

issues.

THE CHALLENGE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The central issue that must be addressed in developing the program/agenda for the White House Conference lies in addressing the "grand challenges" of scientific and economic research in a milieu of interest that is driven by domestic and international "policy issues" related to global change. The innovations required in designing the agenda, must give recognition to these ranges of interests depicted graphically in Figure I, but focus on the science and economics research agenda.

THE SCIENCE RESEARCH POLICY MATRIX
Figure 1



THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH MATRIX
Figure 2
?

AN OUTLINE OF THE STRATEGY DOCUMENT

The Conference has numerous objectives, many focussed on facilitating understanding, promoting cooperation, and encouraging a more coordinated approach to the scientific and economic issues of global change. Moreover, it is planned that the Conference will develop and produce the first draft of a strategy to implement an international scientific and economic research program which brings together the expertise, experience, and data available of each participating country in a more integrated and coherent fashion. The strategy should include, inter alia:

- o Rationale and need for a joint strategy for implementing an international program of scientific and economic research on global change issues
- o Goals, Objectives, and Expectations for such a joint research program
- o Identification of central economic and scientific questions that must be addressed
- o Framework for structuring the scientific and economic research program
- o Linkages to the policy process
- o International arrangements and framework for the program
- o Framework for establishing priorities, mechanisms for implementation, etc.
- o Identification of products expected from the program and the necessary timetables for results that support the policy process.

It is planned to carefully structure the process so that a draft document is produced at the Conference, and that plans are established for "in-country" review of this document by all participating countries. The "Strategy Document" could be used in other fora, e.g., summit meetings, to facilitate and implement the needed economic and scientific research programs.

SENSITIVE

Planning Meeting (2/24/90) for the President's White House Conference on Science & Economic Research Relating to Global Change

Agenda

- 1.) Is the general direction O.K?
- 2.) Is basic Agenda for conference concept O.K.?
- 3.) Working group strategy
- 4.) What is the conference "deliverable"?
- 5.) Others Vision
 - observer lists
 - other countries list

Action Items:

- Be ready for media questions (Franmarie: Monday 12:00pm)
- Country participation recommendations (Bob: Monday 12:00pm)
- A recommended observer list (Bob: Tuesday 12:00pm)
- Written statement on China participation (Franmarie: Monday 12:00pm)
- Identify a Press Liaison person and fax (Franmarie: Monday 12:00pm)
- Agenda comments (Bob: Wednesday 12:00pm)

Concerns:

- Be careful that some countries may see this as pressuring them
- Every country on the list that has issued a policy on global change has been included except Egypt - was that considered?
- Some countries have the ability to impede research - take this into account
- Referring to a "Research Strategy" Document makes it sound like a stall
- To link the policy process also focus on "obstacles to implementation" instead of just talking research
- Show management by showing a "sign-up" to research program
- Be proactive so that it's clear this is not just a "greenhouse effect" conference
- Have a pat answer ready for Does global change = global climate change?
- What's the difference between environment & science?
- How do you take care of "The Hill"
- President has already announced a major international research program - How to make clear the U.S. program w/o "using" the 19 countries to "advertise" our program?

- Tactical objective - Development of a strategy document may be viewed as rushing ahead
 - response: If other countries sign up to a research agenda, it implies that precipitous action not appropriate
- Research strategy should also include mitigation
- Conference needs to address technology transfer
- Need to look at "actions"
- "Sustainable Change" - "Change" is a bad word - offends some
 - use "Stewardship" instead
- Let's get moving with things that we agree on..
- How does this Vision fit in to the "Framework Convention"
- Reaction: "This is a yawner"
 - How does this relate to the Framework Convention?
 - Framework Convention will be a limited and evolving document
- President could describe a Vision for the year 2020 - Want to articulate a semi-utopian vision, then action steps to move toward this ...
- What kind of world do we want to have?
 - How do we get there from here?
- Key Question: Why is POTUS sponsoring a speech conference?

Summary

Discussion/Agenda Themes for the Conference:

- How to INTEGRATE science and economic research activities?
- How can the structures for research on science and economy be put together?
- To what extent do we need shared vision that will inform the development of our research agendas?
- How to develop a better understanding of research for policy and for action?
- Develop the educative function of the conference?
- How to stay at a general level that informs, invokes, and involves participation.
 - How to prepare the delegations for this kind of a forum?
- Turn the "Hows" into "whethers" that will lead to clarification of frameworks for action?
- Knowledge for action - knowledge for understanding

Clarify:

1. Be sure that we get across "Global Change", NOT:
 - Greenhouse Effect
 - Global Climate Change

2. Be sure that the linkage between this conference and Framework Convention is clarified
3. Interaction between research vs. action/policy

Suggestion:

Find some way that proposals can filter up from technical community - ministerial level may just be responding to political pressures

Think about the work groups as a part of a negotiation process to get agreement on a research agenda.

Deliverables:

- Research agenda
- Education

Ministers don't like to be educated - work will be in the working groups.

Must come out with more than just a list of research topics

- Ministers need to come in with what they are going to negotiate - and be ready to negotiate
- Use IPCC material as feedstock
- Is it realistic to develop a strategy document?
- Too complex and too vague - totally rethink agenda and time blocks
- Discuss integration mechanisms & connect research to policy process
- Is there a need for a research strategy?
- How do we go about doing it?

Key Point: Get scientists and economists talking to each other

- How do we integrate scientific/economic research?
- How do we merge research and action?
- To what extent do we need to be working collectively?
-

Action Teams (4-7 participants)

1. "The Strategy" & "The Vision"
Jack*
Harken
Richard
Morgenstern
Corrigan
2. The Agenda
Bob*
David
Bruce
Dallas
Fisk
6. Support Materials Preparation/Documents
Gary
Nancy
FranMarie*
Watson
CEA
State
DOE - Petrinis
Bill Kline
7. Observer/Countries
Francis*
Shelby
Mike
Morgenstern
8. U.S. Delegation
Dave
Harlan
Fisk
Morgenstern
Bob*

Report back to Bob by 12:00pm Friday. Chairs are responsible for calling the group together & developing report out.

COMMITTEES

President's Address - Conference Context

Jack Fellows, OMB, Chair
Harlan Watson, DOI
Richard Schmalensee, CEA
Dick Morgenstern, EPA
Mark Kerrigan, DOE

Conference Agenda

Bob Corell, NSF, Chair
David Struhs, CEQ
Bruce Gardner, USDA
Dallas Peck, USGS/DOI
L.A. Fisk, NASA

Conference Papers

Franmarie Keel, WH Conference, Chair
Gary Evans, USDA/S&E
Nancy Maynard, OSTP
Harlan Watson, DOI
Bill Cline, Inst. Int'l Economics
State (unnamed)
CEA (unnamed)
DOE (Petrinos?)

Observer List

Francis Li, Dept. of State, Chair
Shelby Tilford, NASA
Mike Hall, NOAA
Dick Morgenstern, EPA

U.S. Delegation

Bob Corell, NSF, Chair
Dave Struhs, CEQ
Harlan Watson, DOI
L.A. Fisk, NASA
Dick Morgenstern, EPA

2/11/90

Confidential

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WORKING DRAFT OF AN ANNOTATED AGENDA
for the
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH RELATING TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Leavey Conference Center at the Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

MONDAY - APRIL 16, 1990

4:00 pm Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
Delegations can register for WHC and for their Hotels,
there is only scheduled conference functions, which is
voluntary.

7:00 pm An "open house" reception for our guest. Our guests
(Foreign Delegates and invited U.S. participants to serve
as hosts) would have exclusive access to the Air and
Space Museum, with a couple tables for light foods and
beverages. Hosted by the Director of the Smithsonian.

TUESDAY - APRIL 17, 1990

7:00 am Breakfast Meeting for WHC Leadership, Working Group
Chairs and Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors.

7:30 am Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
(Coffee, Tea, Pastries, Etc. Available)

PLENARY SESSION I - Chairman, D. Allan Bromley, Perspectives on
the Science and Economics of Global Change

8:30 am Welcome and Opening Remarks - Sec. James A. Baker III

[D. Bromley]
An Outline of the Goals, Objectives, and Expectations
for the White House Conference - D. Allan Bromley

9:00 am Perspectives on Science, Economics, and the Environment,
a review of the status, trends, and issues of global
change, twenty minutes each by:

- [5 to 10 min]* o The Science of Global Change - D. Allan Bromley
[5 to 10 min] o Economic Issues and Global Change - Michael Boskin
[5 to 10 min] o Environmental Perspectives - Michael Deland

10:00 am Science and Economic Issues: An International Agenda

for Global Change - President George Bush

10:30 am Break

WORKING GROUPS SESSION I - Setting the Stage for Strategic Planning

11:00 am Three Focussed Working Groups, each of which will have a Chair and a rapporteur. The Working Groups will be held in three separate areas of the Center to address cross-cutting issues (an outline and guidance materials will be prepared for each). Each session to begin with an invited "white paper". Topics and major subject areas for each "white paper" will be carefully structured to cut across the three areas of science, economics, and the environment. They are intended to set the intellectual tone for the working group sessions. The President will meet with each Working Group, for informal discussions, about 10 minutes each.

12:00 pm Lunch for all Participants

12:00 pm Lunch Meeting for Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors.

PLENARY SESSION II - Chairman, Michael Boskin, State of the Art and the Central Research Questions of Global Change.

1:15 pm Three papers, by outstanding leaders from abroad, on the essential questions and issues, for about 30 minutes each with 15 minutes for Q and A.

- o The Science of Global Change - To be determined
- o The Economic Research Issues - To be determined
- o International Environmental Issues - To be

deter
mined

3:30 pm Break

WORKING GROUPS SESSION II - Developing an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

4:00 pm Working Group Chairs lead a discussion centered on the "White Papers" and a prepared set of questions that address the central issues and build upon the "Fact Sheets" submitted by each country.

5:30 pm Formal Working Sessions Adjourn, Chairs, Rapporteurs and Editors meet to develop the first set of "feedback"

materials for the Conference. Materials to be typed and duplicated overnight and distributed in the A.M.

EVENING - Reception and State Dinner

6:15 pm Shuttle Buses take Delegates to NAS/NAE

6:30 pm Reception Hosted by the the President's of the NAS and NAE in the Grand Hall of the NAS for Delegations and other invited guests, 350-400 invitees. Held here to involve the NAS/NAE and have a larger reception than can be held at the DOS Diplomatic Reception Suite. U.S. invitees should include key individuals from the executive offices of the President, the Congress, government agencies and offices, leading scientists, economists, and environmental community leaders, and business and industry.

8:00 pm Formal Dinner (Black Tie ?) - In the Diplomatic Suite of the Department of State, Hosted by the Vice President - Maximum of 250

8:00 pm Opening Remarks by the Vice President

9:30 pm After Dinner Address

Suggestions: Some Outstanding Figure in Science or Economics

10:15 pm End of the Day - Shuttle Buses take Delegates to Leavey Center

Wednesday - APRIL 18, 1990

7:10 am Shuttle Buses Leave for the "Hill" with Delegates

7:30 am Congressional Breakfast Meeting for the senior three delegates from each country with key Congressional Leaders, the WHC Leadership, Working Group Chairs, Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors.

8:30 am Shuttle Buses Leave to return the Leavey Center

PLENARY SESSION III -Chairman, Michael Deland, The Role of Science and Economic Research in International Policy

9:00 am An Address by Bert Bolin, Chairman of the IPCC
(30 minutes with 15 minutes for Q and A)

WORKING GROUPS SESSION III - The Central Issues and Strategies to Developing an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

9:45 am Working Group Chairs continue to lead a discussion centered on developing joint plans and addressing a set of questions that address the central issues and build upon the questionnaire that each country submitted. Goal is to "home-in" on an action plan, which when integrated with the other groups will lead to an international joint plan for research in science and economics. Coffee Break set-up for use anytime by the Working Groups, scheduled when convenient. No fixed times.

12:00 pm Lunch for all Participants, with a special Lunch for Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors to integrate the reports.

WORKING GROUPS SESSION IV - Final Session to Develop Strategy for an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

1:30 pm Working Group Chairs continue to lead a discussion centered on developing joint plans and addressing a set of questions that address the central issues and build upon the questionnaire that each country submitted. Goal is to "home-in" on an action plan, which when integrated with the other groups will lead to an international joint plan for research in science and economics.

3:00 pm Break

PLENARY SESSION IV - Chairman, William Riehlly, Integrating the Plan (The Concluding Session).

3:30 pm Reports by the Working Group Chairs

- o Working Group A - 20 minutes
 - o Working Group B - 20 minutes
 - o Working Group C - 20 minutes
- / By Subject? / Bm

4:30 pm A Comprehensive and Integrating View - Someone will be assigned this task and should prepare it well.

5:00 pm End of White House Conference

5:00 pm Informal reception for all participants who wish to stay, held at Leavey Center.

Things to do and Appointments To Make:

- 1.) Conference Report Editor is needed, should be very familiar with the topics, might be a team composed of Richard Schmalensee for Economics, Dan Albritton for Science, and Richard Morgenstern for the environment.
- 2.) Probably should appoint a Working Group Coordinator who would coordinate and work with the Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs.
- 3.) Working Group Chairs: WG A We must make careful
 WG B selections to be assured
 WG C that these go well.
- 4.) Working Group Rapporters: WG A Same note as above, we
 WG B ought to try to get
 WG C foreign participation
- 5.) This agenda does not explicitly provide a visible role for the environmental community, which probably should be addressed. Tom Lovejoy might be a good candidate for the Working Group Coordinator, as he is well known in the environmental community and is a member of PCAST.
- 6.) If the PCAST now has a Chair, we might want to involve him/her in a visible role.

File:AGENDA.211

RELATING TO GLOBAL CHANGE

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH			
DRAFT OF 2/11/90			
Day and Date	MONDAY APRIL 16, 1990	TUESDAY APRIL 17, 1990	WEDNESDAY APRIL 18, 1990
Time			
BREAKFAST		REGISTRATION OPEN	CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST
FIRST HALF AM		PLENARY I - OPENING SESSION SEC. BAKER OVERVIEW BY CO-CHAIRS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH	PLENARY III - BOLIN ADDRESS WORKING GROUPS SESSION III
BREAK		BREAK	INFORMAL BREAKS
SECOND HALF AM	<i>How do we relate to the world?</i>	<i>Working Group Sessions I ? Review of Session I</i>	WORKING GROUP SESSION III (CONTINUED)
LUNCH		LUNCH	LUNCH
FIRST HALF PM		PLENARY II - MAJOR TOPICAL SPEECHES <i>Review of Session II</i>	WORKING GROUP SESSION IV
BREAK		BREAK	BREAK
SECOND HALF PM	REGISTRATION DESK OPEN	WORKING GROUP II	PLENARY SESSION IV - FINAL SESSION WORKING GROUP REPORTS COMPERHENSIVE SUMMARY
DINNER		RECEPTION AT NAS/NAE	RECEPTION
EVENING	"OPEN HOUSE" RECEPTION AT AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM 7:00 - 9:00 PM	STATE DINNER AT STATE DEPT. VICE PRESIDENT HOST MAJOR AFTER DINNER SPEECH	CONFERENCE OVER - NO ACTIVITIES

WORKING DRAFT OF A CONCEPT PAPER
for the
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH RELATING TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:

There is increasing evidence that the global environment of the earth is changing on time and spacial scales unknown to humankind. World leaders are taking uncommon postures and actions to address the economic and social implications of these changes, making global environmental issues central on the agenda of international affairs. Summit meetings, ministerial conferences, and seminars on the "health of planet Earth" are all testimony to the fact that world leaders are faced with unparalleled needs to develop and implement policies and responses to these changes.

Central, in virtually every instance, is the uncertainty of:

- o Scientific Knowledge: Understanding the controlling global and regional process trends and patterns and the limited ability of science to predict, with acceptable accuracy, the future behavior of the Earth system, and
- o Economic Knowledge: Fundamental understanding of the economic implications of the often projected policies and responses.

These realities, taken in total, place upon the scientific and economic communities throughout the world, a inescapable responsibility to expand both basic economic understanding through research and scientific knowledge and predictive capabilities about those fundamental processes that control the natural balance of the total earth system.

PREMISES THAT LEAD TO THE HOSTING OF A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

U.S. policies addressing global environmental issues have been evolving rapidly both in response to the changing geopolitical character of global change issues, particularly those related to potential climate change, and the increasing recognition of the uncertainties in scientific and the inadequacies of current economic knowledge.

There has been a tendency for world leaders to give the "policy track" considerably more attention (i.e calls for framework conventions for greenhouse gases) than addressing the need to substantially increase economic and scientific understanding. The White House Conference, the first of its kind, is designed to address this imbalance in the international dialog by focussing on science and economic research as it relates to global change. More particularly, it is designed to provide the fora through which a strategic and international plan for joint scientific and economic research can be develop. The U.S. is committed to facilitating the development and implementation of sound domestic and international policies related to global change. Therefore:

The White House Conference, hosted by President Bush, is designed as an important step towards substantially enhancing and broadening international understanding of the critical science and economic research issues, and linking that knowledge to the policy process.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The Conference will be devoted to science and economic issues relevant to policies on global change, including climate. The primary objectives of the White House Conference are to:

- o Improve our understanding of the state of knowledge in scientific and economic research,
- o Identify major gaps and uncertainties,
- o Assess the analytic tools and data required essential to improving both national and international environmental policy, and
- o Develop a joint "Strategy Document" in which the expertise, experience, and data available in the participating countries can be brought together in a more integrated and coherent fashion.

ISSUES TO ADDRESS

The Conference will seek to address a series of issues, through the data obtained from participating countries prior to the meeting, from the formal presentations, throught discussion, and through the integrating process of the Working Groups, these include:

Science. The scientists will focus on the largest gaps and uncertainties in the current understanding of global warming and

greenhouse phenomena and on such topics as:

- o The range of predicted temperature changes under the current major world climate models, the uncertainties in these predictions, and the primary sources of these uncertainties. This will yield greater awareness of these uncertainties among the participant economists and environmentalists.
- o The relative sensitivity of the climate models to their input parameters and the most critical new experimental measurements required to address existing gaps and uncertainties.
- o The expected global impacts from different global warming scenarios in such areas as agricultural and oceanic productivity, sea level change, vegetation patterns and migration, changes in storm patterns and severity, and occurrence of droughts.
- o The availability and inter-comparability of national data bases pertinent to environmental research.
- o Improvement of current climate and weather models to begin to address regional changes on a larger time horizon than is currently possible.
- o The possibility of developing an integrated, coherent international plan of research to build upon the expertise, experience, and relevant data available in the participant countries. This plan could form a structure within which the contributions of all interested nations could be used with greatest effectiveness and form the basis for coordinated resource allocation and implementation.
- o The development of greater awareness on the part of participating scientists of the economic aspects of global change and the relative economic value of improved understanding and predictive capability in different areas.

Economics. The participation of economists should enhance four useful information flows:

- o Best-practice methods of estimating the costs of action, including adaptation and mitigation costs, and the methods and costs of transferring or aiding in the development of technology. Discussions of this topic should serve to advance the state of the art, to lead to a greater standardization of methods, and to enhance awareness of robust results.
- o Greater familiarity on the part of economists with the actual state of scientific knowledge, increasing their ability to render it more faithfully in their modeling.
- o Greater awareness on the part of environmentalists of the

benefits to both the economy and the environment of adopting flexible, market-based response strategies.

o Greater interaction among economists with scientists working in areas where resolution of scientific uncertainties will have the greatest impact on economic modelling and costs.

Environment. With a great deal of work on environmental effects, particularly in the area of global change, already underway, the primary objective with respect to the environmental officials at the conference will be to engage them in a dialogue on scientific and economic issues, thus providing them with greater familiarity with and sensitivity to those factors as they consider environmental policies and response options.

THE STRATEGY FOR SELECTING CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

The Conference is designed to bring together the "ministerial" level leaders of science, economics, and the environment from a representative group of countries to address science and economic issues relevant to policy on global change, including climate. The strategy is to foster a workshop or seminar approach, which stimulates discussion, encourages dialog that enhances understanding, and facilitates the drafting of a strategy document that outlines a joint scientific and economic research program. Hence, the Conference design must facilitate these objective, and to do so the number of participants needs to be limited. Therefore, a representative group of countries will be invited to participate, the selection of which is based on the simple criteria the the meeting should include countries or representatives of country interest that have substantial populations, large land masses, industrialized economies or heavy future energy needs, substantial research infrastructures, or have provided international leadership on issues related to climate and global change. A representative group of countries has been selected, including:

1. Australia
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. China
5. Federal Republic of Germany
6. France
7. India *Indonesia*
8. Italy
9. Japan
10. Mexico
11. Netherlands
12. Nigeria
13. Norway *Palau*
14. Soviet Union
15. United Kingdom

16. United States
17. Zaire
18. European Comm.
19. OECD

It is expected that each country will send the senior "minister" to represent their agencies of science, economics, and the environment, along with no more than two staff associates per "minister", one of whom should be an outstanding research leader. It is expected that the delegations will have one other "at-large" member. Thus, the total delegation size should not exceed ten per country.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE

The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., April 17-18, 1990 at the _____. The outline for the agenda is (a more complete and annotated agenda is appended):

MONDAY - APRIL 16, 1990

4:00 pm Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk opens.

7:00 pm An "open house" reception at the Air and Space Museum.

TUESDAY - APRIL 17, 1990

PLENARY SESSION I: Perspectives on the Science and Economics

8:30 am Welcome and Opening Remarks - Sec. James A. Baker III
Conference Co-Chairmen

9:00 am Perspectives on Science, Economics, and the Environment,
an overview on:

- o Environmental Perspectives - Michael Deland
- o Economic Issues and Global Change - Michael Boskin
- o The Science of Global Change - D. Allan Bromley

10:00 am President George Bush - Propose Major Policy Address

10:30 am Break

WORKING GROUPS SESSION I: Setting the Stage for Strategic Planning

11:00 am Three Working Groups to address cross-cutting issues
(an outline and guidance materials will developed by a
special DPC task group) and the Working Groups will be
carefully structured to cut across the three areas of

science, economics, and the environment. This session will be designed to optimize the informal interactions with the President, who will meet with each Working Group for informal discussions for about 20 minutes each.

12:00 pm Lunch

PLENARY SESSION II: State of the Art and the Central Research Questions of Global Change.

1:15 pm Three papers, by outstanding leaders, some from abroad, on the essential questions and issues.

- o The Science of Global Change - To be determined
- o The Economic Research Issues - To be determined
- o International Environmental Issues - To be determined

3:30 pm Break

WORKING GROUPS SESSION II: Developing an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

4:00 pm Working Group Chairs lead a discussion centered on the prepared "White Papers" and questions that address the central issues, some of which will be derived from the "Fact Sheets" submitted by each country.

5:30 pm Session Adjourns

EVENING - Reception and State Dinner

6:30 pm Reception Hosted by the President's of the NAS and NAE in the Grand Hall of the NAS.

8:00 pm Formal Dinner - In the Diplomatic Suite of the Department of State, Hosted by the Vice President

8:00 pm Opening Remarks by the Vice President

9:30 pm After Dinner Address

Suggestion: An Outstanding figure in economics who can integrate the science and economic issues with the policy framework

10:15 pm End of the Day Center

Wednesday - APRIL 18, 1990

7:30 am Congressional Breakfast Meeting for the senior three delegates from each country with key Congressional Leaders

PLENARY SESSION III: The Role of Science and Economic Research in International Policy

9:00 am An Address by Bert Bolin, Chairman of the IPCC

WORKING GROUPS SESSION III: The Central Issues and Strategies to Developing an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

9:45 am Working Groups continue discussions centered on developing joint plans and addressing the central issues.

12:00 pm Lunch - Short Talk on Environmental Issues, Possibly by an outstanding speaker for environmental NGO

WORKING GROUPS SESSION IV - Final Session to Develop Strategy for an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

1:30 pm Working Group continue discussions centered on developing joint plan. The goal is to draft an action plan, which when integrated with the other groups will lead to an international joint plan for research in science and economics.

3:00 pm Break

PLENARY SESSION IV: Integrating the Plan (The Concluding Session).

3:30 pm Reports by the Working Group Chairs

- o Working Group A - 20 minutes
- o Working Group B - 20 minutes
- o Working Group C - 20 minutes

4:30 pm A Comprehensive and Integrating View - Someone will be assigned this task and should prepare it well.

5:00 pm End of White House Conference

5:00 pm Informal reception

CONFERENCE OUTCOME:

The Conference has numerous objectives, many focussed on facilitating understanding, promoting cooperation, and encouraging a more coordinated approach to the issues of global change. However, it is planned that the Conference will develop and produce the first draft of a strategy to implement an international

scientific and economic research program which joins the expertise, experience, and data available of each participating countries in a more integrated and coherent fashion. The strategy should include, inter alia:

- o Rationale for implementing an international program of scientific and economic research
- o Goals, Objectives, and Expectations for a joint research program
- o Identification of central economic and scientific questions that need to be addressed
- o Framework for structuring the scientific and economic research program
- o Linkages to the policy process
- o International arrangements and framework for the program
- o Framework for establishing priorities, mechanisms for implementation, etc.
- o Identification of products for the program and the necessary time tables for results that support the policy process.

It is planned to carefully structure the process so that a draft document is produced at the Conference, and that plans are established for is "in-country" review by all participating countries. The "Strategy Document" could be used by other fora, e.g., summit meetings, to facilitate and implement the needed economic and scientific research programs.

CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP

Host and Conference Convenor: President George Bush

Conference Oversight Body:

Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Global Change

Conference Co-Chairmen, all of the President's Senior Staff:

- o Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors
- o D. Allan Bromley, President's Science Advisor and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy
- o Michael R. Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality meeting.

Conference Office:

- o Robert W. Corell, Title ?
- o Franmarie Keel, Title ?
- o Nancy Maynard, Liaison

Conference Dr
Corell Coordinator

FILE: CONCEPT.214

DRAFT OF 2/11/90

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCHING TO GLOBAL CHANGE File=SCHE211

Day and Date Time	MONDAY APRIL 16, 1990	TUESDAY APRIL 17, 1990	WEDNESDAY APRIL 18, 1990
BREAKFAST		REGISTRATION OPEN	CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST
FIRST HALF AM		PLENARY I - OPENING SESSION SEC. BAKER OVERVIEW BY CO-CHAIRS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH	PLENARY III - BOLIN ADDRESS WORKING GROUPS SESSION III
BREAK		BREAK	INFORMAL BREAKS
SECOND HALF AM		WORKING GROUP SESSIONS I	WORKING GROUP SESSION III (Continued)
LUNCH		LUNCH	LUNCH
FIRST HALF PM		PLENARY II Major Topical Speeches	WORKING GROUP SESSION IV
BREAK		BREAK	BREAK
SECOND HALF PM	REGISTRATION DESK OPEN	WORKING GROUP II	PLENARY SESSION IV - FINAL SESSION WORKING GROUP REPORTS COMPERHENSIVE SUMMARY
DINNER		RECEPTION AT NAS/NAE	RECEPTION
EVENING	*OPEN HOUSE* RECEPTION AT AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM 7:00 - 9:00 PM	STATE DINNER AT STATE DEPT. VICE PRESIDENT HOST MAJOR AFTER DINNER SPEECH	CONFERENCE OVER - NO ACTIVITIES

2/14/90

WORKING DRAFT OF AN ANNOTATED AGENDA
for the
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH RELATING TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

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Delegations can register for WHC and for their Hotels,
there is only scheduled conference functions, which is
voluntary.
- 7:00 pm An "open house" reception for our guest. Our guests
(Foreign Delegates and invited U.S. participants to serve
as hosts) would have exclusive access to the Air and
Space Museum, with a couple tables for light foods and
beverages. Hosted by the Director of the Smithsonian.

TUESDAY - APRIL 17, 1990

- 7:00 am Breakfast Meeting for WHC Leadership, Working Group
Chairs and Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors.
- 7:30 am Registration, Information, and Hosting Desk Opens
(Coffee, Tea, Pastries, Etc. Available)

PLENARY SESSION I - Chairman, D. Allan Bromley, Perspectives on
the Science and Economics of Global Change

- 8:30 am Welcome and Opening Remarks - Sec. James A. Baker III
- An Outline of the Goals, Objectives, and Expectations
for the White House Conference - D. Allan Bromley or ?
- 9:00 am Perspectives on Science, Economics, and the Environment,
a review of the status, trends, and issues of global
change, twenty minutes each by (maybe switch order):
- o The Science of Global Change - D. Allan Bromley
 - o Economic Issues and Global Change - Michael Boskin
 - o Environmental Perspectives - Michael Deland
- 10:00 am Science and Economics Issues: An International Agenda
for Global Change - President George Bush

10:30 am Break

WORKING GROUP SESSION I - Setting the Stage for Strategic Planning

11:00 am Three Focussed Working Groups, each of which will have a Chair and a rapporteur. The Working Groups will be held in three separate areas of the Center to address cross-cutting issues (an outline and guidance materials will be prepared for each). Each session to begin with an invited "white paper". Topics and major subject areas for each "white paper" will be carefully structured to cut across the three areas of science, economics, and the environment. They are intended to set the intellectual tone for the working group sessions. The President will meet with each Working Group, for informal discussions, about 10 minutes each.

12:00 pm Lunch for all Participants

12:00 pm Lunch Meeting for Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors.

PLENARY SESSION II - Chairman, Michael Boskin, State of the Art and the Central Research Questions of Global Change.

1:15 pm Three papers, by outstanding leaders from abroad, on the essential questions and issues, for about 30 minutes each with 15 minutes for Q and A.

- o The Science of Global Change - To be determined
- o The Economic Research Issues - To be determined
- o International Environmental Issues - To be determined

3:30 pm Break

WORKING GROUPS SESSION II - Developing an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

4:00 pm Working Group Chairs lead a discussion centered on the "White Papers" and a prepared set of questions that address the central issues and build upon the "Fact Sheets" submitted by each country.

5:30 pm Formal Working Sessions Adjourn, Chairs, Rapporteurs, and Editors meet to develop the first set of "feedback" materials for the Conference. Materials to be typed and duplicated overnight and distributed in the A.M.

EVENING - Reception and State Dinner

6:15 pm Shuttle Buses take Delegates to NAS/NAE

6:30 pm Reception Hosted by the President's of the NAS and NAE in the Grand Hall of the NAS for Delegations and other invited guests, 350-400 invitees. Held here to involve the NAS/NAE and have a larger reception than can be held at the DOS Diplomatic Reception Suite. U.S. invitees should include key individuals from the executive offices of the President, the Congress, government agencies and offices, leading scientists, economists, and environmental community leaders, and business and industry.

8:00 pm Formal Dinner (Black Tie ?) - In the Diplomatic Suite of the Department of State, Hosted by the Vice President - Maximum of 250

8:00 pm Opening Remarks by the Vice President

9:30 pm After Dinner Address

Suggestions: Some Outstanding Figure in Science
or Economics

10:15 pm End of the Day - Shuttle Buses take Delegates to Leavey Center

Wednesday - APRIL 18, 1990

7:10 am Shuttle Buses Leave for the "Hill" with Delegates

7:30 am Congressional Breakfast Meeting for the senior three delegates from each country with key Congressional Leaders, the WHC Leadership, Working Group Chairs, Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors.

8:30 am Shuttle Buses Leave to return the Leavey Center

PLENARY SESSION III -Chairman, Michael Deland, The Role of Science and Economic Research in International Policy

9:00 am An Address by Bert Bolin, Chairman of the IPCC
(30 minutes with 15 minutes for Q and A)

WORKING GROUPS SESSION III - The Central Issues and Strategies to Developing an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

9:45 am Working Group Chairs continue to lead a discussion centered on developing joint plans and addressing a set of questions that address the central issues and build upon the questionnaire that each country submitted. Goal is to "home-in" on an action plan, which when integrated with the other groups will lead to an international joint plan for research in science and economics. Coffee Break set-up for use anytime by the Working Groups, scheduled when convenient. No fixed times.

12:00 pm Lunch for all Participants, maybe use this Luncheon to enable the environmental community to talk with the Conference, either with a speech or a panel. Also a special Lunch for Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs, and Conference Report Editors to integrate the reports.

WORKING GROUPS SESSION IV - Final Session to Develop Strategy for an Agenda for Joint Research in Science and Economics

1:30 pm Working Group Chairs continue to lead a discussion centered on developing joint plans and addressing a set of questions that address the central issues and build upon the questionnaire that each country submitted. Goal is to "home-in" on an action plan, which when integrated with the other groups will lead to an international joint plan for research in science and economics.

3:00 pm Break

PLENARY SESSION IV - Chairman, William Rielly, Integrating the Plan (The Concluding Session).

3:30 pm Reports by the Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs

- o Working Group A - 20 minutes
- o Working Group B - 20 minutes
- o Working Group C - 20 minutes

4:30 pm A Comprehensive and Integrating View - Someone will be assigned this task and should prepare it well.

5:00 pm End of White House Conference

5:00 pm Informal reception for all participants who wish to stay, held at Leavey Center.

Things to do and Appointments To Make:

- 1.) Conference Report Editor is needed, should be very familiar with the topics, might be a team composed of Richard Schmalensee for Economics, Dan Albritton for Science, and Richard Morgenstern for the environment.
- 2.) Probably should appoint a Working Group Coordinator who would coordinate and work with the Working Group Chairs and Rapporteurs.
- 3.) Working Group Chairs: WG A We must make careful
 WG B selections to be assured
 WG C that these go well.
- 4.) Working Group Rapporteurs: WG A Same note as above, we
 WG B ought to try to get
 WG C foreign participation
- 5.) This agenda does not explicitly provide a visible role for the environmental community, which probably should be addressed. Tom Lovejoy might be a good candidate for the Working Group Coordinator, as he is well known in the environmental community and is a member of PCAST.
- 6.) If the PCAST now has a Chair, we might want to involve him/her in a visible role.

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Prepared for the "Rump" Session 2/24/90

WORKING BACKGROUND PAPER ON THE PROGRAM
for
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

THE CONTEXT FOR A PROGRAM STRATEGY:

There is increasing evidence that the global environment is changing on previously unknown time and spacial scales. World leaders are moving aggressively to address the economic and social implications of these changes, making global environmental issues central on the agenda of international affairs. Summit meetings, ministerial conferences, and seminars on the "health of planet Earth" are all testimony to the fact that world leaders are faced with unparalleled pressures to develop and implement policies and responses to the perceived changes.

Central, in virtually every instance, are the uncertainties in:

- o Scientific Knowledge: Understanding the controlling global and regional process trends and patterns and the limited ability of science to predict, with acceptable accuracy and on the basis of currently available data, the future behavior of the Earth system, and
- o Economic Knowledge: Fundamental understanding of the economic implications of the often projected global change scenarios, policies, and responses.

These realities, taken in total, place upon the scientific and economic communities throughout the world, an inescapable responsibility to expand both basic scientific and economic understanding through better data, better research, and better predictive capabilities involving those fundamental processes that control the natural balance of the total earth system.

U.S. policies addressing global environmental issues have been evolving rapidly both in response to the changing geopolitical character of global change issues, particularly those related to potential climate change, and the increasing recognition of the uncertainties in the science and the inadequacies of current economic knowledge.

There has been a tendency for world leaders to give policy considerations greater attention (e.g., calls for framework Conventions for greenhouse gases) than addressing the need to substantially increase economic and scientific understanding. This White House Conference, the first of its kind, is designed to address this imbalance in the international dialogue by focussing on science and economic research as it relates to global change. More particularly, it is designed to provide the fora through which a strategic and international plan for joint scientific and economic research can be develop. The U.S. is committed to facilitating the development and implementation of sound domestic and international policies related to global change and is committed to ensuring that such policies be based on sound scientific and economic foundations. Therefore:

The White House Conference, hosted by President Bush, is designed as an important step towards substantially enhancing and broadening international understanding of the critical science and economic research issues, framing a strategy for implementing a joint international science and economics research effort and linking that knowledge to the policy process.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The Conference will be devoted to science and economic issues relevant to policies on global change, including climate. The primary objectives of the White House Conference are to:

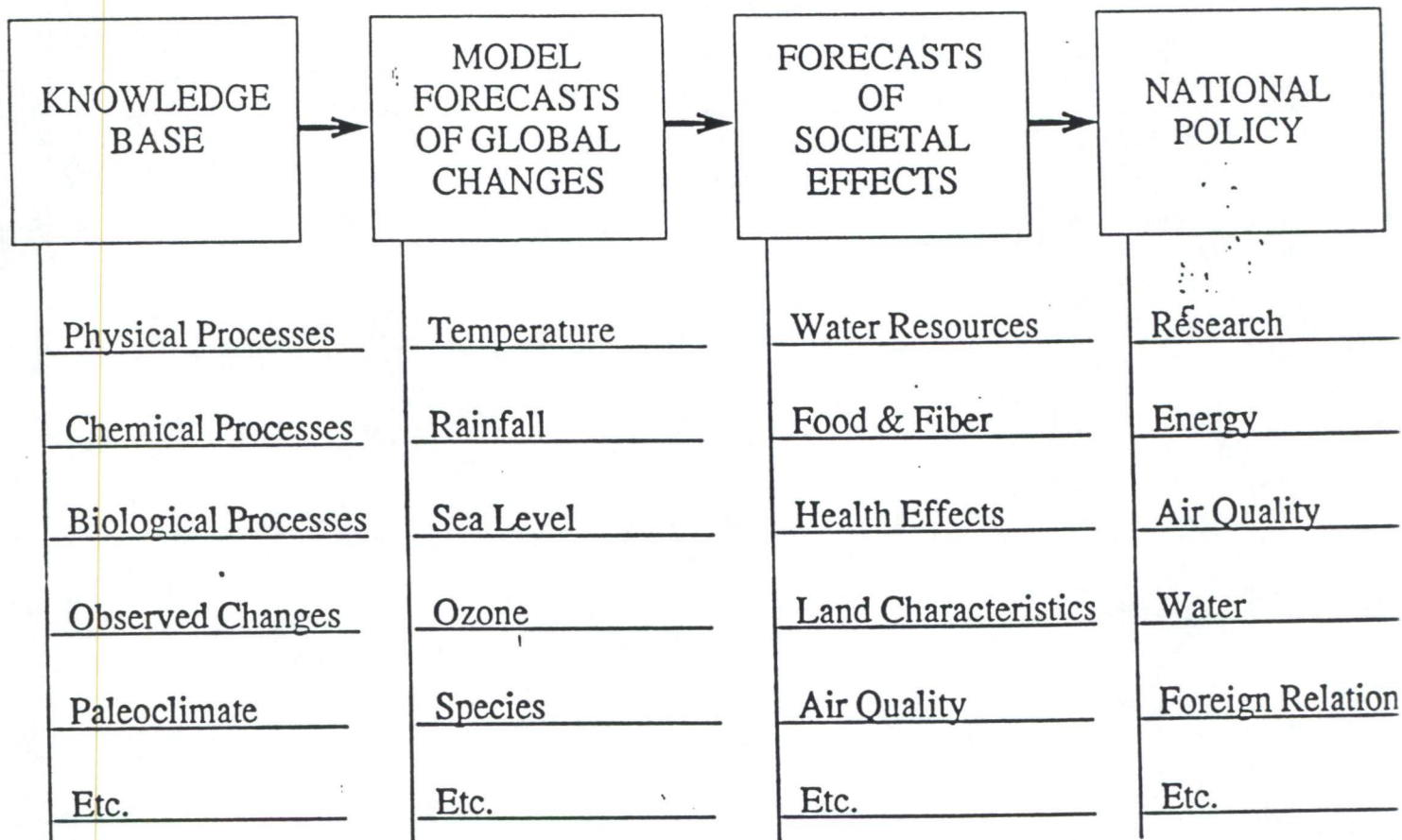
- o Improve our understanding of the current state of international knowledge in scientific and economic research,
- o Identify major gaps and uncertainties in both scientific and economic understanding,
- o Assess the analytic tools and data that are found to be essential to improving both national and international environmental policy, and sensitizing the three communities involved to the activities and needs of the others in addressing global change research, and
- o Develop a joint "Strategy Document" in which the expertise, experience, and data available in the participating countries can be brought together in a more integrated and coherent fashion to address global change

issues.

THE CHALLENGE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The central issue that must be addressed in developing the program/agenda for the White House Conference lies in addressing the "grand challenges" of scientific and economic research in a milieu of interest that is driven by domestic and international "policy issues" related to global change. The innovations required in designing the agenda, must give recognition to these ranges of interests depicted graphically in Figure I, but focus on the science and economics research agenda.

THE SCIENCE/ECONOMICS RESEARCH AND POLICY MATRIX
Figure I



SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS THAT NEED TO UNDERPIN THE AGENDA

The Conference will address and stimulate linkages between the central questions in the science and economics of global change, through the information obtained from participating countries, from the formal presentations at the Conference, through discussions, and through the integrating process of the Working Groups. These include:

SCIENCE QUESTIONS and ISSUE TO BE CONSIDERED:

- o Basic scientific questions, of high priority, that must be addressed in the a joint research program:
 - 1.) What is the role of clouds in the Earth's radiation and heat budgets ?
 - 2.) How do the oceans interact with the atmosphere in the storage, transport, and uptake of heat ?
 - 3.) How will changes in climate affect temperature, precipitation, and soil moisture patterns, and the general distribution of water and ice on the land surface ?
 - 4.) How can the reliability of global- and regional-scale climate predictions be improved ?
 - 5.) What is the relative importance of the oceans and terrestrial biosphere as sinks for fossil fuel carbon dioxide, and how do they change with time ?
 - 6.) What are the major sources responsible for the current increases in atmospheric methane and nitrous oxide ?
 - 7.) What are the implications for stratospheric ozone, globally and in polar regions, of increased concentrations of chlorine and bromine ?
 - 8.) What ecological systems are most sensitive to global change, and how can natural change in ecological systems be distinguished from change caused by other factors ?
 - 9.) What are the likely rates of change in ecological systems due to global change, and will natural and managed systems be able to adapt ?
 - 10.) How do ecological systems themselves contribute to processes of global change ?
 - 11.) What are the natural ranges and rates of change in the climate and environmental systems ?

- 12.) How rapidly have ecosystems adapted to past abrupt transitions in climate ?
- 13.) Do past warm intervals in Earth history provide appropriate scenarios to test model predictions of future global warming ?
- 14.) What kinds of empirical data are needed to measure and understand human interactions in global change ?
- 15.) How and why do human beings and human systems influence physical and biological systems ?
- 16.) How do different coastal regions respond geologically and ecologically to higher sea level, and how can contributions from changes in climate (e.g., glacier melting and ocean warming) be differentiated from those due to tectonic processes ?
- 16.) What are the magnitude, geographical location, and frequency of volcanic eruptions and their effect on climate ?
- 17.) How do permafrost regions of the northern hemisphere respond to climate warming ?
- 18.) What aspects of solar variability are influencing the stratospheric ozone layer ?
- 19.) What impacts do other inputs, e.g., particles, have on the upper atmosphere and how are they coupled to other atmospheric regions ?
- 20.) How does the sun's output vary and what is the impact on terrestrial climate ?

- o What is the range of predicted temperature changes under the current major world climate models, the uncertainties in these predictions, and the primary sources of these uncertainties ?
- o What is the relative sensitivity of the climate models to their input parameters and the most critical new experimental measurements required to address existing gaps and uncertainties ?
- o What is the expected global impacts from different global warming scenarios in such areas as agricultural and oceanic productivity, sea level change, vegetation patterns and migration, changes in storm patterns and severity, and

occurrence of droughts ?.

- o What is the availability and inter-comparability of national data bases pertinent to global change and environmental research ?
- o What are the prospects for improvements in the current climate and weather models so that it is possible to address both global and regional changes on a larger time horizon than is currently possible ?
- o How can the data handling and access capabilities be best organized and strengthened ?
- o How can the various governments work together to build the data sets needed to facilitate early results for the research programs?
- o What is the possibility of and strategic approach to developing an integrated, coherent international strategy for an implementation plan for both economic and scientific research that builds upon the expertise, experience, and relevant data available in the participant countries ? Is it possible to develop such a plan which could form a structure within which the contributions of all interested nations could be used with greatest effectiveness and form the basis for coordinated resource allocation and implementation ?
- o What are the prospects of developing a greater awareness on the part of participating scientists of the economic aspects of global change and the relative economic value of improved understanding and predictive capability in different areas.

ECONOMICS QUESTIONS and ISSUE TO BE CONSIDERED:

The participation of economists will make possible a joint focus on such areas as:

- o Best-practice methods of estimating the costs of action, including adaptation and mitigation costs, and the methods and costs of transferring or aiding in the development of technology. Discussions of this topic should serve to advance the state of the art, to lead to a greater standardization of methods, and to enhance awareness of robust results.
- o Greater familiarity on the part of economists with the actual state of scientific knowledge, increasing their ability to render it more faithfully in their modeling.
- o Greater awareness on the part of environmentalists of the benefits to both the economy and the environment of adopting flexible, market-based response strategies.

- o Greater interaction among economists with scientists working in areas where resolution of scientific uncertainties will have the greatest impact on economic modelling and costs.

A series of questions and topics (These have not been edited, but are included here as they were received by Richard Schmalensee) might be addressed, such as:

- I would suggest that we provide a broad outline of relevant topics in both science and economics, that we ask for only major projects, and that we ask for short descriptions and for the name and address of a contact person. On the economics side, the outline might be as follows:
1. Forecasts of future greenhouse gas emissions.
 2. Forecasts of future relevant technologies.
 3. Studies of methods or costs of adapting to warming.
 4. Studies of methods or costs of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
2. This might be phrased as "What are the scientific and economic questions that it is most important to answer in order to develop domestic and international policies?"
 3. This seems to be exactly the same as #2...
 4. This is a fairly complete list; what follows is an attempt to put some structure on it.
 - o What is your nation's current budget for climate-related scientific and economic research (public and private sectors, if possible)? How does it break down according to the outline (furnished in item #1, above)?
 - o In what aspects of climate-related economic and scientific research is your nation particularly strong? What aspects would you particularly like to discuss at the conference?
 - o What are your government's estimates of your nation's current and future (through 2010 or 2030) net emissions of the main greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, CFCs and related compounds, methane, and nitrous oxide.
 - How do these emissions break down among major sources? (use the [EPA] breakdowns in the task force report?)
 - What pattern of fuel use is assumed in the carbon

dioxide projections?

- How accurately are current net emissions of these gases measured?
- What are the key uncertainties attached to your estimates of future emissions, and how important are they?
- What research is ongoing to reduce these uncertainties and to improve measurement accuracy?
- o If warming occurs, what are the major economic costs your country expects to incur as a consequence?
 - What studies support these estimates?
 - What adaptation measures are now under active consideration?
- o If your nation were required to make significant reductions in future net greenhouse emissions, how would you propose to accomplish this?
 - What studies support your choice of mitigation strategies?
 - If you have decided not to use incentive-based approaches (charges and/or marketable permits), why not?
 - If you have not considered abatement of gases other than carbon dioxide, why not?
 - How would you anticipate altering (directly or indirectly) your nation's use of fossil fuels to reduce carbon dioxide emissions?
 - What role would new technologies play in this process?
 - What role would nuclear power play?
 - What cost estimates have you produced for various levels of mitigation?
 - How do these costs compare with those imposed on your nation by the oil shocks of the 1970s?
 - What actions, if any, do you plan to take in the near future to limit net greenhouse gas emissions?

- What reductions do you expect them to produce, when, and at what cost?
- o What mechanism is your government employing to make decisions regarding possible future climate change?

ENVIRONMENT:

With much work on environmental effects, particularly in the area of global change, already underway, the primary objective with respect to the environmental officials at the conference will be to engage them in a dialogue on scientific and economic issues, thus providing them with greater familiarity with and sensitivity to those factors as they consider environmental policies and response options.

THIS SECTION SHOULD EITHER BE STRENGTHENED OR REMOVED !!!

AN OUTLINE OF THE STRATEGY DOCUMENT

The Conference has numerous objectives, many focussed on facilitating understanding, promoting cooperation, and encouraging a more coordinated approach to the scientific and economic issues of global change. Moreover, it is planned that the Conference will develop and produce the first draft of a strategy to implement an international scientific and economic research program which brings together the expertise, experience, and data available of each participating country in a more integrated and coherent fashion. The strategy should include, inter alia:

- o Rationale and need for a joint strategy for implementing an international program of scientific and economic research on global change issues
- o Goals, Objectives, and Expectations for such a joint research program
- o Identification of central economic and scientific questions that must be addressed
- o Framework for structuring the scientific and economic research program
- o Linkages to the policy process
- o International arrangements and framework for the program
- o Framework for establishing priorities, mechanisms for implementation, etc.

- o Identification of products expected from the program and the necessary timetables for results that support the policy process.

It is planned to carefully structure the process so that a draft document is produced at the Conference, and that plans are established for "in-country" review of this document by all participating countries. The "Strategy Document" could be used in other fora, e.g., summit meetings, to facilitate and implement the needed economic and scientific research programs.

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DRAFT OF A MEMO TO SEND TO THE DPC WORKING GROUP ON GLOBAL CHANGE

February 7, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DPC WORKING GROUP ON GLOBAL CHANGE

FROM: D. Allan Bromley

SUBJECT: AN UPDATE ON PLANS FOR THE APRIL 1990 WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATING TO
GLOBAL CHANGE

INFORMATION MEMORADUM: NO ACTION REQUESTED

The DPC Working Group on Global Change, at its meeting on Tuesday, January 30, 1990 made several decisions with regard to the President's meeting on Science and Economics Research Relating to Global Change.

1. It was agreed that the meeting will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, April 17-18, 1990 (subsequent discussions required that these dates be changed from April 18-19 in order to use the new Georgetown Leavey Conference Center and Guest House, where the IPCC meetings are currently being held) here in Washington D.C.
2. It was agreed that the criteria for the invitations would be those countries that "because of their land masses, large populations or heavy future energy needs, will be compelled to deal with environmental problems having a global magnitude and impact", and those countries that have the scientific and technology capabilities to address the substantive questions of global change. The list of invitee countries was endorsed and is:

The G-7 nations, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Soviet Union, Zaire, the European Community, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

We have, for a whole series of good reasons, added the Netherlands, Norway, and Zaire to the earlier list.

3. It was decided that the President's invitation to the Heads of State of those nations should sent out ASAP.

4. It was decided that the DCP Working Group would meet in two to three weeks to review progress, including matters such as the agenda for the meeting, schedule of "things-to-do" during the next two and one half months, and logistics.

To facilitate the next DPC Working Group meeting on the Conference, we will prepare a "Concept Paper" on the Conference which details:

1. Concepts and Expectations for the Meeting:
 - o The rationale and purposes of hosting the meeting, i.e. Why is the President hosting this meeting and what do we expect to accomplish by having the meeting?
 - o What is the proposed agenda and schedule of events for the meeting, and what is the rationale behind the elements included in the agenda?
 - o What are the expected "outcomes" and "products" from the meeting?
2. An initial outline of arrangements and logistics for the meeting.
3. A schedule for the decisions, arrangements, logistics, etc. for the meeting, probably through Gantt and PERT charts.
4. An outline of the budget and financial considerations for the meeting.
5. Specific action items on which the DPC Working Group agreements and endorsements are requested.

If there are questions, comments, needs for information concerning the conference, please contact Bob Corell by phone at 357-9715, by FAX at 357-9629, or through the OMNET Telemail System at R.CORELL.

cc: Gov. John Sununu

INDEX

MEDIA/PUBLIC OUTREACH

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| - Media Plan | TAB 1 |
| - Press Release | TAB 2 |
| - Fact Sheet | TAB 3 |

MEDIA RELATIONS STRATEGY

It is critical to the substantive, international and political success of the "Environmental Summit" that the Administration "frame" the conference in terms with which the Administration is comfortable. It is equally important that the Administration identify what it wants as a result of the conference - in advance - and establish the framework which will lead to those results. Within that framework, it is essential that a media relations program be developed to achieve the pre-ordained results and international acceptance of those results as worthwhile and positive.

TACTICS

Several elements of the media relations program must be determined immediately. Those elements are:

1. What level of involvement will the President have in the conference?
2. Who are the spokespersons for the administration in advance of the conference - and during the conference?
3. What will their availability be?
4. What will they say and to whom?
5. What involvement will the White House have in "clearing" statements, media activities, etc. Who is the point person?

DRAFT PLAN

Within the constraints outlined above, we have drafted a rough plan based on certain assumptions. Those assumptions are:

1. The co-chairs of the conference shall be the spokespersons for the US side during the period leading up to, during and after the conference.
2. The President may determine to interpose himself at some point in connection with the conference - perhaps, at the beginning of the conference - to establish his agenda publicly.
3. Conference attendees shall be at the ministerial level but will not be Foreign Ministers.
4. The international media will be particularly interested in the conference because of its world-wide implications and because it comes less than a week before Earth Day 20.
5. Extreme environmental groups may attempt to take advantage of the world-wide media attention on the conference to make their own statement(s) on the status of the world's environment.

Pre-Conference

- * An announcement of the conference, including dates, times, location and participants. This should be done as a follow-up to the President's initial announcement of the conference. Depending on the extent of White House involvement, this announcement can be made at the White House press office, the State Department or through a press conference hosted by the three U.S. chairs at some neutral site such as the National Press Club. (Preferable)
- * Messages/themes must be immediately determined, and incorporated into all media relations planning.
- * Speech inserts, outlining the purpose of the conference, the President's commitment to the success of the conference and the Administration's determination that it be part of a continuing environmental process, must be developed and provided to the three conference chairs - and to the entire Cabinet - for use in their existing speech calendars.

Media Relations
Page Three

- * Using selected spokespersons from the Administration, one-on-one and one-on-a-group sessions with political, international and environmental journalists should be initiated to "lay the groundwork" for how the conference is to be perceived in the U.S. media.
- * State Department spokespersons to initiate conversations with foreign press stationed in Washington and New York to provide them with advance information about the conference and the U.S. goals for the conference.
- * USIA's "Worldnet" and the VOA should begin to promote the conference in their broadcasts and through interviews with high-ranking U.S. participants in the conference.
- * Memorandum of anticipation should be distributed to U.S. ambassadors for participating countries, encouraging them to talk with the local (national) media in their host countries to "position" the conference properly before it begins.
- * A series of Op-ed pieces should be developed in advance of the conference for release to U.S. news media to establish the importance of the conference and the President's determination that it will be a successful meeting.
- * A series of personal letters to editors from Cabinet officials highlighting the conference and its importance to the world community.
- * A series of "preparation meetings" between high-level administration officials and environmental groups, business organizations, labor unions and other interested parties to establish a truly American position and to ensure that all American interest groups have their opportunity for "input" prior to the conference.
- * Again, depending on the extent of White House involvement, periodic briefings on the status of the conference-in-preparation should be held in the White House press briefing room or in Room 450 (lesser White House visibility) or by the three U.S. chairs at some other neutral site.
- * Special briefings by key Administration officials to the news magazines to position the conference as a significant element of the President's environmental program.
- * "Fact Sheets" on the conference should be sent to editors of every daily newspaper in the country.

Eve of the Conference

- * Live interviews (via satellite) from Washington with each of the U.S. chairs by local anchors of TV news shows in selected U.S. markets (NY, Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Dallas, etc.)
- * "Exclusive" advance briefings for the wire services and networks about the conference, its importance and the Administration's commitment to its success.
- * Live appearances by the three U.S. chairs on the morning shows airing the day before the conference opens.
- * USIA "Worldnet" live interviews for transmission overseas with appropriate ministers and U.S. co-chairs.
- * Press availabilities of U.S. co-chairs with foreign press.
- * Editorial board briefings for the Washington Post, New York Times and Wall Street Journal.
- * Special briefings for Washington bureau chiefs and their environmental reporters.
- * U.S. co-chair(s) appear on Larry King radio show.

The Conference

- * Kick-off ceremonies open to the media; photo ops with the President (if he chooses) and the ministers attending.
- * Photo-ops of social event the night before the opening. (At State?) (With Baker?)
- * Opening of the conference open to the media for photo-op.
- * Briefing in mid-morning by a U.S. co-chair -- (status report...what do we expect to happen.)
- * Daily briefings by the U.S. chairs timed to meet the international media deadlines (note time changes.)
- * Press availabilities for foreign ministers for their national press.

Media Relations
Page Five

- * Wrap-up briefing for U.S. press by U.S. co-chairs... (perhaps, a joint appearance by a spokesperson for foreign guests, followed by press briefings by nationalities.)
- * Nightline appearance by U.S. co-chairs and a selected foreign minister.

Post Conference

- * Appearances on all three U.S. network television morning shows.
- * Appearance at the National Press Club luncheon program of a U.S. co-chair.
- * Live "Worldnet" analysis by a U.S. co-chair for transmission around the world.
- * Op-ed pieces in New York Times, LA Times, Washington Post, Chicago Tribune, and Wall Street Journal.
- * Editorial Boards with key newspapers around the U.S.
- * One-on-one interviews with significant foreign media such as The Times of London, International Herald Tribune, etc.
- * One-on-one interviews (at least by phone) with Time, Newsweek, Fortune, US News, Business Week, etc.
- * Presidential speech praising the conference, its goals and objectives; and, pledging to pursue its recommendations to the fullest.
- * Speech by the U.S. Ambassador to the UN (at the UN) calling on that organization to mobilize the forces of the world to implement the recommendations of the conference.

CONGRESSIONAL

What involvement do we want from/with Congress? Do we include as a target for media attention and information dissemination? Needs to be determined. If so, program needs to be expanded to include MCs.

QUESTIONS TO BE RAISED

1. Who is the White House political "heavy-weight" who will cut through the bureaucracy for us? How soon can we meet with him/her?
2. Who gives clearance for activities, remarks, scheduling, etc.
3. What are the administration's goals for the conference? What is the bottom-line message sought by the U.S.?
4. Who will be the spokespersons for the U.S.? Who are our contacts with them? What kind of "clout" can we use to get them to do what we want with their schedules?
5. Why is Reilly not a co-chair? How will we avoid the questions about his lack of visible participation?
6. What resources are available in the departments and agencies and who will tell them to cooperate with us?
7. Who is our contact in the White House press office? Who will tell him/her?
8. What kind of visibility does the President want on this conference?
9. Who is our contact at State? Defense? Other agencies?
10. What kind of reference (if any) is to be made to Earth Day 20?
11. Can we call on the UN or is the U.S. doing this outside the realm of the UN?

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 26, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Bush today invited a number of countries, the European Community, and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to send official delegations to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., April 17-18, 1990.

The President announced his intention to host this conference during his meeting with President Gorbachev and again recently in a speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Conference will be devoted to science and economics issues relevant to policy on global environmental issues, including climate change. It is designed to substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of the important science and economics research issues related to global change. The Conference will also assist in framing a strategy for implementing a joint international understanding of this science and economics research effort, and linking that knowledge to the policy process both nationally and internationally. The Administration considers the Conference a vital next step in a joint international approach to address possible changes in the global environment.

Conference participants have been invited to send delegations consisting of their senior scientific, environmental, and economic officials. The President has designated the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Dr. D. Allan Bromley; the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Michael Boskin; and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Mr. Michael R. Deland, to serve as Co-Chairmen of this Conference.

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FACT SHEET
FOR
THE PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
2/26/90

- o On February 26, 1990, the President invited the Heads of State from seventeen countries, the European Community, and the OECD to send ministerial-level delegates to a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.
- o The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C. on April 17-18, 1990.
- o The President first indicated his intention to host such a Conference on this subject during his Summit meetings with President Gorbachev, on December 4, 1989, and later on Monday, February 5, 1990 during his speech to the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- o The Conference will be devoted to science and economics research issues relevant to policy on global change, including climate. The Conference is designed to address important next steps that substantially enhance and broaden international understanding of science and economic research issues that relate to global change. Further, the Conference seeks to frame the initial steps towards a strategy for implementing joint international science and economics research efforts. It also seeks to integrate and link scientific and economic research results to both the domestic and international policy process. The Conference is unique as an international forum both because it focuses on the essential questions of research needed to support the international policy process and because it seeks for the first time to join research issues central to both the science and the economics related to global change.
- o The Conference focuses on "Global Change", a scope of research interest that has evolved out of the science that concerns itself with understanding the fundamental processes that govern the way the global Earth functions. Thus, the research agenda not only includes global climate change, but also includes other important global processes such as ozone depletion in the polar regions and on global scales, biodiversity, large scale changes in land use and their impact on global processes, such as deforestation, and other large scale processes such as

desertification.

- o The Conference is conceived as an integral part of the on-going international process of trying to understand changes in the global environment. The need for substantially improved understanding of both the science and economics of global change has been noted by virtually all world leaders. This Conference will focus on scientific and economic research issues as a complementary effort to the on-going Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other up-coming international meetings that seek to address the serious policy issues that evolve out of the concerns for the changes in the global environment, particularly climate change. The President strongly supports the IPCC efforts and expects that the results of the Conference will contribute to the on-going international debate and action on these issues. For example, the leadership of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has been invited to take an active role in the Conference.
- o The Conference will convene a delegation of three ministerial-level officials from a representative group of nations, each representing one of three essential disciplines: science, economics, and the environment. The Conference was conceived with the idea that a small representative group of countries would be invited to participate; their selection is based on the simple criteria that the meeting should include countries or representatives of country interest that have substantial populations, large land masses, industrialized economies or heavy future energy needs, substantial research infrastructures, or have provided international leadership on issues related to climate and global change. A representative group of countries has been selected. The President has asked the heads of state in the following countries and organizations to send a delegation. These countries and organizations are:

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

It is expected that each country or organization will send their ministerial-level official to represent each of their agencies of science, economics, and the environment, together with no more than two staff associates per official. It is suggested that one delegate in each of the three areas will be an individual who is currently active in scientific or economics research. It is recognized that the delegations are likely to have one "at-large" member. Thus, the total delegation size should not exceed ten per country. Once the delegations are determined, it is planned to consult with these countries on agenda details.

- o The Conference is designed to be a forum to bring a number of ministerial-level leaders together to enhance international cooperation and to build the basis for joint efforts in these vital areas. It is hoped that the delegates, working together, will agree upon those areas of opportunity for cooperative action in the areas of scientific and economics research. The goal would be to address questions such as:

- * 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 cost of responding to global change ?
- * Are "good" are our economic models ?

By addressing such questions, it is hoped that the nations might pledge to support an international research effort related to global change that focuses rapid

improvement of both scientific and economic knowledge and developing the necessary infrastructure, including:

- * Establishing a more formal international mechanism to improve the coordination of global change science and economic research programs, and
- * Participating in cooperative research efforts, such as the World Ocean Circulation Experiment and cooperative economic projects of the OECD.
- o The Conference is a White House Conference, initiated by the President. Hence, the President has asked three Assistants to the President, in the relevant areas, to be the Co-Chairmen the Conference. The three Co-Chairmen are: the President's Science Advisor and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Dr. D. Allan Bromley; the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Michael J. Boskin; and the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, Mr. Michael R. Deland.
- o The President stated, "this Conference is a vital next step in a joint international approach to address changes in the global environment".

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