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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files

OA/ID Number: 62089
Folder ID Number: 62089-001

Folder Title:
Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (3) [1 of 5] [1992]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

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#8

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201646
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS I

FROM: Earwood, Calvin and Kilgore, T.D.: Ogelthorpe Power
Cooperation

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/20/92

SUBJECT: They are writing to express their organizations
support for the "No Regrets" policy regarding Global
Warming

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's Signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 05/15/92
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 05/06/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:





11

9201646

Oglethorpe Power Corporation

OSTP/N. Maynard

April 20, 1992

2100 East Exchange Place
P.O. Box 1349
Tucker, Georgia 30085-1349
(404) 270-7600

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

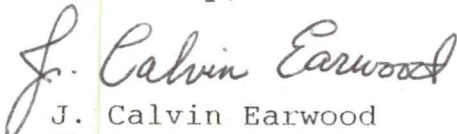
On behalf of Oglethorpe Power Corporation, a generating and transmission cooperative (G&T) which provides electric power to 39 of Georgia's 42 consumer-owned Electric Membership Corporations, we are enclosing a copy of a resolution commending you for your position on global climate change. The resolution was passed at the April 6, 1992 meeting of the Oglethorpe Power Corporation Board of Directors.

Because scientific evidence on the theories of global warming is still unsubstantiated, we support the reasonable approach that you have taken on global climate issues. We urge you to oppose the arbitrary limitation on carbon dioxide production through emission caps and the imposition of taxes on carbon dioxide emissions as a means of limiting such emissions. Finally, we have confidence that you will not allow the United States economy to be put at risk by the actions of other countries or the United Nations on the issues of global climate change.

Oglethorpe Power is the nation's largest G&T in terms of assets, operating revenues, kilowatt-hour sales and consumers served through our Member Systems. Our Member Systems serve approximately 2 million consumers in many rural and suburban areas of Georgia. Fossil fuels are an important part of our power mix; therefore, carbon dioxide caps and taxes would substantially increase the cost of electricity to our ultimate consumers. Any such changes would be premature at this point and potentially damaging to the United States economy.

We again commend you and your Administration for the precautionary position and reasonable approach that you have taken on this issue and sincerely appreciate the opportunity to share our position with you.

Sincerely,


J. Calvin Earwood
Chairman of the Board


T. D. Kilgore
President and CEO

JCE:TDK:scs

Enclosure

WHEREAS theories of catastrophic global warming have not been substantiated by scientific evidence and considerable scientific debate continues as to whether or not any global warming is occurring; and

WHEREAS considerable political pressure continues for the United States to sign a world treaty at the United Nations Council for Environment and Development meeting in June which would limit carbon dioxide production through emission caps; and

WHEREAS several proposals have been made in Congress to impose taxes on carbon dioxide emissions as a means of limiting such emissions; and

WHEREAS Oglethorpe Power Corporation is a generation and transmission cooperative providing wholesale electric power to 39 Electric Membership Corporations in Georgia (the "Member Systems") which serve approximately 2 million consumers; and

WHEREAS Oglethorpe Power Corporation relies on fossil fuels for their power supply and such CO₂ caps and taxes would substantially increase the cost of electricity produced by Oglethorpe Power Corporation and other electric utilities resulting in severe cost impacts on electric consumers and ultimately damaging the economy of the United States; and

WHEREAS President Bush, in the face of mounting unjustified pressure, has consistently held firm to a position that is referred to as the "no regrets" policy; and

WHEREAS Bob Bergland, Executive Vice President of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), recently conveyed to President George Bush NRECA's strong support of the "no regrets" position and urged continued resistance to the imposition of tax on fossil-fuel-produced energy, and arbitrary CO₂ emissions limits.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Oglethorpe Power Corporation (An Electric Membership Generation & Transmission Corporation), at its regular meeting on April 6, 1992, upon recommendation of the Power Planning and Technical Advisory Committee, representing the interests of the Member Systems:

1. Strongly commends President Bush for adhering to a reasonable position as the most sensible approach to global climate issues when the science is yet uncertain; and

2. Urges the formal addition of a "no-tax, no-cap" position on CO₂ to President Bush's position; and
3. Urges President Bush to not allow the United States economy to be put at risk by the actions of other countries or the United Nations on the issue of global climate change.

I, John S. Dean, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a certain resolution of the Board of Directors of Oglethorpe Power Corporation (An Electric Membership Generation & Transmission Corporation) duly adopted at a regular meeting of the said Board after due and proper notice held on April 6, 1992.

This 6th day of April, 1992.

(CORPORATE SEAL)

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John S. Dean, Sr.", is written over a horizontal line.

John S. Dean, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1992

Dear Messrs. Earwood and Kilgore:

Thank you for your letter to President Bush regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), recently held in Rio de Janeiro, and related issues. The President appreciates your comments and suggestions.

As the President stated in Rio, the United States has a good, strong environmental record, one that clearly reflects our Nation's commitment to wise stewardship of our planet's natural resources. America has spent \$800 billion in the past ten years to clean up the environment, and no other nation has done more to protect its air, land, and water through the development of advanced technologies that promise cleaner production and growth.

The environment and development -- the two subjects of UNCED -- are, in the President's view, compatible. President Bush made it clear that he is fully determined to address concerns involving both issues; he also made it clear that he would not jeopardize American jobs or further burden American taxpayers by making unbalanced agreements that would hinder our economic growth.

Working with representatives from 170 countries at UNCED, the United States advanced the environmental cause by negotiating new commitments on oceans, population, public participation, and pollution control. The President also proposed to double worldwide funding for forests and, as a down payment, announced that the United States will provide \$150 million in new assistance for bilateral forest conservation.

The Administration also forged and won approval of a responsible Convention on Climate Change. This landmark agreement is a major step forward by the international community to address global climate change. It requires countries to formulate, implement, and publish national action plans for mitigating climate change by limiting net emissions of greenhouse gases.

President Bush also encouraged other industrialized nations to join the United States in a "prompt start" on implementing the Climate Change Convention. He proposed that signatory countries meet by January 1 to present their action plans.

Page 2 - Messrs. Earwood and Kilgore

The United States also has an impressive record of protecting various species of plants and animals -- a record ignored by those who criticized the Administration's stand against the Biodiversity Convention. Despite its noble intent, that accord contained serious flaws that rendered it unacceptable to the Administration. For example, some provisions of the Convention would not only have put American patent and other intellectual property rights at risk but also threatened our exports of biotechnology products. By treating technological innovations as "common property," even though they are developed at great cost by private American companies and workers, the agreement would have reduced the incentives for such firms to engage in research and development activities, thereby resulting in fewer technological advances to protect our planet.

The Convention also has a financing mechanism in which developed nations such as the United States provide the resources while developing nations control how those resources will be spent. While the United States did not sign the Convention on Biodiversity, the United States issued a draft discussion paper in Rio to accelerate the worldwide collection and classification of data on plants and animals as part of a global effort to preserve biodiversity.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", written in a cursive style.

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

Mr. Calvin Earwood
Mr. T.D. Kilgore
Ogelthrope Power Cooperation
2100 East Exchange Place
P.O. Box 1349
Tucker, Georgia 30085-1349

Ozone + Rio Conference
He has skin cancer!

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201591
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CONRAD, Rick: RICK CONRAD PRODUCTIONS

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/20/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO EXPRESS HIS CONCERN OVER THE
ADMINISTRATIONS EFFORTS TO ADDRESS OZONE DEPLETION.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
LIFE SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Letter	To: President Bush From: Rick Conrad Re: Concern over Administration Efforts to Address Ozone Depletion [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	4/20/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)

Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files

Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (3) [1 of 5] [1992]

Date Closed: 1/20/2010 **OA/ID Number:** 62089-001

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

AR Case #:

AR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

Disposition Date:

MR Case #:

MR Disposition:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	To: Rick Conrad From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to letter regarding ozone depletion [personal information redacted] (3 pp.)	6/8/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)

Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files

Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (3) [1 of 5] [1992]

Date Closed:	1/20/2010	OA/ID Number:	62089-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201642
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Robinson, Patricia A.: American Association of University Women

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/20/92

SUBJECT: Urges the President to attend the UNCED "Earth
Summit" in Brazil, June 1992

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft fro DAB's Signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 05/14/92
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/11/92

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: DAB Correspondence on File

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 05/05/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MAY 4, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 324725

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 20, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MS. PATRICIA A. ROBINSON
PRESIDENT
FLORIDA DIVISION
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY
WOMEN
SUITE 295
4210 TANGLEWOOD NORTH
PALM BEACH GARDENS FL 33410

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE UNCED
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 29, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MS. PATRICIA A. ROBINSON

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE UNCED
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		ORG	92/04/29		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900 4610

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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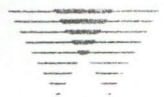
*****
*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *OF SIGNER      *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *OUTGOING      *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *                  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *                  *                  *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

324725

S.
OSTP



AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF
UNIVERSITY
WOMEN

April 20, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20510

Florida
Division

Dear President Bush:

This letter to urge you to personally attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992 is being written at the request of the Board of Directors of the Florida American Association of University Women.

Our nation has consistently requested that the United Nations support us in our military and peace-keeping efforts and now it is our turn to support these vital UN issues which affect the future of all nations . It's a matter of ecological justice and an opportunity for this nation to be a leader in this effort.

Please reconsider the importance of attending this conference.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Robinson

Patricia A. Robinson
President Florida American
Association of University Women

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1992

Dear Ms. Robinson:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of April 20, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Ms. Robinson

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "D" and a cursive "Bromley".

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

Ms. Patricia A. Robinson
President, Florida Division
American Association of University
Women
4210 Tanglewood North, Suite 295
Palm Beach Gardens, Florida 33410

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201817
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Zimmerman, Dennis: Wheat Belt Publi Pwer District

TO: Presdient Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/20/92

SUBJECT: Writing in Support of President Bush's "No Regrets
Policy"

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's Signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 05/14/92
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/11/92

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: DAB Correspondence on File

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 05/05/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1992

Dear Mr. Zimmerman:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your very kind comments on US policy regarding potential global climate change. The President appreciates your support of the US policy position on this issue and has asked me to reply to your letter.

The President has been firm in his commitment to an intelligent policy on potential climate change. The US has insisted that policy address the full set of "greenhouse gases" rather than focusing narrowly on carbon dioxide alone, because a narrow CO₂-only policy would raise costs and omit significant environmental factors. Moreover, in light of the high economic costs and uncertain benefits, the US has resisted calls for rigid "targets and timetables," "caps" or taxes to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Instead, the US has urged that countries adopt national action strategies comprised of concrete measures warranted on a variety of grounds which will also help reduce net greenhouse gas emissions. This policy is sometimes referred to as "no regrets." The US has already issued two reports of its national strategy, the February 1991 "Action Agenda" and the April 1992 "US Views" document. These reports catalogue a series of concrete, effective measures that will limit net greenhouse gas emissions without costly caps or taxes. Instead of costly targets, we have assembled a strategy that is more concrete and farther along in implementation than the actions of virtually any other country.

Our firm advocacy of this reasonable policy has paid off. Just last week, the nations of the world agreed to a Framework Convention on Climate Change that embodies the US approach. It calls for national action strategies to address net greenhouse gas emissions; it does not require binding targets and timetables for carbon dioxide emissions. It encourages technology cooperation between industrialized and developing countries. The Convention validates the US view that real actions and technological innovation, not costly targets, are the best ways to address potential climate change.

The President strongly believes that policy in this area must be based on the best scientific and economic information. Faced with the great uncertainties surrounding potential climate change, the US has therefore made the world's

Page 2 - Mr. Zimmerman

largest investment in global change research -- as large as that of all other countries combined. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion to date in global change research, with an additional \$1.3 billion requested for fiscal year 1993.

Thank you for your support of our policy position on climate change, and for taking the time to express your interest in this subject.

With the President's best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D. Allan" and the last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

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

Mr. Dennis Zimmerman
President
Wheat Belt Public Power District
2104 Illinois Street
P.O. Box 177
Sidney, Nebraska 69162



WHEAT BELT

PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT

2104 ILLINOIS STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 177 • SIDNEY, NEBRASKA 69162
PHONE (308) 254-5871

April 20, 1992

11
OSTP/N. Maynard

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The management and Board of Directors of the Wheat Belt Public Power District commends and supports your "No Regrets" policy concerning the issues involved in so-called global warming, or global climate change.

On April 20, 1992, the duly elected Board, representing more than 4,500 rural electric consumers, unanimously passed the enclosed resolution formalizing this support and specifically urging the addition to the "No Regrets" policy of a "no-tax, no-cap" position on CO₂.

We also share with you our appreciation of the actions taken by Bob Bergland, General Manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), who wrote you on January 23 of this year expressing full support of your "No Regrets" policy on the part of our national trade association.

If there is more we can do to demonstrate our support for your position on climate change, please let us know.

Respectfully yours,

WHEAT BELT PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT

Dennis Zimmerman
President

DZ/ds

RESOLUTION: GLOBAL WARMING

**Approved by the Board of Directors of the Wheat Belt Public Power District,
April 20, 1992 in Sidney, Nebraska.**

WHEREAS, theories of catastrophic global warming are not substantiated by scientific evidence and there is considerable scientific debate as to whether or not any global warming is occurring; and

WHEREAS, there is considerable political pressure for the United States to sign a world treaty at the United National Council for Environment and Development meeting in June, which would limit carbon dioxide production through emission caps; and

WHEREAS, several proposals have been made in Congress to impose taxes on carbon dioxide emissions as a means of limiting such emissions; and

WHEREAS, such CO₂, caps and taxes would substantially increase the cost of electricity purchased by Wheat Belt Public Power District and other electric utilities relying on fossil fuels for their power supply, resulting in severe cost impacts on electric consumers and ultimately damaging the economy of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the use of domestic coal for the production of electricity is a benefit to the economic security of the nation in that it replaces the use of imported oil in meeting the nation's energy needs; and

WHEREAS, President Bush, in the face of mounting unjustified pressure, has consistently held firm to a position that is known as the "no regrets" policy; and

WHEREAS, Bob Berglund, Executive Vice President of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), recently conveyed to President George Bush NRECA's strong support of the "no regrets" policy position and urged continued resistance to the imposition of a tax on fossil-fuel-produced energy, and arbitrary CO₂ emissions limits;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of Wheat Belt Public Power District, representing the interests of 4,500 customers served by the District;

1. Strongly commends President Bush for adhering to the "no regrets" policy position as the most sensible approach to global climate issues when the science is yet uncertain, and
2. Urges the formal addition of a "no-tax, no-cap" position on CO₂ to the "no regrets" policy.

60 to Unced

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201466
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GORMAN, Steven K.: AMERICAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/16/92

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE A U.S. GOAL FOR
REDUCING THE NATION'S EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AND OTHER GREENHOUSE GASSES PRIOR TO THE EARTH
SUMMIT IN BRAZIL, JUNE 1992.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 04/30/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/23/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



1466
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

RECEIVED
92 APR 23 AM 11:45
APRIL 23, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 323095

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 16, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. STEVEN K. GORMAN
PRESIDENT
AMERICAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 1865
GREEN COVE SPRINGS FL 32043

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE A U.S. GOAL
FOR REDUCING THE NATION'S EMISSIONS OF CARBON
DIOXIDE AND OTHER GREENHOUSE GASSES PRIOR TO
THE EARTH SUMMIT IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 21, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. STEVEN K. GORMAN

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE A U.S. GOAL
FOR REDUCING THE NATION'S EMISSIONS OF CARBON
DIOXIDE AND OTHER GREENHOUSE GASSES PRIOR TO
THE EARTH SUMMIT IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		ORG	92/04/21		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900 4690

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *                  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *                  *                  *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75,OEOP) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

323095

8



AMERICAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P. O. Box 1865 • Green Cove Springs, FL 32043 • USA
904-284-0552 TELEX 362644 AET UD
FAX 904-284-0006

OSTP

April 16, 1992

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

Re: Business Coalition For A Sustainable Energy Future

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge you to announce a U.S. goal for reducing the nation's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases prior to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Global warming is now a real threat to the future of the world economy and to the future generations. We cannot afford for the United States, the largest greenhouse gas producer, to lag behind other industrial nations in addressing this problem. An announced greenhouse goal will enable the United States to lead in shaping a new world order that includes healthier global economy and environment.

As leaders of companies concerned about the impact of U.S. energy policy on the environment and on U.S. competitiveness, we have come to the conclusion that the U.S. can achieve substantial reductions in its carbon dioxide emissions with existing technologies by relying on market-based policies. Just as the United States led in the development and distribution of oil technology, we must once again become the leader in clean, sustainable, 21st century technologies.

U.S. industry has steadily reduced its emissions of carbon dioxide per unit of output during the past two decades, and can do even better in the years ahead. We believe that the shift to a more sustainable energy economy is now inevitable, and that the United States must move quickly to avoid missing one of the biggest investment opportunities in history. The three strategies that can help us stabilize the climate, reduce oil imports, and improve economic competitiveness are: improved energy efficiency; increased reliance on natural gas; and accelerated use of renewable energy resources.

As industry leaders, we plan to invest in cost-effective technology that will improve energy efficiency and minimize pollution, including carbon dioxide emissions. We will also work to build partnerships with state governments, non-governmental organizations, and the public to achieve environmental goals. However, we need to have your cooperation to be successful. We ask you to join us, demonstrating the kind of leadership you showed in introducing clean air legislation during your first year in office.

As you said in your National Energy Strategy announcement last year, improved energy efficiency is our cheapest and least environmentally damaging domestic energy resource. We already have the insulation, lighting, heating, air conditioning, variable speed motor controls and other technologies to greatly reduce U.S. energy use per unit of output. Similarly, we have the technologies to make automobiles and trucks far more efficient and less polluting. What we need is more aggressive federal research and development, government procurement of efficient technologies, and most importantly, market-based incentives for greater efficiency.

We also urge a major increase in the production and use of our cleanest fossil fuel -- natural gas -- which is already providing the country with more energy than domestic oil. Based on new resource estimates, we believe that the use of gas could be increased 50 percent during the next two decades, providing more energy for heating and cooling buiklding, running power plants, and fueling automobiles. The private sector is ready to take the lead in using more natural gas, but we would like to see more federal research on technologies such as fuel cells and natural gas vehicles. This would not only help reduce pollution at relatively low cost, but will get more drilling rigs started int he southwest, boosting employment in that region.

Renewable energy technologies offer another abundant and increasingly economical domestic energy resource. Increased support for federal programs in solar (thermal, photovoltaic and passive), wind, biomass, and geothermal energy will help us harness the pollution-preventing, high-technology energy sources that our European and Japanese competitors are already pursuing aggressively. Renewable energy technologies have advanced to the point that they are being commercialized worldwide, but still face formidable market barriers in the United States. We urge you to respond to this challenge by launching an aggressive research and market development program, including federal incentives for renewable thermal and electric applications similar to those studied during the National Energy Strategy process. Such support can allow these new sources to provide a large share of the energy the country needs.

We believe that government and industry should adhere to two principles in devising a cost-effective sustainable energy strategy. First, all policy decisions must reflect the full-cycle economic and environmental costs and benefits of each technology. Second, we should rely on the market-based incentives such as pollution taxes, feebate systems, or tradeable permits to achieve our objectives, avoiding where possible "command-and-control" regulation. We urge the Administration to examine options for offsetting taxes on carbon dioxide or other pollutants by reducing taxes on income, capital, or labor. This would help to internalize and ultimately reduce the environmental and national security costs associated with today's energy economy, while boosting incentives for capital formation and job creation.

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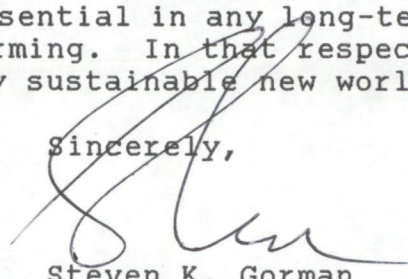
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We ask you to announce as soon as possible a U.S. commitment to reducing carbon dioxide emissions, which would help ensure the completion of a successful climate treaty at the Earth Summit. At the same time, we urge you to convene a working group of administration officials and industry, consumer, and environmental leaders, to report to you by the end of 1992 on how the above market-based policy options could best be incorporated into a cost-effective strategy for reducing U.S. carbon dioxide emissions.

A national strategy for stabilizing the climate by harnessing cleaner domestic energy sources could be lasting legacy of your administration. Such a strategy would help reduce our dependence on imported oil, create jobs, and improve national competitiveness. Equally important, it would provide leadership by example to other countries whose cooperation is essential in any long-term strategy to reduce the risks of global warming. In that respect, it could become the cornerstone of a truly sustainable new world order.

Sincerely,



Steven K. Gorman
President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1992

Dear Mr. Gorman:

Thank you for your letter to President Bush regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), recently held in Rio de Janeiro, and related issues. The President appreciates your comments and suggestions.

As the President stated in Rio, the United States has a good, strong environmental record, one that clearly reflects our Nation's commitment to wise stewardship of our planet's natural resources. America has spent \$800 billion in the past ten years to clean up the environment, and no other nation has done more to protect its air, land, and water through the development of advanced technologies that promise cleaner production and growth.

The environment and development -- the two subjects of UNCED -- are, in the President's view, compatible. President Bush made it clear that he is fully determined to address concerns involving both issues; he also made it clear that he would not jeopardize American jobs or further burden American taxpayers by making unbalanced agreements that would hinder our economic growth.

Working with representatives from 170 countries at UNCED, the United States advanced the environmental cause by negotiating new commitments on oceans, population, public participation, and pollution control. The President also proposed to double worldwide funding for forests and, as a down payment, announced that the United States will provide \$150 million in new assistance for bilateral forest conservation.

The Administration also forged and won approval of a responsible Convention on Climate Change. This landmark agreement is a major step forward by the international community to address global climate change. It requires countries to formulate, implement, and publish national action plans for mitigating climate change by limiting net emissions of greenhouse gases.

President Bush also encouraged other industrialized nations to join the United States in a "prompt start" on implementing the Climate Change Convention. He proposed that signatory countries meet by January 1 to present their action plans.

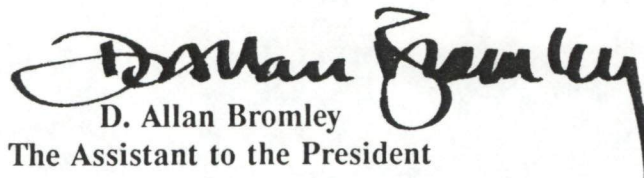
Page 2 - Mr. Gorman

The United States also has an impressive record of protecting various species of plants and animals -- a record ignored by those who criticized the Administration's stand against the Biodiversity Convention. Despite its noble intent, that accord contained serious flaws that rendered it unacceptable to the Administration. For example, some provisions of the Convention would not only have put American patent and other intellectual property rights at risk but also threatened our exports of biotechnology products. By treating technological innovations as "common property," even though they are developed at great cost by private American companies and workers, the agreement would have reduced the incentives for such firms to engage in research and development activities, thereby resulting in fewer technological advances to protect our planet.

The Convention also has a financing mechanism in which developed nations such as the United States provide the resources while developing nations control how those resources will be spent. While the United States did not sign the Convention on Biodiversity, the United States issued a draft discussion paper in Rio to accelerate the worldwide collection and classification of data on plants and animals as part of a global effort to preserve biodiversity.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


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

Mr. Steven K. Gorman
President
American Energy Technologies, Inc.
P.O. Box 1865
Green Cove Springs, Florida 32043

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201593
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: ISTO, Neil J.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/16/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT NOT TO ATTEND
THE UNCED "EARTH SUMMIT" IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION: Draft for DAB's Signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/14/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/11/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.
--- DAB Correspondence on File

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED: 05/05/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201593
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ISTO, Neil J.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/16/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT NOT TO ATTEND
THE UNCED "EARTH SUMMIT" IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:

1593

25
11
OSTP/Nancy
Pewar

NEIL J. ISTO
P. O. BOX 2906
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77252

92 MAY 5

April 16, 1992

05
MAIL

The President
The White House
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Concern regarding global warming is a very critical issue to the future economic health of the U.S. Your "no regrets" position which involves no targets or timetables for carbon dioxide stabilization is an appropriate stand to take until we have a better understanding of the negative as well as the positive impacts of carbon dioxide emissions on global climate. The impacts of a ceiling or reduction of carbon dioxide emissions could place significant economic hardship on the U.S. by impacting our competitiveness in the world marketplace.

Consequently, again I support your "no regrets" position and urge you to not attend the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

Sincerely,



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1992

Dear Mr. Isto:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your suggestion regarding his attendance at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of April 16, 1992 regarding these issues.

Since you have been kind enough to take the time to express your interest on UNCED, I would like to provide you with a summary of the President's overall approach to global environmental issues for your reference.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";

- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;
- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other

Page 3 - Mr. Isto

country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for fiscal 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "D" and a trailing flourish.

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

Mr. Neil J. Isto
P.O. Box 2906
Houston, Texas 77252

"Document Control"

→ admin 5/18/92
+ mailed out Sunday

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201632
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS: DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: ANDREWS, David H.: APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY RESOLUTION URGING THE PRESIDENT TO
SUPPORT AND ATTEND THE UNCED MEETING IN BRAZIL.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION: Draft for DAB's Signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/12/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/11/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: DAB Correspondence on File

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/06/92 DEPT RECEIVED: 05/06/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



1632

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

MAY 5, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 325184

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 15, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. DAVID H. ANDREWS
STAFF COORDINATOR
APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
POST OFFICE BOX 2231
HAGERSTOWN MD 21741

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES A COPY RESOLUTION URGING THE
PRESIDENT TO SUPPORT AND ATTEND UNCED, THE
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL,
JUN 92

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:

AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

FO 006

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 30, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. DAVID H. ANDREWS

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A COPY RESOLUTION URGING THE
PRESIDENT TO SUPPORT AND ATTEND UNCED, THE
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL,
JUN 92

ACTION

DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		RAK	05/05			
REFERRAL NOTE:			92/04/30			
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REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOP) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

8
0511
UNITED METHODIST

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Bishop L. Bevel Jones, III
person

Bishop William Boyd Grove
Vice Chairperson

Betty Purkey
Vice Chairperson

Ruth Wiertzema
Secretary

Mary Lou Kerrick
Treasurer

32-5107
David H. Andrews
Staff Coordinator
P.O. Box 2231
Hagerstown, MD 21741-2231
301-791-7355

April 15, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20500

Correspondent's Address

Dear President Bush:

We convey to you the enclosed resolution urging your support of, attendance at, and participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit), to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1-12, 1992. We ask the United States Government to join with other nations in commitment to environmentally sustainable development policies around the globe.

The Appalachian Development Committee is a representative church coalition relating to 1,850,000 United Methodists in the 398 counties of the 13 states of the Appalachian Region. This resolution was passed unanimously at our March 1992 meeting held in Knoxville, Tennessee.

As Earth Day approaches, we trust that you will give attention to the voices of people from a region where they have long suffered from both economic depression and environmental devastation.

Most sincerely,

David H. Andrews

David H. Andrews
A. D. C. Staff Coordinator

Encl.

Copy: Ambassador Robert Ryan
The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
The Honorable Paul Sarbanes
The Honorable Beverly Byron

Resolution in Support of UNCED

WHEREAS Public concern about protecting the global environment continues to grow as evidence mounts of the long-term damage being done to the Earth by global climate change, toxic waste, freshwater and ocean pollution, and loss of biological diversity; and

WHEREAS Environmental problems are inextricably linked with economic and trade policies; and

WHEREAS The Appalachian Region of the United States has long suffered from both acute ecological devastation and a severely depressed economy; and

WHEREAS The Church has many critical responsibilities with respect to supporting responsible economic development as well as for environmental protection and natural resource management including land-use planning, transportation, solid and hazardous waste management, and procurement policies; and

WHEREAS The United Methodist Church, through the Appalachian Development Committee, the ecumenical Commission on Religion in Appalachia, has also supported many initiatives which enable church and community organizations to develop and implement successful economic development as well as environmental protection programs; and

WHEREAS The Appalachian Development Committee of The United Methodist Church recognizes that problems such as global climate change, diminishing biological diversity, and ocean pollution can only be solved with cooperation at all levels of government from the local to the international; and

WHEREAS In June of 1992, the world's leaders will gather in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, otherwise known as the Earth Summit) to define new and bold steps to achieve solutions to the planet's environmental and economic development problems; and

WHEREAS The Earth Summit will pay special attention to concerns regarding global climate change, toxic waste, diminishing biological diversity, and ocean and freshwater resources;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Appalachian Development Committee of The United Methodist Church

1) Endorses the goals and objectives of the Earth Summit particularly with respect to the creation and adoption of global agreements which will result in policies and mechanisms to protect the global environment and enhance the ability of nations to equitably develop their natural and human resources; and

2) Calls upon the President of the United States to join his counterparts from around the world at the Earth Summit, and to instruct U. S. negotiators to work with other national delegations in crafting an international protocol on global climate change that would reduce this nation's emissions of CO₂ by 20% by the year 2000, and thus reestablish the United States' role as leader in managing the planet's resources for present and future generations.

Perk
sheet

9201632

DAB sig 5-18-92
Doc dated 5-11-92
X

SUSPENSE DATE: 5-14-92

PRESIDENTIAL "GO TO UNCED"

G:\GCCF#11.KAK

DOCUMENT DATED: 5-11-92

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OSTP
entered
L. H. N. S.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1992

Dear Mr. Andrews:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of April 15, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Mr. Andrews

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "D" and a long, sweeping underline.

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

Mr. David Andrews
Staff Coordinator
United Methodist Appalachian
Development Committee
P.O. Box 2231
Hagerstown, Maryland 21741-2231

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201467
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Mr. Fred L. Smith Jr.

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/92

SUBJECT: He is urging the President not to attend the UNCED
conference.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
OSTP DUE DATE: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/22/92
DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 04/18/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

APRIL 15, 1992

9201467

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

REMARKS:

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 321395

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 7, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. FRED L. SMITH JR.
PRESIDENT
COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE
233 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, S.E.
SUITE 200
WASHINGTON DC 20003

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT LISTING
52 NAMES/ORGANIZATIONS RECOMMENDING THAT THE
PRESIDENT NOT ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 11, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. FRED L. SMITH JR.

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT LISTING
52 NAMES/ORGANIZATIONS RECOMMENDING THAT THE
PRESIDENT NOT ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTION

DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO:
OFFICE/AGENCY

(STAFF NAME)

ACT DATE
CODE YY/MM/DD

TYPE
RESP

C COMPLETED
D YY/MM/DD

✓ OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC
REFERRAL NOTE:

RL**PAR**
ORG

92/04/125

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REFERRAL NOTE: -- -- / -- / --

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REFERRAL NOTE: -- -- / -- / --

REFERRAL NOTE: -- -- / -- / --

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900 -- --

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) -- (B) -- (C) --

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*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED          *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

8

OSTP

3 21570

CEI

COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

FRED L. SMITH, JR.
President

April 7, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In the following letter, several concerned groups and individuals express their concerns over the trip you are contemplating to Rio de Janeiro this June for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The signatories represent Americans from all walks of life, from Washington think tanks to grassroots organizations, to worried individuals.

Please don't get involved in what promises to be a Rio imbroglio.

Sincerely,



Fred L. Smith Jr.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

We, the undersigned, wish to communicate our belief that **the president should not attend** the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), June 1-12, 1992. UNCED proposals necessarily centralize control of environmental and economic resources. We consider the use of a permanent international bureaucracy to protect the environment to be an inappropriate response in view of the lessons of central planning from Eastern Europe.

The principal goal of the UNCED meeting is to produce a global response to current greenhouse warming theories. The science does not support radical proposals to address global warming. Though greenhouse warming claims are vastly overstated, the benefits are ignored. Increased CO₂ and longer growing seasons would enhance agricultural yields and increase the world food supply.

The U.S. has long insisted that CFCs be included as part of a comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions approach. That science remains uncertain whether CFCs have a warming or a cooling potential should encourage a cautious approach to all proposals to reduce "greenhouse" gases.

UNCED proposals would severely impact economic growth. The U. S. Department of Energy estimates that a carbon tax alone would cost \$95 billion annually. Such a carbon use tax would severely limit the United States while favoring its international competitors. For example, France relies on fossil fuels for only 9% of its electricity generation, nuclear power for 78%.

UNCED seeks to enhance global energy conservation. The United States is already "world class" in terms of energy efficiency. When examined in light of the American standard of living and the wide geographic coverage of the country, the U.S. is equal to or better than any similarly situated population.

In addition, UNCED supporters call for "sustainable" development strategies, including restrictions on the use of tropical forests. Yet, the impacts of UNCED on the Third World involve tremendous costs -- \$125 billion per year is seen as a low estimate for UNCED's blueprint for the next century, known as Agenda 21. This is hardly sustainable.

Essentially, UNCED represents a form of ecological imperialism. The industrialized world's demands on developing world economies would forestall badly needed economic growth. UNCED proposals endorse transfer payments to the governments of developing nations. It is our belief that the U.S. should be exporting *capitalism* rather than capital.

Instead of negotiating global treaties, the U.S. should encourage individual countries to initiate their own national environmental strategies. Bilateral agreements are more flexible and can deal with the specific circumstances surrounding a country's environmental needs. The most likely outcome of the UNCED approach is an increase in the size of the international bureaucracy. Neither the people nor the environment of the world would benefit.

Signed:

Fred L. Smith, Jr.
Competitive Enterprise Institute
Washington, DC

John Cregan
President
U.S. Business and Industrial Council
Washington, DC

Paul Beckner
President
Citizens for a Sound Economy
Washington, DC

Sam Brunelli
Executive Director
American Legislative Exchange Council
Washington, DC

Paul Weyrich
National Chairman
Coalitions for America
Washington, DC

Phyllis Schlafly
President
Eagle Forum
Washington, DC

William Perry Pendley
President and Chief Legal Officer
Mountain States Legal Foundation
Denver, CO

John C. Goodman
President
National Center for Policy Analysis
Dallas, TX

William H. Mellor III
President and General Counsel
Institute for Justice
Washington, DC

Tom Fink
Mayor
Municipality of Anchorage
Anchorage, AK

Chuck Cushman
Executive Director
National Inholders Association
Battle Ground, WA

Myron Ebell
Washington Representative
Multiple-Use Land Alliance and
League of Private Property Voters
Washington, DC

David B. Howard
Chairman
Alliance for America
Sublimity, OR

Dr. Jo Kwong
Environmental Research Associate
Atlas Economic Research Foundation
Fairfax, VA

David M. Rothbard
President
Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow
Washington, DC

Thomas A. DeWeese
President
American Policy Center
Chantilly, VA

Jack Wheeler
President
Freedom Research Foundation
Washington, DC

Michael S. Greve
Executive Director
Center for Individual Rights
Washington, DC

Dale French
Chairman
Adirondack Solidarity Alliance
Crown Point, NY

Donn Zea
Vice President for Industry Affairs
California Forestry Association
Sacramento, CA

Karen Clark
Treasurer
Communities for a Greater Oregon
Mill City, OR

Sherry Ulin
Office Manager
Communities for a Greater Oregon
Mill City, OR

Donald A. Evanson
Secretary-Treasurer
American Plumbing Company of Winona, Inc.
Winona, MN

Carl J. Evanson
President
American Plumbing Company of Winona, Inc.
Winona, MN

Joanna Waugh
Corresponding Secretary
STOP - Stop Taking Our Property
Porter, IN

Sharon L. Bond
State Coordinator
Washington Lands Coalition
Chehalis, WA

David B. Howard
Chairman
Adirondack Blue Line Confederation
Gloversville, NY

Y. Leon Favreau
President
Multiple-Use Association
Shelburne, NH

Amy Moritz
President
National Center for Public Policy Research
Washington, DC

Grover G. Norquist
President
Americans for Tax Reform
Washington, DC

Peter Roff
Executive Director
Citizens Against a National Sales Tax/VAT
Washington, DC

Nadine Bailey
Chairperson
Trinity County Concerned Citizens
Trinity County, CA

Barbara Hill
Chairperson
Trinity Chapter - California Women in Timber
Trinity County, CA

Mark Slezak
Timber Manager
Columbia Forest Products
Portland, OR

Marlin Aerni
Local 1189 President
United Paperworkers International Union
Halsey, OR

James A. Waddell
Regional Timber Manager
Stone Forest Industries, Inc.
Chairman
Happy Camp Concerned Citizens
Happy Camp, CA

Topper Frank
President
Davis Mountains Trans-Pecos Heritage Association
Alpine, TX

Julie T. Kelleher
The K Group
Somerville, MA

Rhonda McAtee
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Landowners Association

Henry Lamb
Executive Vice President
Land Improvement Contractors of America
Maywood, IL

Kathy Kushner
Environmental Writer
Indianapolis, IN

Dr. Julian L. Simon
Professor of Business Administration
University of Maryland, College Park
College Park, MD

Gordon L. Brady
Director of Environmental Studies
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, VA

Dr. Petr Beckmann
Editor
Access To Energy
Boulder, CO

Robert H. McKellar
President
Oregon Forest Products Transportation Association
Salem, OR

Michael A. Vance
Vance AgCraft, Inc.
Firebaugh, CA 93622

Frank O. Estes, et al.
President
T&S Hardwoods, Inc.

Leonard W. Smith, et al.
Division Timber Manager
Stone Forest Industries

Linda Freeman
Organization of Louisiana Fishermen
Galliano, LA

Karen Gibbons
Co-Chair
Workers of Oregon Development (WOOD)
Canyonville, OR

Jim Gourley
Chairman
Communities First

Alice Menks
President
Virginians for Property Rights
Madison, VA

Julie T. Kelleher
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Jim Gourley
Chairman
Communities First

Alice Menks
President
Virginians for Property Rights
Madison, VA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1992

Dear Mr. Smith:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your suggestion regarding his attendance at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of April 7, 1992 regarding these issues.

Since you have been kind enough to take the time to express your interest on UNCED, I would like to provide you with a summary of the President's overall approach to global environmental issues for your reference.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";

- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;
- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other

Page 3 - Mr. Smith

country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for fiscal 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

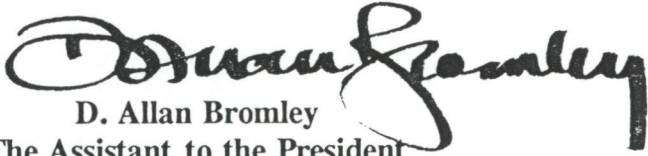
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


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

Mr. Fred L. Smith Jr.
President
Competitive Enterprise Institute
233 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. Suite 200
Washington D.C. 20003

→ admin 5/15/92

"Document Control"

ORIGINATOR: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY STATUS I DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201589
DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: THOMAS, Kay

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH



DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING REGARDING U.S. POLICY TOWARDS CARBON
DIOXIDE (I THINK SHE MEANS MONOXIDE) REDUCTION.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION: AS Necessary

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/14/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/15/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED FROM PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH
MAIL. No resposne necessary 5/15/92 -- NM

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED: 05/05/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:





"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201589
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: THOMAS, Kay

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING REGARDING U.S. POLICY TOWARDS CARBON
DIOXIDE (I THINK SHE MEANS MONOXIDE) REDUCTION.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED FROM PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH
MAIL.

No Resp. necessary

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

11/1

1589

President George Bush
Washington D.C.

April 15, 1992

RECEIVED

92 MAY 5

Dear President Bush.

I am writing to express my strong support for the U.S. to make a commitment to carbon dioxide reduction.

The UNCED provides the United States with an opportunity to assume a leadership role in the international problem of global warming.

We do not need to spend money on research. We should not assume a no-regrets approach. We should take positive action and be a good neighbor to the world.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Kay Thomas
212 N. Eagle Rd.
Haverdoun Pa. 19083

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201396
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: WHITE, Gid L.: U.S. ARMY (RETIRED)

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING URGE DR. BROMLEY TO CONVINCE THE
PRESIDENT NOT TO ATTEND THE UNCED CONFERENCE IN RIO
DE JANERIO.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: DIRECT REPLY ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/04/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/21/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/20/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201396
DIRECTORATE STATUS

STATUS I

FROM: WHITE, Gid L.: U.S. ARMY (RETIRED)

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING URGE DR. BROMLEY TO CONVINCE THE
PRESIDENT NOT TO ATTEND THE UNCED CONFERENCE IN RIO
DE JANERIO.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: DIRECT REPLY

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/04/92
DATE COMPLETED: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/20/92
FILE: P-ENVIRONMENT

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

RECEIVED

92 APR 20 P 2: 07

MSgt Gid L. White
 US Army (Retired)
 6411 Plank Road
 Fredericksburg VA 22407
 (703) 786-4906

President's Science Advisor
 The Executive Office Building
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
 Washington DC 20016

Dear Sir:

For some time now, I've been wondering when the scientific community was going to finally put an end to some of the appalling excesses of their peers in the "environmentalist" community. There's certainly more than enough information published to refute most of the sillier claims of imminent danger from global warming, the hole in the ozone, CFCs as factor in ozone depletion, ad nauseum -- but it never appears in the mass media as anything other than a very rare footnote such as, "While a few scientists do not completely agree...." In fact, I don't believe I've ever heard a major television network even mention the possibility that any of these Chicken Little theories just might perhaps be wrong.

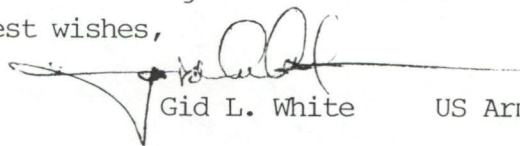
I understand, I believe, the financial interests behind the multimillion-dollar environmental lobbies (Greenpeace, NRDC, etc), and they do seem to carry a lot of weight with the media, who, of course, couldn't tell a fluorocarbon atom from fluoride toothpaste and, truthfully, find that Chicken Little stories make better copy for their semi-literate audience. However, aside from a few articles in the Washington Times (Dixy Lee Ray's piece today, for example), the scientific community seems to be silently blundering along with the crowd.

With the diverse specializations in the field, I can see how a mathematician or a pathologist might not easily follow the alleged science used to justify some of the crazier propositions, but where is the great body of atmospheric scientists and molecular biologists who surely can see the flaws?

Twenty years ago, I was an advisor to the Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and during a staff meeting in '74 or '75 I humorously suggested that the way to fight back our manpower cuts was to create a "Department of Environmental Pathology", since it seemed to be the buzzword of the day. We all laughed -- but a few short years later that was exactly what they did. I needn't mention, of course, that it worked. My point being, naturally, that scientists in government (which I sometimes referred to as "parasites in an unnatural host") sometimes develop the unfortunate characteristic of just going along with the program -- a fault, alas, often shared by us military types. My guess would be that NASA fell into that trap a while back when it saw its post-war funding in jeopardy and suddenly got into the act with the non-peer-reviewed "hole in the ozone over Kennebunkport" headline, without mention of the Pinatubo cloud.

In short, I fear President Bush has succumbed to the mass-media hysteria and will fly off to Rio --blowing billions of tax dollars in the process. Please do not let him do this without understanding the fraud involved in this "science."

Thanks, and my sincere best wishes,



Gid L. White

US Army (Retired)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1992

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your comments and suggestion regarding President Bush's attendance at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro.

I appreciate your concern, and since you have been kind enough to take the time to express your interest on the UNCED issue, I would like to provide you with a summary of the President's overall approach to global environmental issues for your reference.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";

- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;
- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other

Page 3 - Mr. White

country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for fiscal 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D. Allan" and the last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

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

MSgt. Gid L. White
US Army (Retired)
6411 Plank Road
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22407

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201641
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Janowitz, Martin A.: Clean Nova Scotia

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/14/92

SUBJECT: Urges President Bush to Attend the UNCED "Earth
Summit" in Brazil, June 1992

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's Signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 05/14/92
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 05/11/92

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: DAB Correspondence on File

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 05/05/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MAY 4, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 324856

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 14, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. MARTIN W. JANOWITZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE CLEAN NOVA SCOTIA FOUNDATION
POST OFFICE BOX 2528
STATION "M"
HALIFAX B3J 3N5 NOVA SCOTIA

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE UNCED
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 29, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. MARTIN W. JANOWITZ

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE UNCED
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION	DATE	TYPE	C	COMPLETED
		ACT CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D	YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		ORG	92/04/29			
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						
REFERRAL NOTE:						

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 3500 4690

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *              *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *           OF SIGNER *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC *S-SUSPENDED      *           CODE = A   *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *           OUTGOING  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *                  *                  *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.



324756

April 14, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC
USA

Dear President Bush:

I am writing to you as a citizen of the United States and as Executive Director of a broadly based environmental organization in Nova Scotia, Canada. In order to ask you to participate personally in the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

The Clean Nova Scotia Foundation is a citizens' group with nearly 1000 members located in Nova Scotia just across the Bay of Fundy from your own home in Kennebunkport, Maine. Our organization is involved in cooperative environmental improvement. We seek to work with all members of society and include many businesses, municipalities, youth and civic groups and general citizens among our membership. We stress results orientated relationships between these groups towards a rejuvenated and preserved environment. We have been watching with great interest the preparation towards the upcoming "Earth Summit". It has the possibility of being one of the pivotal events in this century and perhaps for the human species. It also holds the possibility of being one of the most significant missed opportunities for the peoples and governments of Earth. I know you are more than familiar with the preparations and events surrounding UNCED. I further realize that you are in the process of determining whether or not to attend. I urge you to do so. I suggest that the single most unresolved factor in the potential success of UNCED, is the level and type of participation of the United States of America. It is clear that the last few years have seen the emergence of the U.S. as the sole mega-power exerting important influence on every aspect of life on the planet. As leader of this nation, your participation would do much to prioritize, galvanize and legitimize the importance of the Earth Summit.

I fully realize how many considerations are involved in setting U.S. policy and how difficult it is to strike bold, new directions. I would like to suggest, however, this is an opportunity for you as President to lead our nation by stepping beyond this web of intricacies and forging a bold, new partnership for the environmental rejuvenation of our world. Decades or generations from now, if our species survives, citizens will look back on what we did today with either appreciation or dismay.

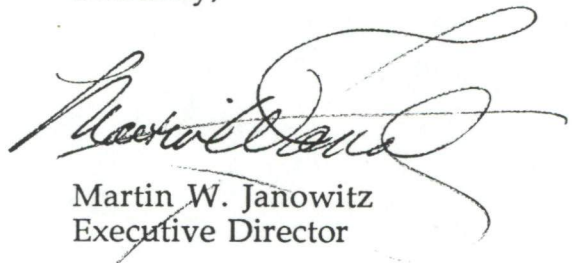
The Clean Nova Scotia Foundation

P.O. Box 2528 Station "M" Halifax N.S. B3J 3N5 Tel. (902) 424-5245 Fax (902) 424-5334

As we ourselves saw in the extraordinary changes precipitated by Mikhail Gorbachev, one man who is in a position can fundamentally change the course of human events. I call upon you to similarly do what only you can do, and by virtue of your own initiative, take action whose reverberations will be heard around the world and for ages to come. Please attend the Earth Summit. Please see to it that the United States goes beyond anyone's expectations in shaping the healthy future of our planet.

As a citizen of two great countries, I am keenly aware that the world is greater than the sum of its parts. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Martin W. Janowitz", with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Martin W. Janowitz
Executive Director

:ms

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1992

Dear Mr. Janowitz

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of April 14, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

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- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Mr. Janowitz

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

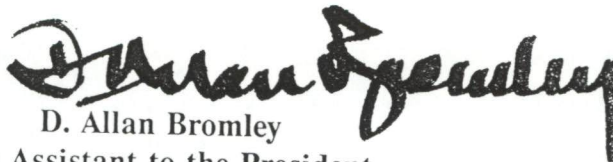
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

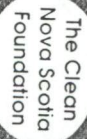
With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "D" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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

Mr. Martin A. Janowitz
Executive Director
The Clean Nova Scotia Foundation
P.O. Box 2528
Station "M" Halifax
Nova Scotia B3J 3N5



P.O. Box 2528 Station "M"
Halifax Nova Scotia
B3J 3N5

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C.
USA

[illegible]

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201640
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Daleus, Lennart: Sweedish Campaign

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/13/92

SUBJECT: Urges President Bush to Attend the UNCED "Earth
Summit" in Brazil, June 1992

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB Signature

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

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: DAB Correspondence on File

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 05/05/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MAY 4, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 324777

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 13, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. LENNART DALEUS
COORDINATOR
SWEDISH CAMPAIGN FOR ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT '92
BOX 15050
S-10465 STOCKHOLM SWEDEN

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE UNCED
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

ID# 324777

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 29, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. LENNART DALEUS

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE UNCED
"EARTH SUMMIT" IN BRAZIL, JUN 92

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		ORG	92/04/29		
REFERRAL NOTE: _____					
REFERRAL NOTE: _____					
REFERRAL NOTE: _____					
REFERRAL NOTE: _____					
REFERRAL NOTE: _____					

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 3500 4690 _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.



Stockholm 1992-04-13

The President of United States of America

Mr President,

I take the liberty to write to you, Mr President, on behalf of the Swedish Campaign for Environment and Development '92 which stands for the joint commitment of the Non Governmental Organisations of Sweden in connection with the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to convey our deep concern regarding the unwillingness of the United States Government to deal seriously with the problem of carbon dioxide emissions.

The United States is the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. And it is the only industrialized country that has not made a commitment to either stabilize or reduce its emission.

Global warming is one of the greatest challenges facing our generation. If we don't take action to deal with it now, it will be too late.

According to recent press reports, you, Mr President, may refuse to attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil because of your opposition to a Convention on Climate Change.

To us, this demonstrates an impressive lack of leadership, respect for the international community and care for our children and grandchildren.

We therefore, urge you, Mr President, to reconsider your position and travel to Rio de Janeiro and attend the Earth Summit.

Sincerely,

Lennart Daléus
Coordinator

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1992

Dear Mr. Daleus:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of April 13, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

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Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

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of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

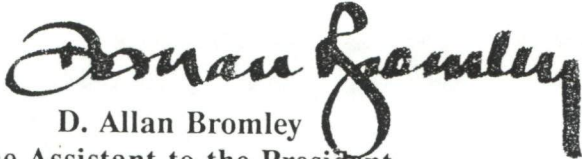
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


D. Allan Bromley
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for
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