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OA/ID Number: 13626
Folder ID Number: 13626-001

Folder Title:
Goddard Space Flight Center 6/1/92 [OA 5809] [1]

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Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/1/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
~~MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992~~

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☐	☑
SCOWCROFT	☐	☑	MOORE	☐	☑
DARMAN	☐	☑	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	PORTER	☐	☑
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROLLINS	☐	☑
CALIO	☐	☑	SMITH	☐	☑
DEMAREST	☐	☑	YEUTTER	☐	☑
FITZWATER	☐	☑	KAUFMAN	☐	☑
GRAY	☐	☑	FINDLAY	☐	☑
HOLIDAY	☐	☑	MCGROARTY	☐	☑
			ALBRECHT		☑

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 30, 1992

92 JUN 1 A7:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY DMcG

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, June 1 at 2:50 p.m. you will deliver remarks to an audience of 450 employees at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

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May 30, 1992
5:00 p.m.

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You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

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Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism -- and much has been learned.

We've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the <u>accountability</u> needed to protect against environmental degradation. The coating of soot the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was a visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, America's GDP has grown by more than 50 percent. Yet air quality has gotten better: emissions of carbon

monoxide, smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than twenty percent. Water quality has gotten better: discharges of suspended solids have been cut by over 80%.

We've learned that technology -- spurred on by the right incentives -- can provide help to the environment that no amount of regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. At the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

We've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility -- aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous enforcement -- can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command and control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope -- and that will require international cooperation to solve.

Next week, over 100 heads of state will gather in Rio de Janeiro -- and it will be time to apply those lessons.

What better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard. It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its environment. / A spacecraft managed by Goddard provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. / It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the ozone layer.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go as the world's leader -- not just in environmental research, but in environmental action. /

The United States was the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit -- using the aerosol phase-out as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol. / Even while taking no such credit, we are 42% ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFCs -- to the end of 1995.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks. In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline -- and now ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Other nations are only now taking these two steps.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. I have worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth, because this balance is essential -- and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives.

You see, those who met twenty years ago at Stockholm and called for the UNCED summit explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. They knew, even back then, that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development to be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.

So I invite comparison of the record that we as a country, and as an Administration, have built. It is aggressive, and comprehensive. It is ambitious, but carefully balanced. What we have done in this Administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act which I proposed and signed into law is the most ambitious air pollution legislation anywhere on earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, and toxic chemical emissions. Yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching -- a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive -- and to date successful -- voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are under stress from millions of visitors. So, just in the last four years, we've added over a

million and half acres to the America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands. / We've created 57 new wildlife refuges -- and restored or protected more than a half a million acres a year of important wetlands. At the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed -- and we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oil spills, to end below cost timber sales in America's largest rainforest -- the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make polluters pay -- and the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we've attended to the international environment -- with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt for nature swaps.

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America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake -- they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about two percent its Gross National Product --

over 100 billion dollars per year -- on pollution control. That's a higher proportion of its GNP than any other nation.

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio.

We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy -- as we in the United States have done.

We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 -- with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFCs changed, we added new measures and again laid our plan on the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons -- or 7 to 11 percent.

No other nation, except the Netherlands, has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on <u>results</u> -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Let me be clear: our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community

into the future. Let me outline for you my four point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose in Rio a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the earth's forests is one of the most cost effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to phamaceuticals and foostuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species.

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But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance -- with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade.

As a downpayment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.

The plan is to encourage partnerships -- between recipient countries who could propose new projects, and investor countries who in effect could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO2 or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step -- we

must implement them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to adoption of climate action plans.

The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation -- and we will fund "country studies" to get them started.

These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy "green growth". And America can provide them. So my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing new energy-efficient technologies.

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POTUS edit per Rose

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And we've attended to the international environment -- with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt for nature swaps.

In short, America retains its place at the forefront of international environmental accomplishment. Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake -- they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about two percent its Gross National Product --

over 100 billion dollars per year -- on pollution control. That's a higher proportion of its GNP than any other nation.

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio.

We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy -- as we in the United States have done.

We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 -- with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFCs changed, we added new measures and again laid our plan on the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons -- or 7 to 11 percent.

No other nation, except the Netherlands, has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on <u>results</u> -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Let me be clear: our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community

into the future. Let me outline for you my four point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose in Rio a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the earth's forests is one of the most cost effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to phamaceuticals and foostuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species.

At the Houston G-7 Summit two years ago, I proposed a global forest convention. At UNCED, we should get agreement on the principles leading to it.

But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance -- with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade.

As a downpayment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.

The plan is to encourage partnerships -- between recipient countries who could propose new projects, and investor countries who in effect could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO2 or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step -- we

must implement them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to adoption of climate action plans.

The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation -- and we will fund "country studies" to get them started.

These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy "green growth". And America can provide them. So my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing new energy-efficient technologies.

Hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio to make the case for our technology. But this effort must continue -- so the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation. In particular, we will create a Technology Cooperation Corps to identify the green technology needs of countries around the world -- and to knock down the barriers to making it available.

The fourth point of my program for a cleaner future is a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over $1.4 billion for the U.S. Global Change Research Program -- that's more than the amount spent on climate research by the rest of the world put together.

With Dan Goldin's leadership here at NASA, we will push for a program that provides results faster, cheaper, and better. At Rio, I will propose to make the data from our climate change

program available and affordable for scientists and researchers all around the world.

As part of this effort, we will distribute at UNCED thousands of copies of computer disks with data on greenhouse effects and we will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office.

These four steps -- a dramatic program to protect and enhance forests; quick action on climate change; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after the speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

Two decades ago, when they gathered at Stockholm, the leaders of the world couldn't have foreseen the tumultuous events of the intervening two decades. / Then, they worried about nuclear war as a chief environmental threat. They couldn't have known that today the specter of nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with the fall of statism and communism, those who would come to Rio would have the chance to launch a new generation of clean growth -- guided by the wisdom of free peoples and fueled by the power of free markets.

They could never have known how far we'd have come in twenty years. Now it is for us to imagine how much further we can go.

Thank you -- and may God bless the United States of America.

GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:50 P.M.

THANK YOU, ADMINISTRATOR GOLDIN, FOR THAT INTRODUCTION. ADMINISTRATOR REILLY. MIKE DELAND. DR. KLINEBERG. AND BRIAN DALEY OF THE SPACE COUNCIL. I'D LIKE TO THANK DR. FISK FOR THE TOUR. //

YOU KNOW, IN JUST OVER A MONTH ON THE JOB, DAN GOLDIN SUPERVISED THE RECOVERY OF A SATELLITE ON ENDEAVOR'S MAIDEN VOYAGE, WON A VOTE TO SAVE THE SPACE STATION ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE, AND LAUNCHED HIS OWN "CULTURAL REVOLUTION" AT NASA. I'D SAY THE "NEW NASA" IS OFF TO A FLYING START.//

TWENTY YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD GATHERED IN SWEDEN TO TALK ABOUT THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. THE STOCKHOLM DECLARATION THEY ADOPTED HAD A SIMPLE CONCLUSION, THAT: "...THROUGH FULLER KNOWLEDGE AND WISER ACTION, WE CAN ACHIEVE FOR OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY A BETTER LIFE IN AN ENVIRONMENT MORE IN KEEPING WITH HUMAN NEEDS AND HOPES."

MUCH HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THOSE EARLY DAYS OF ENVIRONMENTALISM -- AND MUCH HAS BEEN LEARNED.

WE'VE LEARNED THAT ONLY MARKET-ORIENTED ECONOMIES AND DEMOCRATIC SYSTEMS PROVIDE THE ACCOUNTABILITY NEEDED TO PROTECT AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. THE COATING OF SOOT THE WORLD FOUND WHEN THE CURTAIN OF SECRECY WAS PULLED BACK FROM EASTERN EUROPE WAS A VISIBLE DEMONSTRATION OF THAT.

WE'VE LEARNED THAT THE ECONOMY CAN GROW EVEN WHILE POLLUTION IS REDUCED. SINCE 1973, AMERICA'S G.D.P. HAS GROWN BY MORE THAN 50 PERCENT. YET AIR QUALITY HAS GOTTEN BETTER: EMISSIONS OF CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOG-FORMING OZONE, SULFUR DIOXIDE, AND PARTICULATE MATTER ARE ALL DOWN BY MORE THAN TWENTY PERCENT. WATER QUALITY HAS GOTTEN BETTER: WE HAVE ACHIEVED AN 80% REDUCTION IN SUSPENDED SOLIDS FROM INDUSTRIAL AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS.

WE'VE LEARNED THAT TECHNOLOGY -- SPURRED BY THE RIGHT INCENTIVES -- CAN PROVIDE HELP TO THE ENVIRONMENT THAT NO AMOUNT OF REGULATION OF OLD TECHNOLOGY COULD HAVE ACHIEVED. TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS CAN CUT POLLUTION RATHER THAN INCREASE IT. AT THE SAME TIME, THE EFFICIENCY GAINED IS GOOD FOR PROFITS.

WE'VE LEARNED THAT MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS AND FLEXIBILITY -- AIMED AT AMBITIOUS OBJECTIVES AND BACKED UP BY RIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT -- CAN HELP US SOLVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AT LESS COST THAN COMMAND AND CONTROL REGULATION.

WE'VE LEARNED ABOUT A NEW GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS THAT ARE GLOBAL IN SCOPE -- AND THAT WILL REQUIRE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SOLVE.

THIS WEEK, OVER 100 HEADS OF STATE WILL GATHER IN RIO DE JANEIRO -- AND IT WILL BE TIME TO APPLY THOSE LESSONS.

WHAT BETTER PLACE TO DISCUSS OUR PLANS FOR TAKING ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT THAN HERE AT GODDARD.

IT IS SCIENCE DEVELOPED HERE THAT HAS GIVEN THE WORLD A NEW WINDOW FROM WHICH TO SEE ITS ENVIRONMENT. / A SPACECRAFT MANAGED BY GODDARD PROVIDED HUMANITY WITH ITS FIRST IMAGE OF EARTH FROM SPACE. / IT WAS GODDARD SCIENTISTS WHO DEVELOPED THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED LAST YEAR, WHICH IS PROVIDING US NEW INSIGHT ABOUT THE CONTENT OF THE OZONE LAYER.

AND THE LION'S SHARE OF THE SCIENCE THAT THE WORLD IS USING TO UNDERSTAND OUR CLIMATE COMES FROM A PROGRAM WITH ITS HEART AND SOUL RIGHT HERE -- THE GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM, BUILT AROUND THE MISSION TO PLANET EARTH THAT GODDARD IS DEVELOPING.

WHEN WE GO TO RIO, THE U.S. WILL GO AS THE WORLD'S LEADER -- NOT JUST IN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, BUT IN ENVIRONMENTAL <u>ACTION</u>. /

THE UNITED STATES WAS THE FIRST NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE DANGER OF C.F.C. EMISSIONS BY ELIMINATING AEROSOL PROPELLANTS, WHICH WE DID IN 1978. OTHER NATIONS ARE NOW FOLLOWING SUIT -- USING THE AEROSOL PHASE-OUT AS CREDIT TO MEET THE TERMS OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL. / WE ARE 42% AHEAD OF THE SCHEDULE REQUIRED BY THAT AGREEMENT. AND EARLIER THIS YEAR, ON THE BASIS OF SCIENCE DEVELOPED BY NASA, WE UNILATERALLY DECIDED TO SPEED UP OUR TIMETABLE FOR PHASING OUT C.F.C.'S -- TO THE END OF 1995.

WE WERE THE FIRST NATION, BACK IN 1975, TO ADOPT CATALYTIC CONVERTERS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OUR CARS AND TRUCKS. IN 1982, WE BEGAN PHASING OUT LEAD FROM AMERICAN GASOLINE -- AND NOW AMBIENT LEVELS OF LEAD IN OUR AIR HAVE BEEN CUT BY 95 PERCENT. OTHER NATIONS ARE ONLY NOW TAKING THESE TWO STEPS.

I CAME TO THIS OFFICE COMMITTED TO EXTEND AMERICA'S RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP. I HAVE WORKED TO DO SO IN A WAY THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH, BECAUSE THIS BALANCE IS ESSENTIAL -- AND BECAUSE THESE ARE TWIN GOALS, NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE OBJECTIVES.

YOU SEE, THOSE WHO MET TWENTY YEARS AGO AT STOCKHOLM AND CALLED FOR THE U.N.C.E.D. SUMMIT EXPLICITLY CALLED FOR THE DISCUSSION AT RIO TO BE ABOUT BOTH ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. THEY KNEW, EVEN BACK THEN, THAT THE TWO WERE INEXTRICABLY LINKED.

ONLY A GROWING ECONOMY CAN GENERATE THE RESOURCES AND THE WILL TO MANAGE NATURAL ASSETS FOR THE LONGER TERM AND THE COMMON GOOD. BUT ONLY ASSETS WHICH ARE SO MANAGED CAN SUPPORT THE GROWTH ON WHICH SO MUCH HUMAN HOPE IS HINGED. BY DEFINITION, FOR DEVELOPMENT TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN THE LONG-TERM, IT MUST BE SUSTAINABLE.

SO I INVITE COMPARISON OF THE RECORD THAT WE AS A COUNTRY, AND AS AN ADMINISTRATION, HAVE BUILT. IT IS AGGRESSIVE, AND COMPREHENSIVE. IT IS AMBITIOUS, BUT CAREFULLY BALANCED. WHAT WE HAVE DONE IN THIS ADMINISTRATION REFLECTS THE NEW ENVIRONMENTALISM, MORE SOPHISTICATED IN ITS APPROACH, THAT HARNESSES THE POWER OF THE MARKETPLACE IN THE SERVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. LET ME GIVE YOU SOME EXAMPLES.

THE 1990 CLEAN AIR ACT WHICH I PROPOSED AND SIGNED INTO LAW IS THE MOST AMBITIOUS AIR POLLUTION LEGISLATION ANYWHERE ON EARTH. IT WILL CUT ACID RAIN, SMOG, AND TOXIC CHEMICAL EMISSIONS. YET IT WILL DO SO WITH INNOVATIONS THE WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING -- A TRADING SYSTEM FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE REDUCTIONS, A NEW GENERATION OF CLEANER FUELS AND CLEANER CARS, A MASSIVE -- AND TO DATE SUCCESSFUL -- VOLUNTARY AIR TOXICS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS ARE UNDER STRESS FROM MILLIONS OF VISITORS. SO, JUST IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS, WE'VE ADDED OVER A MILLION AND HALF ACRES TO AMERICA'S PARKS, FORESTS, WILDLIFE REFUGES, AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS. / WE'VE CREATED 57 NEW WILDLIFE REFUGES -- AND RESTORED OR PROTECTED MORE THAN A HALF A MILLION ACRES A YEAR OF IMPORTANT WETLANDS. AT THE SAME TIME, WE'VE STREAMLINED THE PERMITTING PROCESS SO THAT PROJECTS WHICH <u>DON'T</u> HURT WETLANDS AREN'T SLOWED -- AND WE'VE MADE SURE TO RESPECT PEOPLE'S PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.

WE'VE PLACED A MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS DRILLING ALONG THE MOST SENSITIVE AREAS OF OUR COASTS, SIGNED NEW LAWS TO PROTECT AGAINST OIL SPILLS, TO END BELOW-COST TIMBER SALES IN AMERICA'S LARGEST RAINFOREST -- THE TONGASS, AND TO PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION. WE'VE BACKED OUR LAWS UP WITH STRICT ENFORCEMENT TO MAKE POLLUTERS PAY -- AND THE RESULTS HAVE BEEN RECORD CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLEANUPS FROM BUSINESSES.

AND WE'VE ATTENDED TO THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT -- WITH NEW AGREEMENTS TO STOP THE IRRESPONSIBLE EXPORT OF TOXIC WASTES, TO BAN TRADE IN IVORY AND THEREBY STOP THE EXTINCTION OF ELEPHANTS DUE TO POACHING, AND TO USE DEBT FORGIVENESS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH DEBT FOR NATURE SWAPS.

IN SHORT, AMERICA RETAINS ITS PLACE AT THE FOREFRONT OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENT. OUR LAWS HAVE SERVED AS A MODEL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS THE WORLD OVER.

AMERICA'S ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAVE NOT COME BY MISTAKE -- THEY ARE THE RESULT OF SUSTAINED INVESTMENT. TODAY, THE U.S. SPENDS ABOUT TWO PERCENT OF ITS GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT -- OVER 100 BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR -- ON POLLUTION CONTROL. IN COMPARISON TO OTHER NATIONS, THAT'S AMONG THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

AMERICANS HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED THAT ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. AND SIMPLE WISDOM HAS GUIDED OUR APPROACH TO THE QUESTIONS ON THE TABLE AT RIO.

WE WILL SIGN A GOOD AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE. IT IS BASED ON THE IDEA THAT EVERY NATION SHOULD PREPARE AN ACTION STRATEGY -- AS WE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE DONE.

WE FIRST LAID OUR PLAN ON THE TABLE IN FEBRUARY 1991 -- WITH SPECIFIC POLICY PROPOSALS AND SPECIFIC CALCULATIONS CONCERNING HOW MUCH GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WOULD BE REDUCED. WHEN THE SCIENCE ON C.F.C.'S CHANGED, WE ADDED NEW MEASURES AND AGAIN LAID OUR PLAN ON THE TABLE. WE SHOWED THAT OUR POLICIES WOULD REDUCE PROJECTED YEAR 2000 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY 125 TO 200 MILLION TONS -- OR 7 TO 11 PERCENT.

NO OTHER NATION, EXCEPT THE NETHERLANDS, HAS LAID OUT SUCH A SPECIFIC PLAN OF ACTION. AND THAT'S WHY WE INSISTED THAT THE FOCUS BE ON RESULTS -- NOT RHETORIC.

IT MAY NOT HAVE BEEN WIDELY REPORTED IN THE PRESS, BUT IN AREA AFTER AREA, THE U.S. LAID DOWN SPECIFIC PROPOSALS, AND WORKED FOR THEIR ADOPTION. FORESTS. OCEANS. LIVING MARINE RESOURCES. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. FINANCING.

LET ME BE CLEAR: OUR COMMITMENT TO ACTION DID NOT BEGIN AND WILL NOT END WITH RIO.

SO WHEN I TRAVEL TO BRAZIL NEXT WEEK, I WILL BRING WITH ME SEVERAL PROPOSALS TO EXTEND THE COMMITMENT OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY INTO THE FUTURE. LET ME OUTLINE FOR YOU MY FOUR-POINT PLAN OF COOPERATION:

FIRST, I WILL PROPOSE A MAJOR NEW INITIATIVE TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE WORLD'S FORESTS. I MENTIONED LESSONS LEARNED ABOUT COST EFFECTIVENESS. WELL, HALTING THE LOSS OF THE EARTH'S FORESTS IS ONE OF THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE STEPS WE CAN TAKE TO CUT CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS.

FORESTS ALSO FILTER THE AIR AND WATER. THEY PROVIDE PRODUCTS FROM TIMBER AND FUELWOOD TO PHARMACEUTICALS AND FOODSTUFFS. THEY ARE HOME TO MORE THAN HALF THE WORLD'S SPECIES. AT THE HOUSTON G-7 SUMMIT TWO YEARS AGO, I PROPOSED A GLOBAL FOREST CONVENTION. AT U.N.C.E.D., WE SHOULD GET AGREEMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES LEADING TO IT.

BUT I PROPOSE TODAY TO MOVE AHEAD FASTER. AT RIO, I WILL ASK THE OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES TO JOIN ME IN DOUBLING WORLDWIDE FOREST ASSISTANCE -- WITH A GOAL OF HALTING THE LOSS OF THE WORLD'S FORESTS BY THE END OF THE DECADE.

AS A DOWNPAYMENT, THE U.S. WILL INCREASE ITS BILATERAL FOREST ASSISTANCE BY 150 MILLION DOLLARS NEXT YEAR.

THE PLAN IS TO ENCOURAGE PARTNERSHIPS -- BETWEEN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES WHO COULD PROPOSE NEW PROJECTS, AND INVESTOR COUNTRIES WHO IN EFFECT COULD BID TO SUPPORT THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROPOSALS FOR SEQUESTERING CO-2 OR PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY.

SECOND, WITH RESPECT TO CLIMATE. THE SIGNING OF A CONVENTION THAT CALLS FOR ACTION PLANS IS JUST A FIRST STEP -- WE MUST IMPLEMENT THEM. SO I WILL JOIN IN PROPOSING A "PROMPT START" TO ADOPTION OF CLIMATE ACTION PLANS. OF COURSE, AS NEW AND BETTER SCIENCE BECOMES AVAILABLE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, WE WILL ADJUST OUR ACTION PLAN ACCORDINGLY.

THE SOLUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE MUST INCLUDE THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. WHILE TODAY THEY ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT ONE QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S EMISSIONS, BY THE YEAR 2025, THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE OVER HALF. SO WE MUST HAVE THEIR PARTICIPATION -- AND WE WILL FUND "COUNTRY STUDIES" TO GET THEM STARTED.

THESE COUNTRIES WILL NEED NEW TECHNOLOGIES IF THEY ARE TO ENJOY "GREEN GROWTH". AND AMERICA CAN PROVIDE THEM. SO MY BUDGET INCLUDES AN INVESTMENT OF ALMOST A BILLION DOLLARS IN DEVELOPING NEW ENERGY-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES.

HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN WILL BE TRAVELLING TO RIO TO MAKE THE CASE FOR OUR TECHNOLOGY. BUT THIS EFFORT MUST CONTINUE -- SO THE THIRD PART OF OUR PLAN IS TO SUPPORT A BROAD PROGRAM OF TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION. IN PARTICULAR, WE WILL CREATE A TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION CORPS TO IDENTIFY THE GREEN TECHNOLOGY NEEDS OF COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD -- AND TO KNOCK DOWN THE BARRIERS TO MAKING IT AVAILABLE.

THE FOURTH POINT OF MY PROGRAM FOR A CLEANER FUTURE IS A CONTINUED PROGRAM OF RESEARCH AND UNDERSTANDING. THIS YEAR, WE ARE REQUESTING OVER $1.4 BILLION FOR THE GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM -- THAT'S MORE THAN THE AMOUNT SPENT ON CLIMATE RESEARCH BY THE REST OF THE WORLD PUT TOGETHER.

WITH DAN GOLDIN'S LEADERSHIP HERE AT NASA, WE WILL PUSH FOR A PROGRAM THAT PROVIDES RESULTS FASTER, CHEAPER, AND BETTER. AT RIO, I WILL PROPOSE TO MAKE THE DATA FROM OUR CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM AVAILABLE AND AFFORDABLE FOR SCIENTISTS AND RESEARCHERS ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

AS PART OF THIS EFFORT, WE WILL DISTRIBUTE AT U.N.C.E.D. THOUSANDS OF COPIES OF COMPUTER DISKS WITH DATA ON GREENHOUSE EFFECTS AND WE WILL OPEN THIS YEAR A GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH INFORMATION OFFICE.

THESE FOUR STEPS -- A DRAMATIC PROGRAM TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE FORESTS; QUICK ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE; COOPERATION IN DEPLOYING CLEANER, MORE EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGY; AND AN ONGOING PROGRAM TO DEVELOP AND SHARE SOUND SCIENCE -- CAN HELP US SEIZE THAT OPPORTUNITY LONG AFTER THE SPEECHES IN RIO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AND THE CONFERENCE IS OVER.

TWO DECADES AGO, WHEN THEY GATHERED AT STOCKHOLM, THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD COULDN'T HAVE FORESEEN THE TUMULTUOUS EVENTS OF THE INTERVENING TWO DECADES. / THEN, THEY WORRIED ABOUT NUCLEAR WAR AS A CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT. THEY COULDN'T HAVE KNOWN THAT TODAY THE SPECTER OF NUCLEAR WAR -- WITH ITS UNTHINKABLE DESTRUCTION -- WOULD BE CALMED AS NEVER BEFORE IN OUR POSTWAR HISTORY.

THEY COULDN'T HAVE ENVISIONED THAT, WITH THE FALL OF STATISM AND COMMUNISM, THOSE WHO WOULD COME TO RIO WOULD HAVE THE CHANCE TO LAUNCH A NEW GENERATION OF CLEAN GROWTH -- GUIDED BY THE WISDOM OF FREE PEOPLES AND FUELED BY THE POWER OF FREE MARKETS.

THEY COULD NEVER HAVE KNOWN HOW FAR WE'D HAVE COME IN TWENTY YEARS. NOW IT IS FOR US TO IMAGINE HOW MUCH FURTHER WE CAN GO.

THANK YOU -- AND MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

CAB. AFFAIRS

Document No. 330733ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/29/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 5/29 5:00pm!!!

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS GODDARD SPACE CENTER - MONDAY, JUNE 1 - 2:00 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☑	☐
SCOWCROFT	☑	☐	MOORE	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	PETERSMEYER	☑	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	PORTER	☑	☐
BROMLEY	☑	☐	ROLLINS	☑	☐
CALIO	☑	☐	SMITH	☑	☐
DEMAREST	☑	☐	YEUTTER	☐	☑
FITZWATER	☑	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☑
GRAY	☑	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	☑
HOLIDAY	☑	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	☑
DELAND	☑		ALBRECHT	☑	

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, FRI. MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

See comments and attachment - thanks.
FF
Paul Fortuna
05/29

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

(OCA)

May 29, 1992

COMMENTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS

Although this is clearly a serious and substantive speech, it lacks the very sense of leadership that it claims is so important.

The real message of the speech -- that freedom and accountability in our system is what allows us to protect the environment -- is buried 13 pages deep. What precedes it does not make an argument about freedom, leadership, and responsibility for the environment. Instead the speech is almost obsequious in its deference to "the Stockholm Declaration," the Chantilly negotiations, UNCED, and other pieces of internationlism.

This should be a speech about why the environment is important to America -- and why the American system is best equipped to lead the world in this area. In fact, the Goddard Space Center is proof -- if proof were needed -- that a system that values growth, technology, and innovation contributes to the protection of the environment.

I understand the need for the President to claim credit for his accomplishments in protecting the environment. But it all sounds so unpresidential. The lengthy chronology of environmental milestones that fills the first six pages in neither newsworthy nor inspiring.

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS 92 MAY 29 P12:39
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator Dan Goldin, for that introduction. ((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly)):

You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment.

The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the modern day (EPA) environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first Comprehensive Clean Water Act passed the United States Congress. Our EPA at the time was one year old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution. (DOE)

Back then, DDT levels showing up in wildlife around the Great Lakes were eight times what they are today. PCBs were six times as prevalent. Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The Cayohoga River in Cleveland actually caught fire spontaneously -- prompting the songwriter Randy Newman to pen the ~~song~~ lyrics "Burn on, big river, burn on."

Much has occurred since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed a comprehensive ~~superstructure~~ set of statutes to protect our air, our water, and our wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We were the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit as they meet their obligations under an international agreement to phase out CFCs.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks -- European nations are now in the process of adopting them.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Now, several other nations are looking at the possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of meeting their clean air objectives.

(Interior) even though our GDP has increased about 35 percent and population 12 percent)

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulates 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. The discharge of suspended solids into our waterways was cut by over 80 percent. And as of 1988, 96 percent of our lakes and reservoirs were found to be fishable and swimmable.

(Interior) Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America has been ~~the leader in protecting the~~ in the forefront of environmental protection.

In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (DOE) will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals by ninety percent, and the number of U.S. cities not meeting smog and carbon monoxide standards from over a hundred to a handful by the end of the decade.

We've signed new laws to prevent oil spills by requiring double hulls on oil tankers, to protect the flyways of migratory birds, and to help protect our largest rainforest -- the Tongass. We have fined and jailed polluters in record numbers; placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling in precious areas of our coasts; added ~~over a~~ several billion dollars to our system of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands; launched a reforestation plan to plant a billion trees a year; and signed international agreements on everything from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to the protection of the African elephant.

(Interior)

Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather -- in Rio de Janeiro. I will join them, because the United States has a stake -- indeed, every nation has a stake -- in a safer, cleaner world. and an economically vibrant (Interior)

And I suppose it is only fitting to come to this center, on the eve of the Rio summit, to talk about my vision for building such a world. To talk about what we have accomplished -- and what we hope to accomplish. ~~To talk about the lessons learned since Stockholm, and about the road ahead.~~

Goddard, through its invaluable contributions to the understanding and observation of our earth, has in a very real sense made progress at the UNCED meeting possible.

Your work has revealed some fundamental truths about the environmental challenges we face.

A spacecraft created at Goddard provided the world with its first image of Earth from space. In one breathtaking photo, you underlined what volumes of words could not have described better -- that the earth and its atmosphere are our common inheritance. That ~~any~~ solutions to many of the problems facing the earth must involve every nation -- because those problems are global in scope. (Interior) Global problems require global solutions.

It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite -- UARS --- launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the ozone layer. ~~The buildup of chlorine in the upper atmosphere, and the depletion of~~

ozone, are long-term problems, built up over many years. They will require sustained commitment to solve.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the U.S. Global Change Research Program, built around the Earth Observing System that Goddard is developing. We are still learning about the enormously complex challenges this planet faces -- from global warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make the right decisions, we will need to learn as we go. So we need a sustained investment in the knowledge base that makes sound policymaking possible.

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. Policy Making decisions. And taking action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very no-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We have made it clear that what matters to us, what matters from the perspective of the global environment, and what should matter to those who care about its health, is action.

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear this bias for action.

We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change -- with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement, and with our specific calculations concerning how much we expected to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of those policies. The result was encouraging. We found that our expected year 2000 greenhouse gas emission levels were expected to be ~~below~~ close to our current levels, in spite of increased economic activity. (Interior)

When the science changed, indicating that cutting CFCs would not reduce warming as much as we had thought, we supplemented that plan. Earlier this year, we added a whole range of additional measures -- from To EPA's Green Lights program to the the range of energy efficiency measures contained in my National Energy Strategy. We again laid our plan on the table -- in specific detail -- showing that our policies would reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000.

No other nation -- except the Netherlands -- (EPA) has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that explains our strategy during the negotiations. That every nation should have a plan of action, with a focus on results -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Make no mistake: America has not retreated, and will not retreat from its ~~leadership role~~ commitment to in protecting the global environment, while ensuring vibrant economic activity. (Interior)

Today, the United States spends ~~about~~ over two percent of its Gross National Product -- over ~~100~~ 120 billion dollars per year -- (Interior)

(Interior) Not only is this more than what any other nation spends on the environment, it exceeds most nations defense budgets!

protecting the environment from pollution. That investment is scheduled to rise.

That continuing commitment of resources and ~~national~~ (DOE) energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul. ~~We may not go to Rio with the best words, but we will go with the best policies.~~

More importantly, the commitment to act must not end at UNCED. If Rio is a one-shot deal, it will have been a failure.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act.

(Interior) Unnecessary!

~~To make sure that the process and the institutional capacity for follow-up exists, we will endorse a continuing entity under the auspices of the United Nations -- a Council on Sustainable Development -- to help foster the international cooperation we will need to tackle these global problems.~~

To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation.

(DOE) the twin imperatives of environmental quality and sustained economic growth -

First with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step. Now countries must move quickly to develop them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to implementation of climate action plans.

The United States is already well along the road to not only developing but implementing its action plan. ~~But~~ we stand ready

to assist others -- particularly the developing countries -- in preparing theirs.

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from the developing countries are projected to triple. While today these nations account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute almost half. So any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

To begin this process, the United States has already committed to help fund country studies that can help these nations identify the sources of emissions and the best means of curbing them.

We have insisted throughout the negotiations that any solution to the climate change problem must be comprehensive -- that is, it should allow for the inclusion of all sources, ~~and~~ sinks of greenhouse gases. The agreement we have reached does just this.

One of the most cost effective means of reducing net emissions for many countries will be to enhance greenhouse sinks -- in particular, ~~forests~~ by limiting land conversion by increasing the productivity of agriculture and forestry.

So the second point which I will propose in Rio is a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests.

The benefits of forests are many. ~~-- they filter the air and water; they provide products from timber and fuelwood to~~

~~ingredients for Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream; they sequester carbon; and they provide habitat for all manner of living things.~~

Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's surface -- yet they are home to more than half the world's species. ~~And forest loss today contributes about 20 percent of net man made carbon dioxide emissions.~~

We can jump start progress on ~~addressing global warming and~~ protecting the biological diversity of the earth with a single forceful step on behalf of forests -- and we can do it today.

At the Houston Economic Summit two years ago, I proposed to the leaders of the G-7 countries that we work for a global forest convention. And it remains my hope that the principles leading to such a convention will be agreed at Rio.

But I propose today to move ahead in advance of that formal convention. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries of the world to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance. The goal of this initiative would be to stabilize world forest cover by the end of this decade.

About $1.35 billion dollars a year are now provided worldwide in forest assistance. ~~I propose to double this amount to $2.7 billion.~~ As a downpayment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.

Forests today are under stress. In the last decade, tropical forests have disappeared at a rate of over 40 million acres a year.

(CEPA) a "Forests for the Future" initiative. the center piece of this effort will be a

(CEPA) is conservation of the world forest cover? "stabilize" is a loaded word for LDC's... check with State Dept.

(Interior) Note: where does the remaining 1.2 billion come from

Note: overfinancing is not recommended.

(Interior) help stem, if not

This initiative would reverse that trend. The assistance can be provided through existing bilateral or multilateral mechanisms. And recipient countries could propose new projects.

(EPA) the marketplace of ideas

The plan is to encourage ~~investor~~ donor (EPA) countries to in effect bid on the most effective projects. This (down payment?) on forests will use a market mechanism to achieve the greatest environmental return -- because investments will flow to the projects with the greatest marginal benefit in terms of decreased net emissions or critical habitat preserved.

Delete: Too much detail. We have not discussed this yet.

convoluted (EPA)

(Interior)

((We will also act to get our own house in order. We will push Congress to fund our program -- the world's largest reforestation effort -- to plant a billion trees a year. And this week, the Forest Service will adopt new rules to end the clearcutting of our national forests as a standard forest operating practice.))

Important: when announced, the definition will be 3-4 trees per acre ... Everybody will think that this definition will not be clearcutting.

(Interior) in the future

~~Saving the~~ Forests preservation and enhancement (DOE) may be the most effective immediate step the world can take -- but it is not the only one.

The history of the world has been to benefit from technology. Technology has made us more productive, and raised our standard of living. In the U.S., technology has helped us cut pollution, and become more energy efficient as well.

That's one reason that my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing the new energy and efficiency related technologies of tomorrow.

It is time for a new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop, ? (EPA

fueled by new, more energy efficient technology -- and yes, I hope much of it will be American technology.

In preparation for the UNCED summit, I met with the Business Council for Sustainable Development -- businessmen from around the world who sense the opportunity presented by a partnership between businesses and governments oriented toward cleaner, more efficient development.

I am pleased to note that hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio for this conference. I want the opportunities facing them -- and the benefits their goods and services can provide to the rest of the world -- to be long lasting.

So the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation at Rio -- and afterwards. Specifically, I propose to create a Technology Cooperation Corps. This Corps would be teams of U.S. businessmen and women who, with institutional support from the government, would investigate the needs of countries around the world for environmentally sound technology, and knock down the barriers to making it available.

The need for an ongoing program of technology cooperation underscores the point that our ability to address global environmental challenges is evolving -- as indeed is our understanding of the challenges themselves.

So the fourth point of any program for a cleaner future must involve a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over $1.4 billion for the U.S. Global

Change Research Program -- that's more than half the money spent on climate research in the entire world.

We want to make sure that this work is useful. That was the point behind our restructuring of the EOS program last year -- to get results faster, cheaper, and better. That's what Dan Goldin is driving for throughout NASA. Today, I am signing a National Space Policy Directive, developed by Vice President Quayle's Space Council, that will place us firmly on this path. By using new technology and smaller satellites, we can move up the timetable for obtaining critical data on global change.

The directive does something else -- it formalizes our policy of making this data available and affordable for scientists and researchers from the public and private sector from all around the world.

We believe in sharing the benefits of our earth observation system -- and I will take that message to Rio. To make that message concrete, we will distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of copies of computer disks -- each with over a billion bytes of data -- with our best information on greenhouse effects.

And upon our return, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office to disseminate this information to governments, businesses, and scientists.

UNCED not only holds out the promise of ushering in an era of sustainable development; it gives us the chance to help launch a new generation of clean growth.

These four steps -- the preparation of solid action plans; a dramatic first step to protect and enhance forests; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after the speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

~~Our predecessors who met at Stockholm had the gift of foresight. They explicitly~~ Those who called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development ~~They knew, back then,~~ were correct that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy which provides hope for the future can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. ~~But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.~~

They couldn't have known how clear the lessons of history would be in the intervening two decades. How it would be revealed for all to see, when the pollution spawned by totalitarianism in Eastern Europe and for former Soviet Union was exposed to the world, that only free markets and democratic systems provide the accountability necessary for a clean environment.

They couldn't have known that, as the leaders of the world prepared to gather for this next earth summit, the specter of

nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with a world at peace, a more knowledgeable public, and a commitment from the public and private sectors of virtually every country, those who would be coming to Rio would be poised to launch a new generation of clean growth.

The signers of the Stockholm declaration called the protection and improvement of the environment "the urgent desire of all peoples." They could never have known how far we'd come in these two decades -- and how much further we'd have the potential to go.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # # # #

Document No. _____

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
STAFFING MEMORANDUM

JUN - 1 1992

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
KRISTOL	☐	☒	McINTOSH	☐	☒
HUBBARD	☐	☒	NOVITSKY	☐	☐
FERNEAU	☐	☐	PERNICE	☐	☐
BECKWITH	☐	☐	PITTS	☐	☐
DUGAN	☐	☐	SULLIVAN	☐	☐
GRIBBIN	☐	☐	Albrecht	☐	☒
HOWARD	☐	☐	McConnell	☐	☒
JACKSON	☐	☐	[signature]	☐	☒
HATHAWAY	☐	☐	[signature]	☐	☒

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

Return to: Myrna Dugan
Staff Secretary
Room 267
456-6772

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/1/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
~~MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992~~

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☐	☑
SCOWCROFT	☐	☑	MOORE	☐	☑
DARMAN	☐	☑	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	PORTER	☐	☑
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROLLINS	☐	☑
CALIO	☐	☑	SMITH	☐	☑
DEMAREST	☐	☑	YEUTTER	☐	☑
FITZWATER	☐	☑	KAUFMAN	☐	☑
GRAY	☐	☑	FINDLAY	☐	☑
HOLIDAY	☐	☑	MCGROARTY	☐	☑
			ALBRECHT		☑

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 30, 1992

92 JUN 1 A7:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, June 1 at 2:50 p.m. you will deliver remarks to an audience of 450 employees at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 18 minutes / teleprompter) focus on the world environment, America's environmental record, and your four-part proposal for the Rio Summit.

Grady
May 30, 1992
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator Goldin, for that introduction. ((Administrator Reilly. Mike Deland. Dr. Klineberg.)):

You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment. The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism -- and much has been learned.

We've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the accountability and generate wealth needed to protect against environmental degradation. The coating of soot the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was a visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, America's GDP has grown by more than 50 percent. Yet air quality has gotten better: emissions of carbon

monoxide, smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than twenty percent. Water quality has gotten better: discharges of suspended solids have been cut by over 80%.

We've learned that technology -- spurred on by the right incentives -- can provide help to the environment that no amount of regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. At the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

We've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility -- aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous enforcement -- can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command and control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope -- and that will require international cooperation to solve.

Next week, over 100 heads of state will gather in Rio de Janeiro -- and it will be time to apply those lessons.

What better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard. It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its environment. / A spacecraft managed by Goddard provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. / It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the ozone layer.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go as the world's leader -- not just in environmental research, but in environmental action. /

The United States was the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit -- using the aerosol phase-out as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol. / Even while taking no such credit, we are 42% ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFCs -- to the end of 1995.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks. In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline -- and now ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Other nations are only now taking these two steps.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. I have worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth, because this balance is essential -- and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives.

You see, those who met twenty years ago at Stockholm and called for the UNCED summit explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. They knew, even back then, that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development to be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.

So I invite comparison of the record that we as a country, and as an Administration, have built. It is aggressive, and comprehensive. It is ambitious, but carefully balanced. What we have done in this Administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act which I proposed and signed into law is the most ambitious air pollution legislation anywhere on earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, and toxic chemical emissions. Yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching -- a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive -- and to date successful -- voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are under stress from millions of visitors. So, just in the last four years, we've added over a

million and half acres to the America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands. / We've created 57 new wildlife refuges -- and restored or protected more than a half a million acres a year of important wetlands. At the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed -- and we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oil spills, to end below cost timber sales in America's largest rainforest -- the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make polluters pay -- and the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we've attended to the international environment -- with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt for nature swaps.

In short, America retains its place at the forefront of international environmental accomplishment. Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake -- they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about two percent its Gross National Product --

In terms of percentage of GDP,

over 100 billion dollars per year -- on pollution control. That's ~~a higher proportion of its GNP than any other nation.~~ among the highest in the world in ~~terms of GDP.~~

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio.

We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy -- as we in the United States have done.

We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 -- with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFCs changed, we added new measures and again laid our plan on the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons -- or 7 to 11 percent.

No other nation, except the Netherlands, has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on <u>results</u> -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Let me be clear: our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community

into the future. Let me outline for you my four point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose in Rio a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the earth's forests is one of the most cost effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to phamaceuticals and foostuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species.

At the Houston G-7 Summit two years ago, I proposed a global forest convention. At UNCED, we should get agreement on the principles leading to it.

But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance -- with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade.

As a downpayment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.

The plan is to encourage partnerships -- between recipient countries who could propose new projects, and investor countries who in effect could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO2 or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step -- we

must implement them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to adoption of climate action plans.

The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation -- and we will fund "country studies" to get them started.

These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy "green growth". And America can provide them. So my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing new energy-efficient technologies.

Hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio to make the case for our technology. But this effort must continue -- so the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation. In particular, we will create a Technology Cooperation Corps to identify the green technology needs of countries around the world -- and to knock down the barriers to making it available.

Dan - what you did looks FINE!

ner future is a

g. This year, we

Global Change

t spent on climate

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r, and better. At

climate change

And, as the more definitive scientific answers to various remaining global climate change questions become available, we'll adjust our action plan accordingly

program available and affordable for scientists and researchers all around the world.

As part of this effort, we will distribute at UNCED thousands of copies of computer disks with data on greenhouse effects and we will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office.

These four steps -- a dramatic program to protect and enhance forests; quick action on climate change; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after the speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

Two decades ago, when they gathered at Stockholm, the leaders of the world couldn't have foreseen the tumultuous events of the intervening two decades. / Then, they worried about nuclear war as a chief environmental threat. They couldn't have known that today the specter of nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with the fall of statism and communism, those who would come to Rio would have the chance to launch a new generation of clean growth -- guided by the wisdom of free peoples and fueled by the power of free markets.

They could never have known how far we'd have come in twenty years. Now it is for us to imagine how much further we can go.

Thank you -- and may God bless the United States of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN McGROARTY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER RBP

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Environmental Address

We have reviewed the attached presidential remarks and have noted a few suggested changes on the draft.

If you have any questions or we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

Document No. 330733ss

JMH

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/29/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 5/29 5:00pm!!!

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER - MONDAY, JUNE 1 - 2:00 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	✓	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	✓	MCBRIDE	✓	☐
SCOWCROFT	✓	☐	MOORE	✓	☐
DARMAN	✓	☐	PETERSMEYER	✓	☐
BRADY	☐	✓	PORTER	✓	☐
BROMLEY	✓	☐	ROLLINS	✓	☐
CALIO	✓	☐	SMITH	✓	☐
DEMAREST	✓	☐	YEUTTER	☐	✓
FITZWATER	✓	☐	FINDLAY	☐	✓
GRAY	✓	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	✓
HOLIDAY	✓	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	✓
DELAND	✓		ALBRECHT	✓	

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, FRI. MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

((Grady))
5/27/92

92 MAY 29 P12:39

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator ~~Dan~~ Goldin, for that introduction. ((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly)):

~~You know~~, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a COMMUNICATIONS satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment.

The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first Clean Water Act passed the United States Congress. ~~Our~~ THE EPA at the time was one year old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

Back then, DDT levels ~~showing up~~ FACES in wildlife around the Great Lakes were eight times what they are today. PCBs were six times as prevalent. Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead ~~clogged the lungs of city dwellers~~ POLLUTED THE CITY AIR. The Cayohoga River in Cleveland actually caught fire spontaneously -- ~~prompting the songwriter Randy Newman to pen the song "Burn on, big river, burn on."~~

Much has ~~occurred~~ BEEN ACCOMPLISHED since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed a SERIES OF comprehensive ~~superstructure of~~ statutes to protect our air, ~~our~~ water, and ~~our~~ wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We were the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, ~~which we did~~ in 1978. Other nations are now following suit as they meet their obligations under an international agreement to phase out CFCs.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks -- European nations are now in the process of adopting them.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Now, several other nations are looking at the possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of meeting their clean air objectives.

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. The discharge of suspended solids into our waterways was cut by over 80 percent. And as of 1988, 96 percent of our lakes and reservoirs were found to be fishable and swimmable.

Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America has been the leader in protecting the environment.

In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals by ninety percent, and the number of U.S. cities not meeting smog and carbon monoxide standards from over a hundred to a handful by the end of the decade.

We've signed new laws to prevent oil spills by requiring double hulls on oil tankers, to protect the flyways of migratory birds, and to help protect our largest rainforest -- the Tongass. We have fined and jailed polluters in record numbers; placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling in precious COASTAL areas ~~of our coasts~~; added over a billion dollars to our system of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands; launched a reforestation plan to plant a billion trees a year; and signed international agreements on everything from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to the protection of the African elephant.

Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather -- in Rio de Janeiro. I will join them, because the United States has a stake -- indeed, every nation has a stake -- in a safer, cleaner world.

~~And~~ I suppose it is only fitting to come to this center, on the eve of the Rio summit, to talk about my vision for building such a world. To talk about what we have accomplished -- and what we hope to accomplish. To talk about the lessons learned since Stockholm, and about the road ahead.

Goddard, through its invaluable contributions to the understanding and observation of our earth, has in a very real sense made progress at the UNCED meeting possible.

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A spacecraft created at Goddard provided the world with its first image of Earth from space. In one breathtaking photo, you underlined what volumes of words could not have described better -- that the earth and its atmosphere are our common inheritance. That any solution to the problems facing the earth must involve every nation -- because those problems are global in scope.

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ozone, are long-term problems, built up over many years. They will require A sustained commitment to solve.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the U.S. Global Change Research Program, built around the Earth Observing System that Goddard is developing. We are still learning about the enormously complex challenges this planet faces -- from global warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make ~~the right~~ WISE decisions, we will need to learn as we go. ~~So we need~~ THIS WILL REQUIRE a sustained investment ~~in~~ TO EXPAND the knowledge base that makes sound policymaking possible.

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. ~~Policy. Making~~ MAKING SOUND POLICY decisions, [STET] ~~And taking action.~~ ACTING ON THEM

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very no-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We have made it clear that what matters to us, what matters from the perspective of the global environment, and what should matter to those who ARE ~~care~~ CONCERNED about its ~~health~~ PROTECTION, is <u>action</u>.

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear ~~this~~ OUR bias for action.

We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change -- with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement, and with our specific calculations concerning how much we expected to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of those policies. The result was encouraging. We found that our expected year 2000 greenhouse gas emission levels were expected to be below our current levels.

When the ~~science~~ SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE changed, indicating that cutting CFCs would not reduce warming as much as we had thought, we supplemented that plan. Earlier this year, we added a ~~whole~~ WIDE range of additional measures -- from EPA's Green Lights program to the ~~range~~ ARRAY of energy efficiency measures contained in my National Energy Strategy. We again laid our plan on the table -- in specific detail -- showing that our policies would reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000.

No other nation has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that explains our strategy during the negotiations. That every nation should have a plan of action, with a focus on results -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Make no mistake: America has not retreated, and will not retreat from its leadership role in protecting the global environment.

Today, the United States spends about two percent OF its Gross National Product -- over 100 billion dollars per year --

protecting the environment from pollution. That investment is scheduled to rise.

That continuing commitment of resources and national energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over ~~the long haul~~ TIME. We may not go to Rio with the best ~~words~~ RHETORIC, but we will go with the best policies. CONSISTENT

More importantly, the commitment to act must not end at UNCED. If Rio is a one-shot deal, it will have been a failure.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act.

To ~~make sure~~ ENSURE that the process and the institutional capacity for follow-up exists, we will endorse a continuing entity under the auspices of the United Nations -- a Council on Sustainable Development -- to help foster the international cooperation we will need to tackle these global problems.

To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation.

First with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step. ~~Now~~ countries must move quickly to develop AND IMPLEMENT them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to implementation of climate action plans.

The United States is already well along the road to not only developing but implementing its action plan. ~~But~~ AND we stand ready

to assist others -- particularly ~~the~~ developing countries -- in preparing theirs.

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from ~~the~~ developing countries are projected to triple. While today these nations account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute almost half. ~~So~~ any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

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The benefits of forests are many -- they filter the air and water; they provide products from timber and fuelwood to

ingredients for Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream; they sequester carbon; and they provide habitat for all manner of living things.

Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's surface -- yet they are home to more than half the world's species. And forest loss today contributes about 20 percent of net man made carbon dioxide emissions.

We can jump start progress on addressing global warming and protecting the biological diversity of the earth with a single forceful step on behalf of forests -- and we can do it today.

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The plan ~~is to~~ WILL encourage investor countries to in effect bid on the most effective projects. ~~This down payment on forests~~ AND ~~will~~ use a market mechanism to achieve the greatest environmental return. ~~-- because~~ investments will flow to the projects with the greatest marginal benefit in terms of decreased net emissions or critical habitat preserved.

((We will also act to get our own house in order. We will push Congress to fund our program -- the world's largest reforestation effort -- to plant a billion trees a year. And this week, the Forest Service will adopt new rules to end the clearcutting of our national forests as an acceptable forest practice.))

Saving the forests may be the most effective immediate step the world can take -- but it is not the only one.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT The history of the world has ~~been to benefit from~~ ~~UNQUESTIONABLY~~ BEEN POSITIVELY INFLUENCED BY ADVANCES IN technology. Technology has made us more productive, and raised our standard of living. In the U.S., technology has helped us cut pollution, and become more energy efficient as well.

That's one reason that my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing the new energy and efficiency related technologies of tomorrow.

It is time for a new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop MENT

fueled by new, more energy efficient technology -- and yes, I hope much of it will be American technology.

In preparation for the UNCED summit, I met with the Business Council for Sustainable Development -- businessmen from around the world who sense the opportunity ~~presented by~~ FOR a partnership between businesses and governments oriented toward cleaner, more efficient development.

I am pleased to note that hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio for this conference. I want the opportunities ~~facing~~ AVAILABLE TO them -- and the benefits their goods and services can provide to the rest of the world -- to be long lasting.

So the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation at Rio -- and afterwards. Specifically, I propose to create a Technology Cooperation Corps. This Corps would ~~be~~ CONSIST OF teams of U.S. businessmen and women who, with institutional support from the government, would investigate the needs of countries around the world for environmentally sound technology, and knock down the barriers to making it available.

The need for an ongoing program of technology cooperation underscores the point that our ability to address global environmental challenges is evolving -- as indeed is our understanding of the challenges themselves.

So the fourth point of any program for a cleaner future must involve a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over $1.4 billion for the U.S. Global

Change Research Program -- that's more than half the money spent on climate research in the entire world.

We want to make sure that this work is useful. That was the point behind our restructuring of the EOS program last year -- to get results faster, cheaper, and better. That's what Dan Goldin is driving for throughout NASA. Today, I am signing a National Space Policy Directive, developed by Vice President Quayle's Space Council, that will place us firmly on this path. By using new technology and smaller satellites, we can move up the timetable for obtaining critical data on global change.

The directive does something else -- it formalizes our policy of making this data available and affordable for scientists and researchers from the public and private sector from all around the world.

We believe in sharing the benefits of our earth observation system -- and I will take that message to Rio. To make that message concrete, we will distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of copies of computer disks -- each with over a billion bytes of data -- with our best information on greenhouse effects.

And upon our return, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office to disseminate this information to governments, businesses, and scientists.

UNCED not only holds out the promise of ushering in an era of sustainable development; it gives us the chance to help launch a new generation of clean growth.

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They couldn't have known that, as the leaders of the world prepared to gather for this next earth summit, the specter of

nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with a world at peace, a more knowledgeable public, and a commitment from the public and private sectors of virtually every country, those who would be coming to Rio would be poised to launch a new generation of clean growth.

The signers of the Stockholm declaration called the protection and improvement of the environment "the urgent desire of all peoples." They could never have known how far we'd come in these two decades -- and how much further we'd have the potential to go.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # # # #

Document No. 330733ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/29/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 5/29 5:00pm!!

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER - MONDAY, JUNE 1 - 2:00 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	✓	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	✓	MCBRIDE N/C	✓	☐
SCOWCROFT Eric Melby 4985	✓	☐ Booster	X MOORE	✓	☐
DARMAN	✓	☐	PETERSMEYER N/C	✓	☐
BRADY	☐	✓	PORTER	✓	☐
BROMLEY	✓	☐	ROLLINS	✓	☐
CALIO	✓	☐	SMITH	✓	☐
X DEMAREST	✓	☐	YEUTTER	☐	✓
FITZWATER	✓	☐	FINDLAY	☐	✓
GRAY 7953 Holmstead	✓	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	✓
HOLIDAY	✓	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	✓
DELAND	✓		ALBRECHT N/C	✓	

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, FRI. MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: PINK

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

((Grady))
5/27/92

92 MAY 29 P12:39

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator Dan Goldin, for that introduction. ((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly)):

You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment.

The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first Clean Water Act passed the United States Congress. Our EPA at the time was one year old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

Back then, DDT levels showing up in wildlife around the Great Lakes were eight times what they are today. PCBs were six times as prevalent. Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The Cayohoga River in Cleveland actually caught fire spontaneously -- prompting the songwriter Randy Newman to pen the song "Burn on, big river, burn on."

Much has occurred since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed a comprehensive superstructure of statutes to protect our air, our water, and our wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We were the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit as they meet their obligations under an international agreement to phase out CFCs.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks -- European nations are now in the process of adopting them.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Now, several other nations are looking at the possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of meeting their clean air objectives.

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. The discharge of suspended solids into our waterways was cut by over 80 percent. And as of 1988, 96 percent of our lakes and reservoirs were found to be fishable and swimmable.

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In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals by ninety percent, and the number of U.S. cities not meeting smog and carbon monoxide standards from over a hundred to a handful by the end of the decade.

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Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather -- in Rio de Janeiro. I will join them, because the United States has a stake -- indeed, every nation has a stake -- in a safer, cleaner world.

And I suppose it is only fitting to come to this center, on the eve of the Rio summit, to talk about my vision for building such a world. To talk about what we have accomplished -- and what we hope to accomplish. To talk about the lessons learned since Stockholm, and about the road ahead.

Goddard, through its invaluable contributions to the understanding and observation of our earth, has in a very real sense made progress at the UNCED meeting possible.

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And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the U.S. Global Change Research Program, built around the Earth Observing System that Goddard is developing. We are still learning about the enormously complex challenges this planet faces -- from global warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make the right decisions, we will need to learn as we go. So we need a sustained investment in the knowledge base that makes sound policymaking possible.

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. Policy. Making decisions. And taking action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very no-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We have made it clear that what matters to us, what matters from the perspective of the global environment, and what should matter to those who care about its health, is <u>action</u>.

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear this bias for action.

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Today, the United States spends about two percent its Gross National Product -- over 100 billion dollars per year --

protecting the environment from pollution. That investment is scheduled to rise.

That continuing commitment of resources and national energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul. We may not go to Rio with the best words, but we will go with the best policies.

More importantly, the commitment to act must not end at UNCED. If Rio is a one-shot deal, it will have been a failure.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act.

To make sure that the process and the institutional capacity for follow-up exists, we will endorse a continuing entity under the auspices of the United Nations -- a Council on Sustainable Development -- to help foster the international cooperation we will need to tackle these global problems.

To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation.

First with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step. Now countries must move quickly to develop them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to implementation of climate action plans.

The United States is already well along the road to not only developing but implementing its action plan. But we stand ready

to assist others -- particularly the developing countries -- in preparing theirs.

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from the developing countries are projected to triple. While today these nations account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute almost half. So any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

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Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

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4164

Document No. 330733ss

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92 MAY 30 P6:34

DATE: 5/29/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY, 5/29 5:00pm!!

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER - MONDAY, JUNE 1 - 2:00 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☑	☐
SCOWCROFT	☑	☐	MOORE	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	PETERSMEYER	☑	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	PORTER	☑	☐
BROMLEY	☑	☐	ROLLINS	☑	☐
CALIO	☑	☐	SMITH	☑	☐
DEMAREST	☑	☐	YEUTTER	☐	☑
FITZWATER	☑	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☑
GRAY	☑	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	☑
HOLIDAY	☑	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	☑
DELAND	☑		ALBRECHT	☑	

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, FRI. MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

TO: DAN MCGROARTY

NSC concurs with the attached, as revised.

Pls note treatment mentioned on page 12 has not been cleared by NSC yet

for Brent Scowcroft

cc: Phillip Brady

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

Should not be mentioned until fully approved.

((Grady))
5/27/92

92 MAY 29 P12:39

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator Dan Goldin, for that introduction. ((Senator Mikulski)), ((Administrator Reilly)):

You know, in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin has supervised the recovery of a satellite on Endeavor's maiden voyage, won a vote to save the space station on the floor of the House, and launched his own "cultural revolution" at NASA. I'd say the "new NASA" is off to a flying start.//

Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment.

The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, the first Clean Water Act passed the United States Congress. Our EPA at the time was one year old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

Back then, DDT levels showing up in wildlife around the Great Lakes were eight times what they are today. PCBs were six times as prevalent. Thousands of miles of rivers and streams

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The Cayohoga River in Cleveland actually caught fire spontaneously -- prompting the songwriter Randy Newman to pen the song "Burn on, big river, burn on."

Much has occurred since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed a comprehensive superstructure of statutes to protect our air, our water, and our wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We were the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit as they meet their obligations under an international agreement to phase out CFCs.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks -- European nations are now in the process of adopting them.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Now, several other nations are looking at the possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of meeting their clean air objectives.

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 18 percent. The discharge of suspended solids into our waterways was cut by over 80 percent. And as of 1988, 96 percent of our lakes and reservoirs were found to be fishable and swimmable.

Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America has been the leader in protecting the environment.

In the last four years, we have worked to extend that record -- on every front. The 1990 Clean Air Act will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals by ninety percent, and the number of U.S. cities not meeting smog and carbon monoxide standards from over a hundred to a handful by the end of the decade.

We've signed new laws to prevent oil spills by requiring double hulls on oil tankers, to protect the flyways of migratory birds, and to help protect our largest rainforest -- the Tongass. We have fined and jailed polluters in record numbers; placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling in precious areas of our coasts; added over a billion dollars to our system of parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands; launched a reforestation plan to plant a billion trees a year; and signed international agreements on everything from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to the protection of the African elephant.

Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather -- in Rio de Janeiro. I will join them, because the United States has a stake -- indeed, every nation has a stake -- in a safer, cleaner world.

And I suppose it is only fitting to come to this center, on the eve of the Rio summit, to talk about my vision for building such a world. To talk about what we have accomplished -- and what we hope to accomplish. To talk about the lessons learned since Stockholm, and about the road ahead.

Goddard, through its invaluable contributions to the understanding and observation of our earth, has in a very real sense made progress at the UNCED meeting possible.

Your work has revealed some fundamental truths about the environmental challenges we face.

A spacecraft created at Goddard provided the world with its first image of Earth from space. In one breathtaking photo, you underlined what volumes of words could not have described better -- that the earth and its atmosphere are our common inheritance. That any solution to the problems facing the earth must involve every nation -- because those problems are global in scope.

It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite -- UARS --- launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the ozone layer. The buildup of chlorine in the upper atmosphere, and the depletion of

ozone, are long-term problems, built up over many years. They will require sustained commitment to solve.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the U.S. Global Change Research Program, built around the Earth Observing System that Goddard is developing. We are still learning about the enormously complex challenges this planet faces -- from global warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make the right decisions, we will need to learn as we go. So we need a sustained investment in the knowledge base that makes sound policymaking possible.

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. Policy. Making decisions. And taking action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very no-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We have made it clear that what matters to us, what matters from the perspective of the global environment, and what should matter to those who care about its health, is <u>action</u>.

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear this bias for action.

We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change -- with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement, and with our specific calculations concerning how much we expected to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of those policies. The result was encouraging. We found that our expected year 2000 greenhouse gas emission levels were expected to be below our current levels.

When the science changed, indicating that cutting CFCs would not reduce warming as much as we had thought, we supplemented that plan. Earlier this year, we added a whole range of additional measures -- from EPA's Green Lights program to the range of energy efficiency measures contained in my National Energy Strategy. We again laid our plan on the table -- in specific detail -- showing that our policies would reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000.

No other nation has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that explains our strategy during the negotiations. That every nation should have a plan of action, with a focus on results -- not rhetoric.

It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the U.S. laid down specific proposals, and worked for their adoption. Forests. Oceans. Living Marine Resources. Public participation. Financing.

Make no mistake: America has not retreated, and will not retreat from its leadership role in protecting the global environment.

Today, the United States spends about two percent its Gross National Product -- over 100 billion dollars per year --

protecting the environment from pollution. That investment is scheduled to rise.

That continuing commitment of resources and national energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul. We may not go to Rio with the best words, but we will go with the best policies.

More importantly, the commitment to act must not end at UNCED. If Rio is a one-shot deal, it will have been a failure.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act.

To make sure that the process and the institutional capacity for follow-up exists, we will endorse a continuing entity under the auspices of the United Nations -- a Council on Sustainable Development -- to help foster the international cooperation we will need to tackle these global problems.

To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation.

First with respect to climate. The signing of a convention that calls for action plans is just a first step. Now countries must move quickly to develop them. So I will join in proposing a "prompt start" to implementation of climate action plans.

The United States is already well along the road to not only developing but implementing its action plan. But we stand ready

to assist others -- particularly the developing countries -- in preparing theirs.

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from the developing countries are projected to triple. While today these nations account for about one quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025, they will contribute almost half. So any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

To begin this process, the United States has already committed to help fund country studies that can help these nations identify the sources of emissions and the best means of curbing them.

We have insisted throughout the negotiations that any solution to the climate change problem must be comprehensive -- that is, it should allow for the inclusion of all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. The agreement we have reached does just this.

One of the most cost effective means of reducing net emissions for many countries will be to enhance greenhouse sinks -- in particular, forests.

So the second point which I will propose in Rio is a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests.

The benefits of forests are many -- they filter the air and water; they provide products from timber and fuelwood to

ingredients for Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream; they sequester carbon; and they provide habitat for all manner of living things.

Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's surface -- yet they are home to more than half the world's species. And forest loss today contributes about 20 percent of net man made carbon dioxide emissions.

We can jump start progress on addressing global warming and protecting the biological diversity of the earth with a single forceful step on behalf of forests -- and we can do it today.

At the Houston Economic Summit two years ago, I proposed to the leaders of the G-7 countries that we work for a global forest convention. And it remains my hope that the principles leading to such a convention will be agreed at Rio.

But I propose today to move ahead in advance of ~~that~~ a formal convention. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries of the world to join me in doubling worldwide forests assistance. The goal of this initiative would be to stabilize world forest cover by the end of this decade.

About $1.35 billion dollars a year are now provided worldwide in forest assistance. I propose to double this amount to $2.7 billion. As a downpayment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by 150 million dollars next year.

Forests today are under stress. In the last decade, tropical forests have disappeared at a rate of over 40 million acres a year.

This initiative would reverse that trend. The assistance can be provided through existing bilateral or multilateral mechanisms. And recipient countries could propose new projects.

The plan is to encourage investor countries to in effect bid on the most effective projects. This down payment on forests will use a market mechanism to achieve the greatest environmental return -- because investments will flow to the projects with the greatest marginal benefit in terms of decreased net emissions or critical habitat preserved.

((We will also act to get our own house in order. We will push Congress to fund our program -- the world's largest reforestation effort -- to plant a billion trees a year. And this week, the Forest Service will adopt new rules to end the clearcutting of our national forests as an acceptable forest practice.))

Saving the forests may be the most effective immediate step the world can take -- but it is not the only one.

The history of the world has been to benefit from technology. Technology has made us more productive, and raised our standard of living. In the U.S., technology has helped us cut pollution, and become more energy efficient as well.

That's one reason that my budget includes an investment of almost a billion dollars in developing the new energy and efficiency related technologies of tomorrow.

It is time for a <u>new generation of clean growth</u> -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop,

fueled by new, more energy efficient technology -- and yes, I hope much of it will be American technology.

In preparation for the UNCED summit, I met with the Business Council for Sustainable Development -- businessmen from around the world who sense the opportunity presented by a partnership between businesses and governments oriented toward cleaner, more efficient development.

I am pleased to note that hundreds of American businessmen will be travelling to Rio for this conference. I want the opportunities facing them -- and the benefits their goods and services can provide to the rest of the world -- to be long lasting.

So the third part of our plan is to support a broad program of technology cooperation at Rio -- and afterwards. Specifically, I propose to create a Technology Cooperation Corps. This Corps would be teams of U.S. businessmen and women who, with institutional support from the government, would investigate the needs of countries around the world for environmentally sound technology, and knock down the barriers to making it available.

The need for an ongoing program of technology cooperation underscores the point that our ability to address global environmental challenges is evolving -- as indeed is our understanding of the challenges themselves.

So the fourth point of any program for a cleaner future must involve a continued program of research and understanding. This year, we are requesting over $1.4 billion for the U.S. Global

Change Research Program -- that's more than half the money spent on climate research in the entire world.

We want to make sure that this work is useful. That was the point behind our restructuring of the EOS program last year -- to get results faster, cheaper, and better. That's what Dan Goldin is driving for throughout NASA. Today, I am signing a National Space Policy Directive, developed by Vice President Quayle's Space Council, that will place us firmly on this path. By using new technology and smaller satellites, we can move up the timetable for obtaining critical data on global change.

The directive does something else -- it formalizes policy of making this data available and affordable for scientists and researchers from the public and private s from all around the world.

Not yet approved

Adam. Howe called to say this Refers to Post a

30 May 92 6:55 pm

We believe in sharing the benefits of our earth observation system -- and I will take that message to Rio. To make that message concrete, we will distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of copies of computer disks -- each with over a billion bytes of data -- with our best information on greenhouse effects.

And upon our return, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office to disseminate this information to governments, businesses, and scientists.

UNCED not only holds out the promise of ushering in an era of sustainable development; it gives us the chance to help launch a new generation of clean growth.

These four steps -- the preparation of solid action plans; a dramatic first step to protect and enhance forests; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and an ongoing program to develop and share sound science -- can help us seize that opportunity long after the speeches in Rio have been given and the conference is over.

Our predecessors who met at Stockholm had the gift of foresight. They explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. They knew, back then, that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy which provides hope for the future can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.

They couldn't have known how clear the lessons of history would be in the intervening two decades. How it would be revealed for all to see, when the pollution spawned by totalitarianism in Eastern Europe and for former Soviet Union was exposed to the world, that only free markets and democratic systems provide the accountability necessary for a clean environment.

They couldn't have known that, as the leaders of the world prepared to gather for this next earth summit, the specter of

nuclear war -- with its unthinkable destruction -- would be calmed as never before in our postwar history.

They couldn't have envisioned that, with a world at peace, a more knowledgeable public, and a commitment from the public and private sectors of virtually every country, those who would be coming to Rio would be poised to launch a new generation of clean growth.

The signers of the Stockholm declaration called the protection and improvement of the environment "the urgent desire of all peoples." They could never have known how far we'd come in these two decades -- and how much further we'd have the potential to go.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # # # #

FRONT HALF WORKING DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Grady
May 30, 1992
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GODDARD SPACE CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
2:00 p.m.

Thank you, Administrator Goldin, for that introduction. ((Senator Mikulski. Administrator Reilly. Mike Deland.)):

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Twenty years ago this month, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment. The Stockholm Declaration they adopted had a simple conclusion, that: "...through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes."

That meeting occurred when the modern-day environmental movement was in its infancy. Later that year, Congress passed the first Clean Water legislation. Our EPA at the time was two years old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism. And much of what has occurred happened first in the United States of America. In just two decades, we've passed landmark legislation to protect our air, our water, and our

wildlife -- to expand our natural areas and to clean up the lingering legacy of hazardous wastes. Today, America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over.

We've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the accountability needed to protect the people from environmental degradation. The coating of soot the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was a visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, America's GNP has grown by more than 50 percent. Yet air quality has gotten better: emissions of carbon monoxide, smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than twenty percent. Water quality has gotten better: discharges of suspended solids have been cut by over 80%. Today, the vast majority of Americans live in cities and towns served by secondary sewage treatment -- unlike the residents of the vast majority of the rest of the world.

We've learned that technology -- spurred on by the right incentives -- can provide help to the environment that no amount of regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. At the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

We've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility -- aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous

enforcement -- can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command and control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope -- and that will require international cooperation to solve.

Next week, dozens of heads of state will again gather, in Rio de Janeiro -- and it will be time to apply those lessons.

What better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard. It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its envirnoment. / A spacecraft created here provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. / It was Goddard scientists who developed the Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the the ozone layer.

And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here -- the Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go as the world's leader -- not just in environmental research, but in environmental <u>action</u>.

A certain amount of rhetoric has attended the run-up to this conference, but it's important to put that rhetoric in perspective.

The United States was the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did

in 1978. Other nations are now following suit -- using the aerosol phaseout as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol.

Even while taking no such credit, we are 42% ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFCs -- to the end of 1995.

We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce emissions from our cars and trucks.

In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline. Today, twn years later, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. I have worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth, because this balance is essential -- and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives.

You see, those who met twenty years ago at Stockholm and called for the UNCED summit explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about <u>both</u> environment <u>and</u> development. They knew, even back then, that the two were inextricably linked.

Only a growing economy can generate the <u>resources</u> and the <u>will</u> to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development be successful in the long-term, it must be sustainable.

So I invite comparison of the record that we as a country, and as an Administration, have built. It is aggressive, and comprehensive. It is ambitious, but carefully balanced. What we have done in this Administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act which I proposed and signed into law is the most ambitious air pollution anywhere on earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, and toxic chemical emissions. Yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching -- a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive -- and to date successful -- voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are unders stress from millions of visitors. So, just in the last four years, we've added over a million and half acres to the America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands. We've created thousands of new trails and campsites and fishing and boating opportunities in the national forests -- which both reduces stress on the parks, and creates a new economic base built on recreation that helps cut the pressure for excessive logging.

We're worried about the disappearance of our nation's wetlands -- and its affect on fish and wildlife habitat. In less than four years, we've created 57 new wildlife refuges, and added over three-quarters of a million refuge acres. By more than doubling wetlands

funding, we've restored or protected more than a half a million acres a year of important wetlands. At the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed -- and we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oil spills, to end below cost timber sales in America's largest rainforest -- the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make polluters pay -- and the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we've attended to the international environment -- with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt for nature swaps.

In short, America's role as an international environmental leader has never been greater.

America is a safer, cleaner nation -- and our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over -- and that's the record we'll take to Rio.

Frankly, the United States has brought a very no-nonsense approach to the preparations for Rio. We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change --

with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement -- with specific calculations concerning how much we expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of those policies. The result was encouraging. We found that projected greenhouse gas emission levels for the year 2000 would fall below our current levels.

When the science changed, indicating that cutting CFCs would not reduce warming as much as we had thought, we supplemented that plan. Earlier this year, we added a whole range of additional measures -- from EPA's Green Lights program to the array of energy efficiency measures contained in my National Energy Strategy. We again laid our plan on the table -- in specific detail -- showing that our policies would reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions by 125 to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000.

No other nation has laid out such a specific plan of action. That explains our strategy during the negotiations: That every nation should have a plan of action, with a focus on results -- not rhetoric.

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Today, the United States spends about two percent of its Gross Domestic Product -- over 100 billion dollars per year -- protecting

the environment from pollution. This continuing commitment of resources and national energy reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul.

So when I travel to Brazil next week, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. We need not just the will to meet, but the will to act. / To strengthen the will to act, I will offer a four point plan of cooperation:

1 minutes

////////////////////////////

First -- forestry....

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2 1/2

Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's surface -- yet they are home to more than half the world's species. And forest loss today contributes about 20 percent of net man made carbon dioxide emissions.

We can jump start progress on addressing global warming and protecting the biological diversity of the earth with a single forceful step on behalf of forests -- and we can do it today.

At the Houston Economic Summit two years ago, I proposed to the leaders of the G-7 countries that we work for a global forest

7 9 1/2