

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13626
Folder ID Number: 13626-002

Folder Title:
Goddard Space Flight Center 6/1/92 [OA 5809] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	18	2	6



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

29 May 1992
6:30 pm

Bob,

Re speech, we communicated comments to Paul Korfonta/Cabinet Affairs but Bill wanted me to get a few points directly to you.

He thinks forestry initiatives should come earlier.

We should include \$150 million/year times # of years in decade (7), for about \$1 billion commitment; cite what we now spend... about \$350 million annually... adds up to big number

Also, if it happens, add something to effect: "Over weekend I talked with heads of government... hope they'll join us in this enterprise... in days ahead, we hope others will make commitments... go forward together to address needs of developing countries..."

(Reilly would like to be able to say in Rio that the President consulted world leaders on the initiative.)

Good job.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Gordon".

Gordon

P.S. Bill urged you to work in some commitments on what we want domestically (just joking!).



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO:

Bob Grady

FROM:

Gordon Binder

COMMENTS:

Number of Pages to follow:

1

Date:

5/29/92

Time:

Transmission Number: (202) 260-0279

Verification Number: (202) 260-4700

Office of the Administrator
401 M Street, S.W.
Room 1200 West Tower
Mail Code: A-100



Printed on Recycled Paper

Dan M.

OF THE EQUATION.
I'M MORE THE COST SIDE
BY CONSERVATIVES NOT
OPEN US UP TO ATTACK
NEW PROMISES THAT
CAREFUL NOT TO MAKE
BUT WE NEED TO BE
ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD --
DEFENSE OF OUR
US TO HAVE A STRONG
IT'S IMPORTANT FOR

Bob Gray
Dan McHarty

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 internationalism.

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.

cc: Kathy

92 MAY 29 P 46

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MCGROARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALBRECHT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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:

*+ Nancy - (22)
+ Bob Brady*

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

((Grady))
5/27/92

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

22 MAY 29 12:39

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~~ *deal with environmental challenges.*
~~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.

See
Paddy

Since 1980, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 31 percent; ozone 26 percent; particulate 25 percent; and sulfur dioxide 27 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.

We have also been the world's leader in adopting the most innovative, cost-effective approaches
~~Throughout these two decades since Stockholm, then, America~~
 has been the leader in protecting the environment. *(see back)*

In the last four years, we have worked to ~~extend that record~~ *enhance our environmental*
 -- 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~~ *environmentally sensitive areas* of our coasts; added over a billion dollars to ~~our~~ *the funding of* 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.~~

to environmental protection. Starting from the premise that free markets and competitive economy are the environment's best friend, we have worked to promote economic growth and industrial innovation.

While putting in place new regulations where necessary to protect public health and the environment, we have been working out the unnecessary regulatory structures. Our regulatory policies have been pursued in ways compatible with the imperative of realism, the protection of individual rights and property values. We have emphasized performance standards, pollution prevention, the use of market mechanisms to achieve and voluntary environmental

protection measures by businesses. We have also been implementing a balanced environmental policy, designed to ensure that the pursuit of one environmental goal does not harm other environmental interests.

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 am satisfied that the Rio summit would result in sound environmental agreements.*
 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

state of the ✓

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 ^{and opportunities} this planet faces -- from global ^{climate change} warming to El Nino, from biodiversity to desertification. To make the right decisions, we will need to learn as we go, ^{and adjust our policies accordingly.} 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 ^{appropriate} action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very no-nonsense ^{sound} 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, ^{based on science, not rhetoric or panic mongering.}

From the beginning of the climate change negotiations which formed the centerpiece of this conference, we made clear this bias for action. ^{We have also indicated that we would not be a party to any action plans that harmed the American economy or were based on exaggerated environmental challenges.} 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.

Significantly these policies also provided other environmental benefits, maximizing the possible payoffs of our actions

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 *needed* 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~~ ^{most} 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. *I am also committed to further research to obtain definitive answers*

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

questions about global climate change. And, once those answers become available, we would adjust our policy accordingly. Sound environmental protection means spending our limited resources wisely and redirecting our efforts so that not a single environmental

is wanted

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 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.

→ climate issues

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 new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop,

major effort to stimulate the use of clean fuels
In particular, we are making a

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.

we would do so while providing needed protection
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

And for private property rights - an approach without ~~which~~ businesses could be expected to invest in new technologies and products.

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 called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. They knew, back then, that the two were inextricably linked.~~

we have always known that environment and sound economy

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, *it become clear to all* 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.

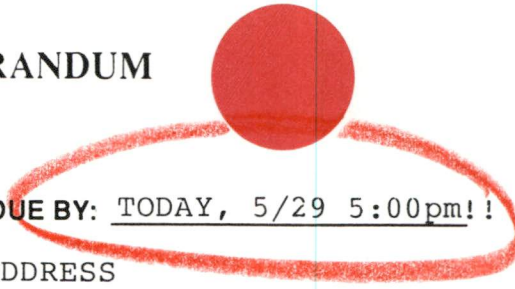
Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#

OSTP

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

92 MAY 29 P5:06



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.

Table with columns for names and checkboxes for ACTION and FYI. Includes names like VICE PRESIDENT, SKINNER, SCOWCROFT, DARMAN, BRADY, BROMLEY, CALIO, DEMAREST, FITZWATER, GRAY, HOLIDAY, DELAND, HORNER, MCBRIDE, MOORE, PETERSMEYER, PORTER, ROLLINS, SMITH, YEUTTER, FINDLAY, KAUFMAN, MCGROARTY, 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

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

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

22 MAY 29 12:39

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

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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

2

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The Cuyahoga 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~~ ^{been achieved/accomplished} 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.

On the remaining CFCs, ~~our~~ ^{our} phaseout schedule is well ahead of Europe's, as a result of the Montreal Protocol and the tradable allowances program instituted by President Bush.

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.

From 1982-1987,

In ~~1982~~ ¹⁹⁸² we ~~began~~ ^{phased} phasing out lead from American gasoline.

Today, ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95

percent. Now, ^{ten years later,} several other nations are looking at the

possibility of cutting back on leaded gasoline as a means of

meeting their clean air objectives.

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

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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.

3

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 ^{are now} ~~were found to be~~ fishable and swimmable. ~~By 1988~~

"1988" implies
it has
worsened
since 1988.

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

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. ~~And we have developed~~ ^{innovative} ~~new methods -- market based~~ ^{incentives} that are the example for the world.

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 ^(EOS) 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.

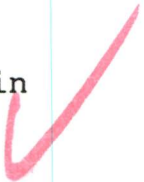
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We offered to host the first round of negotiations at Chantilly, Virginia in 1991. And at that time, we laid on the table an action agenda on climate change -- with specific policy proposals we were implementing or prepared to implement, and with our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

HIGHER GDP THAN ANY
OTHER WD. COUNTRY.

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, ^{greenhouse gas} ~~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 ^{over} almost half. So any agreement which ignores the need to include them is destined to fail.

(per Jane Leggett, EPA)

(according to Jane Leggett at EPA - \$1? by 2025)

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. *And we will exercise the option in the Convention to assist developing countries directly in limiting*

We have insisted throughout the negotiations that any solution to the climate change problem must be comprehensive -- that is, it should ^{account for} ~~allow for the inclusion of~~ all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. The agreement we have reached does just this. That means that *the full set of influences on the environment gets counted, in contrast to others' proposals*

emissions, through technology cooperation and other joint implementation strategies.

~~one of the most cost effective means of reducing net emissions for many countries will be to enhance greenhouse sinks in particular, forests.~~ *But climate change, if it ~~continue and~~ occurs, is decades off. At Rio we should put first*

only address one gas, CO2. And it means the flexibility on the ranged gases, sources and sinks.

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

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

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insert from p. 9

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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. *Indeed, conserving forests can be one of the most cost-effective means to reduce net greenhouse gas 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~~ *halt the loss of the earth's forests by the turn of the century.* 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.

move to p. 8

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

BEN + JERRY HATE THE PRESIDENT.
WHY NOT ANOTHER BRAND?
DARIN QUEEN?

9

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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 new generation of clean growth -- the world over. We need a quantum leap in the world's develop~~ment~~

THE OFFFIREST LOSS.

A STANDARD HARVEST

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 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.~~ *PUT TOGETHER*

THE REST OF THE 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 -- *AN EXAMPLE OF SOME OF* 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 ^{TO} 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~~ ^{THE} 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.

#

SET UP -
6 1/2 PR to S 1/2 PP.

NSC pp. 9+11

MGS

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

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

2 MAY 29 P12:39

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

*I'm all for POT touches -
but POTUS won't be credible putting
Randy Newman*

were not fit for swimming or fishing. Sulfur dioxide and lead clogged the lungs of city dwellers. The ~~Cuyahoga~~ ^{Cyan} 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 landmark legislation) (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.

strange bureaucratic phrase

✓ 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.)

(not)

✓ 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, ^{10 grs (atm)} 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. ^{By the end of the decade,} The 1990 Clean Air Act will cut emissions of sulfur dioxide in half, emissions of toxic chemicals ^{emissions} 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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10/11

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19
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28 lines

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Lead
w/ forests

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

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2 1/2 pp.

cut 1 1/2 pp?

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MELBY:
WILL NOT
BE ONE

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~~28~~ 1/2 1/2/1/1

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NSC cut

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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

Summary
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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.

#

MELBY:
TR quote:
"Inherit ...
orrow from
our children."

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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

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

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALBRECHT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

*COMMENTS p4
 p6
 p7
 p9
 P13
 P14*

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

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

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

2 MAY 29 P12:39

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.

over 100
FACT?
4

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 non-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

D. Smith

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.

WE STAND COMMITTED ~~TO LEAD~~ TO LEAD
THE WORLD FORWARD. NETWORK NEWS
ON ~~AT 8PM~~

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

→ CAN WE MAKE THE FOREST INITIATIVE THE #1 INITIATIVE. PUT THE NEWS LEAD AT THE TOP AND HIGHLIGHT IT.

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

Hershey's
OK
31 Feb 1989

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.

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 new generation of clean growth -- 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 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.

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*THE UNITED STATES WILL BE AT THE FOREFRONT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION.*

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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.

These goals: unmet

I WILL go TO RIO TO COMMIT THIS NATION TO

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

#

JMH

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

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
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RESPONSE:

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

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

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

MAY 29 12:39

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BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

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~~and~~^g 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.

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At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. ^{MAKING SOUND POLICY} ~~Policy.~~ ^[STEP] ~~Making~~ decisions, ^{ACTING ON THEM} ~~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 ^{ARE} ~~ARE~~ ^{CONCERNED} ~~care~~ about its ^{PROTECTION} ~~health~~, is action.

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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.

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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 ^{TIME} ~~the long haul~~. We may not go to Rio with the best ^{RHETORIC} ~~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 ^{ENSURE} ~~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.

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

CONSISTENT

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

The participation of these developing countries is vital. Over the next three decades, carbon dioxide emissions from ~~the~~ ^J 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~~ ^J 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~~ ^{ASSIST} these nations ^{IN} identify ^{ING} 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 ^{INCLUDE} ~~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 ^{TO IN} ~~at~~ Rio.

But I propose today to move ahead in advance of that formal convention. ^{IN} ~~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 ~~\$~~⁹1.35 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.

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 ^{For} ~~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 ^{AVAILABLE TO} ~~faciing~~ 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 ^{CONSIST OF} ~~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 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.

#



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 29, 1992

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:
ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS - GODDARD SPACE CENTER (6-1-92)

TO: DAN MCGROARTY
BOB GRADY

FROM: DAVID STRUHS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "DS", written over the printed name "DAVID STRUHS".

An excellent job. Attached is CEQ's mark up. The comments are self-explanatory.

In addition to the attached comments, we have two key policy issues to raise and one thematic issue.

POLICY ISSUES

Biodiversity:

CEQ strongly supports the inclusion of a biodiversity initiative in this speech, as developed and cleared by the PCC. Please see attached memo to Bob Grady.

Financial Mechanisms:

This speech will completely miss the most important outstanding issue for Rio if it does not reference U.S. support for the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the IDA-10 replenishment. No dollar figures are needed, but we do need to reaffirm U.S. commitment.

THEMATIC ISSUE

The speech should do a bit more to explicitly draw out the links between environmental quality and international security / democratic values and economic growth.

((Grady))
5/27/92

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

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

22 MAY 29 P12:39

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

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 ^{noted wisely} ~~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 ^{two} ~~one~~ years [^] old. America, like so many nations around the world, was just beginning to face up to the consequences of unmitigated pollution.

of DDT
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 Cuyahoga 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~~ ^{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 ^{and act on} the danger ^{to the ozone layer} ~~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.

3

Since 1977, carbon monoxide levels in our air have been cut 30 percent; ozone 20 percent; particulate ²⁵ percent; and sulfur dioxide ~~18~~²⁶ 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 ~~an~~ ^{an important} 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~~ ^{here} provided ~~the world~~ ^{humanity} 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 ^{and bromine} in the upper atmosphere, and the depletion of

ozone, are long-term problems, built up over many years. ^{Their solution} ~~They~~ will require ~~sustained commitment to solve.~~ ^{Science, resources and leadership.}

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 the impacts of deforestation to those of} ~~from global warming to~~ El Nino, ^{loss of} ~~from biodiversity~~ ^{expansion of deserts.} ~~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 ^{possible} sound policymaking ^{and effective action.} ~~possible.~~

At the end of the day, that's what the Rio summit is all about. ^{Sound} ~~Policy.~~ ^{Wise} ~~Making~~ decisions. ^{Effective} ~~And taking~~ action.

Frankly, the United States of America has brought a very non-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 our current levels.

When the ^{evidence} ~~science~~ ~~changed~~, indicating ^{ed} ~~ing~~ 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 ^{to deal with all of the contributing factors,} ~~with a focus~~ ^{ing} 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. ^{Technology Cooperation.} Public participation. Financing.

Make no mistake: America has not retreated, and ^{we} will not retreat from ~~its~~ ^{our} 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 --

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or Rio

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

~~That continuing~~ ^{This} commitment of resources ~~and national energy~~ reflects one central tenet of our policy -- that what counts is performance over the long haul. ^{Thus, we will} ~~We may not~~ go to Rio with ^{a proud} ~~the~~ ^{record based on sound} ~~best words, but we will go with the best policies.~~

~~More importantly,~~ ^{we will go with a} ~~the commitment to act must not end at~~ ^{continue our actions in the future.}
~~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

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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 Food and

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~~ingredients for Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream; they~~ ^{absorb} ~~sequester~~ carbon;
 and they provide ^{sustenance for native people and} habitat for all manner of living things.

~~Tropical forests cover just seven percent of the world's~~
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 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 ^{covering all the world's forested areas.} And it remains my hope that the principles leading
 to such a convention will be agreed ^{upon} 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
^{expenditures} ~~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.

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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 ^{fully} fund our program -- the world's largest reforestation effort -- to plant a billion trees a year. And this week, the Forest Service will ^{propose} ~~adopt~~ new rules to end the clearcutting of our national forests as an acceptable forest practice.))

IF NOT THIS THEN SOMETHING ELSE
ON DOMESTIC FOREST MANAGEMENT

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 ^{have} ~~includes~~ ^d ~~investments~~ ^{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 development

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~~ ^{business leaders} from around the world who sense the opportunity presented by ~~A~~ partnership^S between businesses and governments oriented toward cleaner, more efficient development.

I am pleased to note that hundreds of American business~~men~~ ^{leaders} 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.

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

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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, around the world.

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.

Cheaps the idea

Insert Biodiversity Inventory Initiative Here.
See Attached.

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.

As ~~when~~ we examine the two decades of progress since Stockholm, ~~it becomes more and more clear that environment and development must be considered together. Since Stockholm, we have come to appreciate that the two are inextricably linked.~~ ~~which enabled them~~ ~~forethought~~ ~~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.~~ ~~two are inextricably linked.~~ it becomes more and more clear that environment and development must be considered together. Since Stockholm, we have come to appreciate that the two are inextricably linked.

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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 ~~the~~ ^{in the} former Soviet Union was exposed to the world, that only free markets and democratic systems provide the accountability, ~~efficiency and creativity for~~ ^{efficiency and creativity for} ~~environment.~~ ^{economic growth and environmental quality.}

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.

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

#

Was never
officially
signed.



Biodiversity Initiative

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

p. 12 of speech.

May 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB GRADY

FROM: David Struhs
Robin O'Malley *R. O'Malley*

SUBJECT: Domestic Biodiversity Initiative

As you know, a USG proposal for an international biodiversity research effort -- an idea which is credited to you -- has been developed and cleared through the PCC. We understand that you are considering including the proposal in the President's speech. Bill Reilly may address the proposal as well.

We would like to propose an additional element to accompany this proposal, as part of the President's remarks. This element can provide additional demonstration of USG commitment to biodiversity conservation, thus reducing the likely negatives arising from our refusal to sign the convention. It can also directly complement the thrust of the research proposal -- that other nations should conduct biodiversity inventories and develop national biodiversity centers.

Essentially, we propose creation of a US center for biodiversity information. Such a center would be a relatively low cost means of maximizing the value of existing biological information by increasing access to it, and of assessing the most critical needs for gathering additional information.

The attached paper was prepared following discussions with EPA, Smithsonian, Interior and others.

Please contact one of us if you have any questions.

Attachment

BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
DOMESTIC ACTION TO ACCOMPANY THE USG INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Background

The United States has prepared, for presentation at UNCED, a proposal to encourage immediate efforts in the area of biodiversity surveys and improved data management. The proposal suggests creation of an international group of experts to provide technical expertise to ensure broad exchange of information and to assist in the development of national biodiversity centers. The US offers to host the first meeting of this group, in Fall 1992.

The proposal also encourages countries to undertake biological resource surveys and inventories, and to establish national centers or other appropriate organizing mechanisms to manage and disseminate such information.

Toward A National Biodiversity Center

The United States should, as a companion to this research proposal, indicate its intention to create a domestic center for integrating and organizing biological resource information. As an initial step, a working group should be convened to develop a charter and propose an initial plan of organization. A proposed list of individuals and organizations that should be represented on this working group is attached.

Such a commitment on the part of the USG will accomplish several goals:

- 1) **The commitment to develop a US center would provide additional demonstration of US commitment to effective, science-based stewardship, and would add strength and credibility to the US research proposal.** While US conservation and research programs are among the finest in the world, significant improvements are possible at low cost. Domestic willingness to undertake such improvements, and to share the results of our efforts, will be seen as concrete evidence of our commitment to this issue.
- 2) **Creation of a US center would address a clearly identified domestic need.** Basic biological resource information -- information necessary for effective management and stewardship -- is lacking, both domestically and in other nations. The lack of, or lack of access to, such information, creates costs and delays for those wishing to undertake development activities, and stymies effective stewardship efforts.

The Need for Adequate Information on Biological Resources

Information on biological resources is important to achieve two basic goals:

- 1) **Project management and development planning.** Careful consideration of the effects of actions on biological resources requires accurate, detailed and accessible information on the abundance, distribution and life habits of plants and animals.
- 2) **Effective stewardship.** Significant resources are devoted to stewardship of the nation's natural resource base. Yet, without a clear baseline on which to judge those efforts, and without a system for identifying and evaluating important or threatened elements, those efforts will remain piecemeal and reactive.

The need for such information is emphasized by the heavy demands placed on those elements of a biodiversity information system that are in place. For example, state Natural Heritage Inventories gather information on occurrences of rare plants, animals and ecosystems. Heritage programs receive approximately 200,000 inquiries per year, primarily from sponsors of development projects, desiring information on local sensitive resources.

The nation lacks biological basic information in a readily accessible form:

1. No comprehensive list of domestic species exists.
2. Beyond simple identification of species, information on the abundance, distribution and habits of the majority of species is lacking.
3. The nation has no comprehensive listing of natural communities and no generally recognized scheme for cataloguing and naming these communities.
4. While Natural Heritage programs provide a framework for geographic identification of species and communities, their coverage and linkage to other information sources is incomplete.

The information necessary for effective stewardship is also fragmented:

1. Knowledge of the ways in which species interact to form ecosystems is inadequate, and significant gaps exist in understanding of how ecosystems function across the landscape.
2. Understanding of management of ecosystems to integrate both biological diversity and human activity is rudimentary.

A National Center For Biological Diversity

The general functions of a center should include:

- 1. Devising and implementing methodologies to access the widely scattered information on biodiversity.**

There is an enormous wealth of information available on the biological resources of the United States. Lacking is a means to locate and gain access to (and thus make use of) such data.

Without such access, management efforts will be poorly focused and reactive, and expenditures for understanding project effects and ensuring compliance will remain high.

The center would not create a new, centralized database. Rather, it could function as a hub, linking the many sources of data distributed around the nation. As similar centers become established in other nations, the US center would serve as the link to those entities. Essentially, the center would provide a "database of databases" and the means to access those databases.

- 2. Defining the state of knowledge of biodiversity and determining major gaps.**

Lacking a clear picture of the overall availability of information, existing efforts to fill gaps will remain piecemeal and unfocused. Such an effort would provide needed guidance to public and private funding entities on research priorities.

- 3. Providing leadership in understanding and communicating biodiversity issues.**

Ensuring that human management of the landscape is compatible with maintenance of biological health involves not only scientific but social and political dimensions as well. A forum is needed for interaction between public and private land managers, academics, scientists, federal agencies and others to ensure a full airing of views and approaches.

Structure of a Center

By its nature, such a center will involve a broad range of actors. Federal and state agencies, The Nature Conservancy, university and museum researchers and collectors all have a role to play.

The center should be located within the Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian can play a neutral host role, while also contributing significant expertise. Location within a federal line agency is not recommended, since it is important to ensure both multi-agency participation, and involvement, on an equal-

partner basis, of university, museum, state government, and private and non-profit entities. For such an entity to be truly effective, these entities should be allowed significant participation in the governance of the center, which is difficult if not impossible if it is placed entirely within a federal agency.

Costs of a Center

The initial stages of center development (e.g. first 1-2 years) would be very inexpensive. Creation of a steering/charter committee could be accomplished at minor cost (meetings, travel, detailed staff support). Initial staffing support for the center could come from federal detailees, outside grant support, and the like.

The concept of the center itself is cost-limiting. The center's functions: 1) as a hub for locating and gaining access to data; 2) identifying gaps in research, the bulk of which would be conducted with funds from other organizations; and 3) serving as a locus for debate and dissemination of new ideas, do not require major new expenditures.

Initial estimates of the long-term annual cost (e.g. after startup purchase of computer equipment and the like) of providing these functions are approximately \$2.0 to \$2.5 million. Startup costs, probably incurred over two years, would be in the range of \$2 million.

Next Steps / Implementation

In preparation for presentation of the research proposal at UNCED, the USG should develop a short statement of commitment to implement the concept of a national center in the United States, with the initial step being creation of a charter/steering group.

May 29, 1992

STEERING / CHARTER DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CENTER

(Proposed members/organizations)

Department of Interior (USFWS, USGS, NPS)
Department of Commerce (NOAA)
Environmental Protection Agency
Council on Environmental Quality
Smithsonian Institution / National Museum of Natural History
The Nature Conservancy
Missouri Botanical Gardens / Center for Plant Conservation

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