Case Number: 2008-1524-F

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Folder Title: Summit S & T [Science & Technology] Commission				
Staff Office-Individual: Science Technology Policy-Gibbons, John				
Original OA/ID Number: CF 100				
Row: 23	Section: 6	Shelf: 11	Position: 1	Stack: V

Lean Fourth MTG 7/13

Commission VP - Premier Co-Chairs

Energy & Space thrusts

oil gas Nuclear and Space

upgrading " "production and Nuclear Safety

improve production but w/an environmental aspect

Chernomyrdin is old-school, not environmental attuned

US private sector aspect

Everyone in US seems to be involved

Space - is summit to est. poss motivation in I^2 and non-proliferation

worked w/ Roscad Dan P.

they appear to be amenable

launches

cost

modality for space-to coop

coop w/ Europeans - white keeping # ~ 1-3

3 is the threshold to adversely affect U.S. industry

Motorola says they need R. launch capabilities to succeed

gives worldwide access to world data.

Lockheed coop w/ Proton => efficiencies will allow us to compete even w/ Ariane

Space Station - redesign offer new opportunities for coop w/ Russia

Russians - may be able to put up cheaply,

emergency access, less extra-vehicular activity

Reduce life-cycle costs

Space should go forward 1st - To impact India

Vancouver I = $1.3-3.1 = what was put done in Vancouver
nuc safety - small part

This Commission = Van II, includes larger Nuc Reactor
Safety package

space station = June 7 date for proposals
for Russia — docking mechanisms and emergency service
doable ↑ — Transportation
longer term — bringing Mir into Space Station

obj - what we don't plan - get from R - To allow it to do more

for Russia - what they can do that fits scientifically and
w/ Congress

Energy

looking for ideas in days

JOHN F. O'NEIL

Dr Gibbons, 4/9

This is a 1st draft
Staff-level version
of a letter on the
VP-chaired Commission
on S&T from the summit.
The author (State) is looking
for ideas at this point
I will be happy to coordinate
for OSTP.

John

CC Tom
Skip
Karl
Gerald

DRAFT

April 10, 1993

Dear Premier Chernomyrdin:

As you know, we were tasked by our Presidents at the Vancouver summit to establish a commission on technological cooperation in the fields of energy and space. Given your background in the oil and gas industry and my long-standing interest in technology and environmental questions I believe this is a splendid opportunity for us to advance our countries' interests.

I propose that we begin our cooperation at an early date. For this purpose I am prepared to travel to Moscow on mutually convenient dates in the month of May. I would bring along a number of key advisors to help initiate cooperation including Secretary of Energy O'Leary, NASA Administrator Goldin and Presidential Science Advisor Gibbons. It would be useful if Deputy Premier Shokin and Commerce Secretary Brown were to hold talks on business development at the same time.

Before we get together, it is my belief that we should try to agree upon a set of issues to concentrate our efforts. Undoubtedly, we will each enter into this arrangement with slightly different priorities, but it is my observation that

cooperation between our two countries functions best when there is adequate consultation on the scope of work. To begin this exchange, I would recommend that the Commission take up the following issues:

-- An initiative to stop pipeline leaks: This could mean increased revenues to Russia's oil and gas sector as well as important gains for the environment.

-- An initiative to remove impediments to major Western investment in the Russian oil and gas industry. One example of which is the MMMMS project Sakhalin II.

-- Expansion of Nuclear Reactor Safety cooperation. This takes on particular significance in the light of the recent incident at Tomsk.

-- Space Station Cooperation including the purchase of Russian modules and the possibility of using Russian launch capacity.

-- Cooperation in the use of remote sensing satellites for earth observation in connection with the global change research program.

-- Facilitation of US-Russian joint ventures for space commercialization. Some of our companies with established access to the market would be interested in your access to advanced technologies, i.e., engines for earth to orbit vehicles.

-- Entry of Russia into the Western space launch market. Our discussions of this issue could expedite successful completion

of our bilateral negotiations on this matter

-- Discussion of high tech barriers to trade with Russia including COCOM.

-- Expansion and improvement in the area of environmental protection.

-- New forms of cooperation in science and technology.

I am looking forward to hearing your ideas on what we might do together and when we should hold our first meeting.

Sincerely

Albert Gore

Vice President

DRAFTED: EUR/ISCA: RLHarnish

SESOVCA 1745 647-6731

OSTP: JO'NEILL

VP: DMarshall/JDesutter

USDOC: FVARGO

OES: JBoright

C: THARWOOD

NSC:RGottemoeller

S/NIS:STalbott

Pass Space
business for
Communion

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Dr. William Perry
Deputy Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon

FROM: S/NIS, Ambassador Richard L. Armitage
Deputy to the Coordinator for U.S. Assistance
to the New Independent States
Department of State

Again, thank you for our discussions last week; as a further follow-up to that meeting I would like to suggest an item I believe worthy of your attention. I am aware of efforts, begun originally in SDIO by Dick Verga, related to the RD-170, a LOX-kerosene engine developed by NPO Energomash at Khimki, near Moscow. This engine has no counterpart anywhere else in the world. The U.S. use of it or of a smaller derivative could greatly reduce costs and increase reliability of U.S. military and civil launches.

The prospect of U.S. use of Russian launch vehicles, with the accompanying loss of market share by U.S. launch vehicle developers, strikes terror in the hearts of our aerospace industry. On the other hand, we are all searching diligently for opportunities to tap into the tremendous prior investment of human and physical resources by the military-industrial complex of the former Soviet Union while providing for the future employment of those resources in peaceful endeavors. The RD-170 project may be just such a venture. Business relationships have been established between U.S. contractors (e.g., UTC's Pratt and Whitney, General Dynamics) and NPO Energomash for engine import and R&D, and development of one or more U.S. variants/derivatives. Approaching improved U.S. launch vehicle capability in this fashion greatly decreases concerns regarding current market share, and the resultant enhancement of U.S. launch capabilities may well lead to increases in future world market share for U.S. industry.

While a dual-use program of this nature is properly the purview of the U.S. Air Force and NASA, I submit for your consideration that it may be appropriate to entertain the use

of some small part of the $25M Nunn-Lugar monies identified for R&D to jump-start this effort. Ostensively, the USSR might be asked to take a close look at separating the program.

Should you decide to pursue this endeavor, please feel free to call upon me or my staff for any assistance we might provide.

J. O'Neil

Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

April 2, 1993

Dr. Skip Johns
Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 423
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Johns:

I am writing to provide you with background on an initiative I propose to undertake regarding the establishment of joint work with Russia in the area of space nuclear power safety.

The Department of Energy (DOE) conducted several fact-finding missions to the Former Soviet Union in September-October of last year. During one of those meetings, members of our delegation were approached by Professor George Gryaznov, Director of NPO Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), who proposed forming a U.S./Russian Space Nuclear Power Safety Working Group. Several informal discussions were held on this subject and a preliminary charter proposed by the Russians was delivered to our delegation for review. After I returned to the U.S., the charter, with modifications (enclosure 1), was referred to me as the program senior official within DOE who is responsible for space nuclear power safety.

The Department of Energy proposes establishing relations along the lines described in the charter, and also proposes holding a meeting in Moscow in late spring or early summer of this year to discuss the possible formation of such a technical nuclear safety working group. We are currently coordinating this effort through the appropriate diplomatic channels at the Department of State and request your concurrence on our response to the Russian proposal (enclosure 2). We suggest that DOE be the technical lead for any further activities in the space nuclear safety area, with participation from NASA, the Department of Defense, and U.S. private concerns that may be identified at a later date.

I propose establishing a small interagency technical nuclear safety working group to discuss this subject and initiate discussions with the Russians on this topic. We will continue to coordinate this effort with your office.

If you have any questions regarding these activities, please contact me directly so that we may discuss your interests.

Sincerely,

/ s /

Alan R. Newhouse
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Space and Defense Power Systems

This statement summarizes the conclusion of the meeting of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy (MINATOM) representatives which took place at MINATOM offices in Moscow on October 19, 1992.

The Russian side proposed that in view of the extensive backgrounds of both the U.S. and Russia in nuclear power application in space, and the priority role that safety plays in such applications, the two sides should establish a small expert working group on space nuclear safety. The objectives of the expert working group would be to examine the background and safety, in this area, and to explore opportunities where information and personnel exchange, technical cooperation and possible project collaboration would be mutually beneficial. The U.S. side agreed to take the proposal back to Washington, consider it in detail and respond to the Russian side in the near future. In general they considered such a proposal a logical starting point for cooperation in space nuclear safety related activities, and one which could get underway rapidly and with minimal expense once approved.

US Department of Energy	MINATOM
Date	Date

Mr. Vladimir S. Vasilkovsky, Deputy Chief
Department of Nuclear Reactors
Russian Federation Ministry of Atomic Energy
Staromonetny, 26
109180 Moscow, Russia

Dear Mr. Vasilkovsky:

During initial visits by several United States delegations to your country in September-October of last year, Professor George Gryaznov, Director of the Scientific Production Amalgamation, proposed forming a US/Russian Space Nuclear Power Safety working group. Specifically, Dr. Fenton Carey and Mr. Robert Waldron, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Space, had several informal discussions on this subject with him and received a preliminary charter which was brought back for review by the United States. The charter has been referred to me as the program official who is responsible for space nuclear safety in DOE, and I would like to convey my interest in furthering its proposed objectives.

Space nuclear safety is an issue that is important to both our countries. I would propose a meeting in Moscow this spring to discuss the possible formation of a joint US/Russian working group as your Ministry proposed. If this is agreeable to you, please provide us with a list of possible dates and organizations to be represented so that we may begin making arrangements for our travel. We will forward some agenda items for your consideration. We will provide a list of U.S. attendees when the meeting date is set. We would also be pleased if you could provide a list of possible attendees from your government and any additional information you believe to be relevant to these meetings.

I look forward to a beneficial discussion in the area of space nuclear safety.

Sincerely,

Alan R. Newhouse
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Space and Defense Power Systems

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES
PRATT & WHITNEY

1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005

Pass. Space
Business
for Commun

March 31, 1993

Dr. John Gibbons
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

As you and your colleagues within the Clinton administration work to develop plans to aid the cause of democracy in Russia, we would like to bring to your attention a joint venture between Pratt & Whitney (P&W) and NPO Energomash (NPO-EM), the premier Russian liquid rocket engine manufacturer, that might provide a mechanism to forward the goals of President Clinton. On October 26, 1992 P&W and NPO-EM signed a long-term marketing and technology licensing agreement that makes available to the U.S. marketplace through P&W, Russian Lox/kerosene and Tripropellent rocket engine products and technologies.

In support of this agreement, P&W and NPO-EM have suggested a program to the U.S. government to evaluate Russian Federation rocket technology through a series of test firings in both Russia and the U.S. This proposal is currently under evaluation at both NASA and the Air Force. However, the lack of a definitive U.S. government policy on the issue of the use of Russian derived space technology on U.S. projects has represented an obstacle to implementation of this plan. In this regard, I and my staff would be pleased to brief you on our relationship with NPO Energomash and the details of our proposed use of Russian derived technology on current and future U.S. systems.

I look forward to meeting with you to discuss how this program could be part of the Clinton initiative to support the flame of freedom in Russia. I can be reached at (202) 336-7427, and am available at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Summers

Michael H. Summers
Director
Washington Operations

cc: Richard DalBello
Lionel Johns
John O'Neil
J. Thomas Ratchford

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PRATT&WHITNEY

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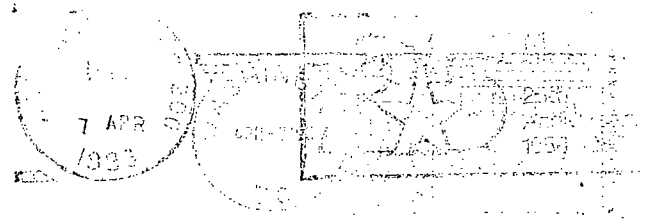
Washington, DC 20005



Dr. John O'Neil
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