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Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 2613
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Folder Title:
Ozone Fund - Sense of Senate

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101ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2666

To authorize the United States contribution to an international account established by the parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, for the purpose of assisting developing nations in their efforts to comply with the provisions of the Protocol; and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 22 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1990

Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To authorize the United States contribution to an international account established by the parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, for the purpose of assisting developing nations in their efforts to comply with the provisions of the Protocol; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Ozone Protection Fund-
5 ing Act of 1990".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 The Congress finds that—

3 (1) the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer
4 by manmade chemicals is a global phenomenon, whose
5 solution will require national action and international
6 cooperation;

7 (2) while stratospheric ozone depletion has had its
8 most pronounced effects in polar regions, depletion is
9 occurring worldwide, with current levels over the
10 United States already reduced by about 2 per centum
11 to 3 per centum;

12 (3) a depleted ozone layer will allow more ultra-
13 violet-B radiation to reach the Earth's surface, with
14 serious health implications for all peoples, as well as
15 deleterious effects on agricultural crops and natural
16 ecosystems;

17 (4) in order to terminate emissions of chlorofluoro-
18 carbons and other ozone-depleting substances as rapid-
19 ly as possible, the highest priority must be given to de-
20 veloping and deploying safe alternative chemicals and
21 technologies worldwide, to replace ozone-depleting
22 substances;

23 (5) many developing nations that have not signed
24 the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the
25 Ozone Layer are now acquiring inefficient,
26 chlorofluorocarbon-based refrigeration equipment,

1 which could lead to large increases in emissions of
2 ozone-depleting chemicals in the coming decades;

3 (6) in order to assist developing nations in acquir-
4 ing non-ozone depleting chemicals and technologies,
5 the parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed in principle
6 to provide special funding for that purpose; and

7 (7) the United States' share of that assistance has
8 been determined during recent negotiations to be a
9 minimum of \$25,000,000 over the next three years,
10 with a possible increase to \$75,000,000 over the next
11 three years if the remaining nations that have not rati-
12 fied the Montreal Protocol do so.

13 **SEC. 3. OBJECTIVE AND NATIONAL GOAL.**

14 (a) The objective of this Act is to protect human health
15 and natural ecosystems from all known and potential dangers
16 due to depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, which is or
17 would be caused by emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, halons,
18 or other ozone-depleting chemicals.

19 (b) In order to achieve the objective of this Act, it is the
20 national goal to provide a United States contribution to an
21 international account established by the parties to the Mon-
22 treau Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,
23 for the purpose of assisting developing nations in their efforts
24 to comply with the provisions of the Protocol.

1 SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

2 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Depart-
3 ment of State up to \$25,000,000 in each Fiscal Year 1991,
4 Fiscal Year 1992, and Fiscal Year 1993, for the purpose of
5 assisting developing nations in their efforts to comply with
6 the provisions of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that
7 Deplete the Ozone Layer, including bilateral assistance and
8 the United States contribution to an international account es-
9 tablished by the parties to the Protocol.

○

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

We are writing to request a meeting with you at the earliest possible date to discuss your recent decision to oppose efforts to strengthen the Montreal Protocol. We are deeply disappointed in your decision and gravely concerned about its implications for the United States and for all of the nations of the world. We strongly believe this decision should be reversed immediately so that the Geneva negotiations may produce meaningful new agreements.

By refusing to support an international effort to help developing nations move toward environmentally safe technologies, the United States is threatening to undermine the Montreal Protocol, the single most important international agreement to date to protect the world's environment. At a time when the United States should be providing leadership in the world community, it is instead being isolated within a world community that recognizes an urgent problem and the critical need for action.

We are concerned that advice from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of State is being ignored and, in fact a course opposite to their recommendations is being pursued by our negotiators. It is unconscionable to us that U.S. negotiators would be instructed to reject a provision calling for the industrialized nations of the world to provide minimal sums for technology conversion to developing nations who want to comply with the Protocol. Serious questions remain about our policy in light of this action.

The negotiations underway in Geneva are critical to the massive international effort to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals -- an effort prompted by hard, scientific evidence that if we reduce emissions of these chemicals we can protect the ozone layer which shields all life on earth from dangerous ultraviolet radiation.

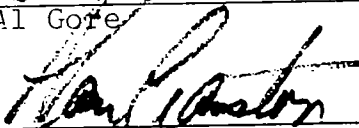
Page 2
May 9, 1990

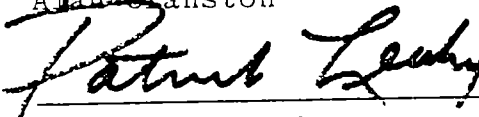
Here in the U.S. Senate, we acted to strengthen our laws to reduce the use and emissions of these chemicals: we called for the faster phase-out of ozone-destroying chemicals, we called on the federal government to develop a plan to promote the safest alternatives, and we called for the immediate prohibition on the export of technologies that produce these chemicals. We believe that U.S. companies could be in a position to develop alternatives, and to lead the world to post-CFC technologies. This would not only be a great benefit for the environment, but also for U.S. competitiveness in world markets.

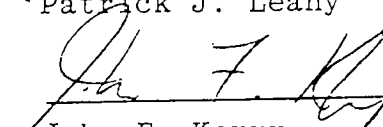
Immediate action is needed to change the direction of Administration policy on these issues. We look forward to discussing these matters with you further as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

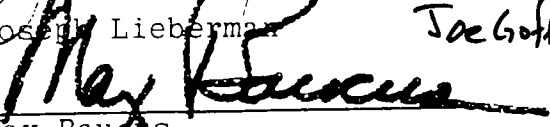

Al Gore

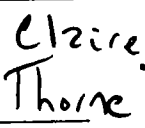

Alan Cranston


Patrick J. Leahy

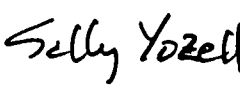

John F. Kerry


Joseph Lieberman

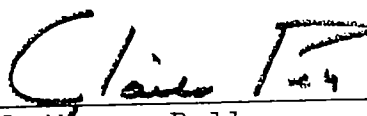

Max Baucus

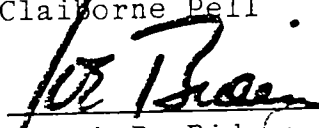

Claire Thorne

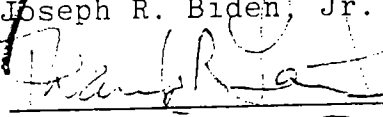

Eric Newsum

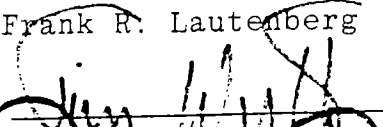

Sally Yozell

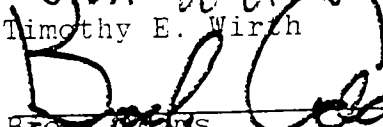

Joe Goffman

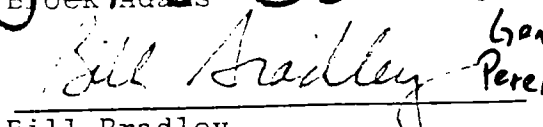

Claiborne Pell

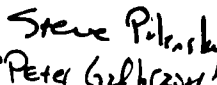

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

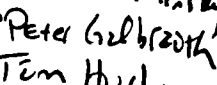

Frank R. Lautenberg

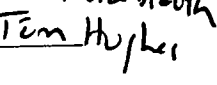

Timothy E. Wirth


Brock Adams


Bill Bradley

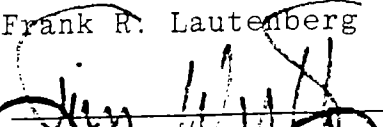

Steve Pulaski

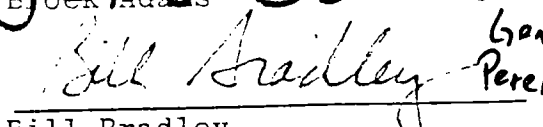

Peter Gribbroek


Tom Hupler


Jim G. Rice


Ric Erdheim


David Hornwood


Gene Peters

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1990

Dear Al:

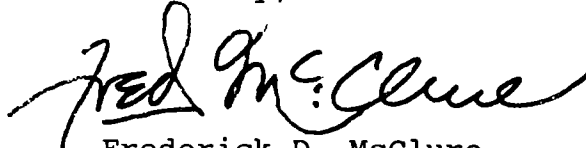
Thank you for your recent letter to the President, cosigned by 11 of your colleagues, regarding the Montreal Protocol Agreement.

We appreciate knowing of your interest in discussing this important international and environmental issue with the President, and you may be assured that I have brought your request to the attention of the President's Scheduling Office. I am certain it will be carefully considered.

Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Fred McClure". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Fred" and last name "McClure" clearly legible.

Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE
INTERPARLIAMENTARY
CONFERENCE ON THE
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

Glen Garkick
Time
861-4086

Laura at
dinner

Maniques at
Omni Shoreham

234-0700

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Marla Romash
(202) 224-4944

Statement of Senator Al Gore on

The President's Reversal of His Position on the Fund to Assist
Developing Countries in their Efforts to Comply with the Montreal
Protocol

I welcome the President's decision to reverse his position in the Montreal Protocol negotiations, and to now support the creation of a new account, using new development assistance funds, to assist developing countries in their efforts to comply with the terms of the Montreal Protocol. Ever since the Administration first announced in May that it would isolate itself on this issue from of the other nations involved in the negotiations, and oppose the use of new development assistance funds to create this account, I have pushed hard for a reversal of this policy.

The Montreal Protocol represents one of the most important international agreements to date for protecting the world's environment. It was simply inexcusable for the Administration to unnecessarily create the tension and bad feelings that it did at the negotiations last May, when it threatened to undermine the Protocol with its sudden announcement that it was backing out on its earlier promise to participate in the fund. The President's policy reversal is a result of a month of pressure from Congress, the private sector, and concerned citizens. Now the negotiations can get back on track in London next week.

I am pleased with today's decision, but I am also interested to learn the details of the President's proposal. Specifically, the White House press release states that the President's proposal will include specific requirements addressing the uses, administration, and control of the fund, and voting rights within the fund. I sincerely hope that the President intends to fully cooperate with the other nations involved in the negotiations, which will resume in London next week, and that these details in his proposal will not cause further conflicts among the negotiating nations.

6-15 11AM

101st CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

S. RES. ____

Urging the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance; and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 19, 1990

Mr. GORE (for himself, and Mr. _____) introduced the following resolution; which was read twice and _____.

RESOLUTION

Urging the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance; and for other purposes.

Whereas, the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer by manmade chemicals is a global phenomenon, whose solution will require national action and international cooperation;

Whereas, stratospheric ozone depletion has had its most pronounced effects in polar regions, but depletion is occurring worldwide, with current levels over the United States already reduced by about 2% to 3%;

Whereas, a depleted ozone layer will allow more ultraviolet-B radiation to reach the Earth's surface, with serious health implications for all peoples, as well as deleterious effects on agricultural crops and natural ecosystems;

Whereas, in order to terminate manmade emissions of ozone-depleting substances as rapidly as possible, the highest priority must be

given to developing and deploying safe alternative chemicals and technologies worldwide;

Whereas, many nations have ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in hopes of developing a global commitment among all nations to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals;

Whereas, many developing nations that have not signed the Protocol are now acquiring inefficient, chlorofluorocarbon-based refrigeration equipment, which could lead to large increases in emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals in the coming decades;

Whereas, in order to assist developing nations in acquiring non-ozone depleting chemicals and technologies, the Parties to the original Protocol agreed in principle to provide special funding for that purpose;

Whereas, international scientific assessments concluded that the original provisions of the Protocol were inadequate to avoid future increases in the level of stratospheric ozone depletion;

Whereas, in light of this evidence, the Parties to the Protocol entered into negotiations to strengthen its provisions;

Whereas, those negotiations are expected to result in adjustments to shorten the timetables for phasing out chemicals originally controlled by the Protocol, and in a package of amendments to the Protocol; and

Whereas, the amendments are expected to include provisions for a phaseout in production of fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons; a phaseout in production of carbon tetrachloride; a reduction in, or elimination of, production of methyl chloroform; monitoring or control of production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons; and financial assistance, based on additional funding, to help developing countries to comply with the terms of the Protocol.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate of the United States urges the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, and with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance.

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Steve Seidel

101ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

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5 ing Act of 1990".

Senate Res

Whereas₂

S. Res —

1 ~~SEC. 2. FINDINGS.~~

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14 (a) The objective of this Act is to protect human health
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○

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 15, 1990

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The Administration will propose a fund, operated and administered by the World Bank, to assist less developed countries (LDCs) in phasing out the production of CFCs by the year 2000. The President's proposal is intended to allow the parties to the Montreal Protocol to conclude an acceptable agreement on a package of amendments. The proposal includes specific requirements addressing: the uses of the fund; the precedential nature of the fund; the administration of the fund; assessments; control of the fund; and voting rights within the fund.

The President's proposal is structured to reflect the unique circumstances that create the need for a fund specifically designed to assist LDCs in phasing out CFCs in a non-precedential framework. This approach meets the President's essential criteria for any such funding mechanism:

- First, there is adequate scientific evidence of the causes and effects -- in this case, of ozone depletion.
- Second, there is strong evidence that the steps to be taken -- under the amended Protocol -- will successfully address the problem.
- Third, the resources needed to address the problem are reasonable and predictable.

The President expects the parties to the Montreal Protocol to successfully conclude negotiations on a package of amendments to the Protocol next week in London. The Administration's proposal will be offered at that time.

The President's proposal is designed to meet the financial needs of LDCs as they transition from the production of ozone-depleting substances to environmentally safe alternatives. At the same time, it addresses previously stated significant U.S. concerns about the use and management of the fund and the concern that there be no precedent-setting nature to such aid.

The United States has been a world leader in efforts to control emissions that adversely affect the ozone layer. The United States: outlawed the use of CFC aerosol propellants in 1978; strongly supported the initial negotiations that led to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1985; and was among the first to sign the Montreal Protocol in 1987. #

Pell Op-Ed

It is said that a cynic knows the price of everything and the value of nothing. This aptly describes the architects of the Bush Administration's recent decision to oppose the creation of a \$100 million fund to help developing nations reduce their own emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). In a remarkably short sighted decision announced in Geneva, the Administration has in a single stroke undermined U.S. participation in one of the most significant and important international environmental agreements and made a mockery of claims that the United States is a leader on international environmental issues.

At the heart of the issue are CFCs, a family of gases used primarily in air conditioners, refrigerators and certain types of solvents. When released into the atmosphere, CFCs destroy the stratospheric ozone layer, a thin shield of ionized oxygen molecules high in the earth's atmosphere that protects humans from the sun's cancer causing ultraviolet radiation. Without the ozone layer's protection, thousands of Americans and hundreds of thousands of people world-wide would develop skin cancer. Moreover, CFCs are also very efficient heat trappers and thus aggravate the greenhouse effect.

In 1987, 24 nations took a major step in international environmental protection, signing a treaty to prevent degradation of the ozone layer (57 nations have ratified the agreement as of this date). Known as the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the treaty commits signatories to 50 percent reductions in CFC emissions by the year 1998. At the time of U.S. signature, President Reagan hailed the treaty as "the result of an extraordinary process ... of international diplomacy ... [and] a monumental achievement."

The signers of the Montreal Protocol recognized that developing nations will need incentives to forego use of CFCs in favor of more expensive, non-ozone destroying, substitutes. They further realized that it is in the developed nations interest for them to do so. Accordingly, the signatories to the Protocol agreed to provide assistance to developing nations to help them make the transition from CFCs to safer substitutes.

The United States has endorsed this concept many times: in the Protocol itself, in the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, in the Noordwijk Declaration on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, at the Paris G-7 Summit and in Secretary Baker's speech before the National Governors Association.

The cost to the United States of this type of assistance is very modest. Indeed, the fund that the Administration objected to would have cost \$25 million over three years, or roughly \$8 million per year. Against this must be measured the tens of thousands of lives that may be lost in the coming decades to skin cancer and the billions of dollars in related

health and medical costs. On a dollar for dollar basis, the \$8 million the fund would have required is one of the best investments we as a nation can make.

Nonetheless, in Geneva the Administration made a policy U-turn, abandoning commitments made earlier, apparently oblivious to the damaging effect on the United States' environmental diplomacy.

Not surprisingly, the Administration's decision to oppose creation of the CFC fund triggered consternation among the signatories to the Montreal Protocol and many developing countries. Representatives from developed and developing nations alike condemned the U.S. position which was characterized by one foreign official as "mind-boggling" and "totally unacceptable.

The decision is symptomatic of a basic flaw in the Administration's international environmental policy formulation process, namely: the dominance of budget over policy, or more simply, the victory of cost over value. Hamstrung by budget dilemmas of its own making, the Administration is unable to advance policies advocated by its own agencies.

With regard to the CFC fund, the views of the Department of State and the Environmental Protection Agency -- the agencies which are statutorily responsible for formulating the U.S. position on most international environmental issues -- were subordinated to the dictates of Budget Director Richard Darman and White House Chief of Staff John Sununu. Neither of these individuals have policy expertise in the area of the environment. It is inconceivable by any rational system of values that an outlay of \$8 million per year for three years outweighs the health costs of ozone depletion for thousands of Americans, much less people around the world.

In other fora, particularly in discussions of global warming, the Administration has chastised those who it charged were trying to stampede the United States into action without scientific evidence to support their views.

In light of the Administration's decisions with regard to CFCs, it is now apparent that this argument is a fig leaf. Even when abundant and conclusive scientific evidence is present, the Administration is unwilling to take action.

How can this position be understood? Unfortunately, the Administration has revealed that rational policy -- and ultimately human lives and the welfare of our planet -- is being sacrificed on the altar of budgetary politics. The Administration's upper limit on spending to prevent skin cancer? \$25 million over three years.

If the President wants to live up to his campaign promise to be the "environmental President," he must reverse this situation and take charge of environmental issues in his Administration. At a minimum, the President should announce the United States' willingness to support the CFC fund. In addition, he should commit the United States to increased support for the United Nations Environment Program and to the negotiation of a convention on climate change with specific goals for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Ultimately, however, the Administration must recognize that protection of the environment in the 1990s is a global issue. Ozone depletion and climate change affect all of us. With the waning of the cold war, it is now clear that protection of the global environment will be the principal foreign policy issue for the 1990s. Under the President's leadership, the United States can play a leading role in this arena, so far the signs are not encouraging.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4202

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Marla Romash
(202) 224-4944

Statement of Senator Al Gore on

The President's Reversal of His Position on the Fund to Assist
Developing Countries in their Efforts to Comply with the Montreal
Protocol

I welcome the President's decision to reverse his position in the Montreal Protocol negotiations, and to now support the creation of a new account, using new development assistance funds, to assist developing countries in their efforts to comply with the terms of the Montreal Protocol. Ever since the Administration first announced in May that it would isolate itself on this issue from of the other nations involved in the negotiations, and oppose the use of new development assistance funds to create this account, I have pushed hard for a reversal of this policy.

The Montreal Protocol represents one of the most important international agreements to date for protecting the world's environment. It was simply inexcusable for the Administration to unnecessarily create the tension and bad feelings that it did at the negotiations last May, when it threatened to undermine the Protocol with its sudden announcement that it was backing out on its earlier promise to participate in the fund. The President's policy reversal is a result of a month of pressure from Congress, the private sector, and concerned citizens. Now the negotiations can get back on track in London next week.

I am pleased with today's decision, but I am also interested to learn the details of the President's proposal. Specifically, the White House press release states that the President's proposal will include specific requirements addressing the uses, administration, and control of the fund, and voting rights within the fund. I sincerely hope that the President intends to fully cooperate with the other nations involved in the negotiations, which will resume in London next week, and that these details in his proposal will not cause further conflicts among the negotiating nations.

Remarks of
SENATOR AL GORE
on the Introduction of a Resolution Calling on the
President to Support Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal
Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

U.S. Senate -- June 13, 1990

Mr. President, I am introducing today a resolution calling on the President of the United States to support adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Specifically, my resolution expresses that it is the sense of the Senate that the President should support the negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the treaty, and with the U.S. share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance.

On May 22, I introduced legislation to authorize funding for the U.S. contribution to an international account to assist developing nations in their efforts to comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. I was joined by many of my colleagues in that effort, including Senators Pell, Mitchell, Leahy, Wirth, Kerry, Baucus, Biden, Adams, Cranston, Bumpers, Lieberman, Mikulski, and Lautenberg. That legislation was introduced after receiving reports that President Bush, under the advice of John Sununu and

Richard Darman, had overridden the advice of his own EPA and State Department, and instructed our negotiators in Geneva to oppose the attempts of the rest of the world to protect the stratospheric ozone layer.

At that time, the negotiators were putting final touches on adjustments and amendments to strengthen the original international treaty, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The adjustments and amendments called for faster phaseouts of some ozone-destroying chemicals, and added new chemicals to the list of chemicals to be controlled by the Protocol. One amendment also called for the industrialized nations to collectively provide some critical assistance to developing nations that will allow them to comply with the terms of the treaty. It was on this last issue that President Bush refused to cooperate with the world community, and in so doing, he threatens to undermine the single most important international agreement that we have to protect the world's environment.

The reports from the Geneva negotiations during the month of May were that the U.S. had isolated itself on this issue from all other nations. This situation must be reversed before negotiations resume in London next week, and the U.S. must support all of the adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol. These are, after all, the very adjustments and amendments that have been negotiated to give further protection to the ozone layer, in light of the scientific evidence that it will not be protected by the

original treaty. Much of the scientific work was carried out by some of the best scientists in this country. The link between chlorofluorocarbons and stratospheric ozone depletion was itself discovered by Dr. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California. But under President Bush's direction, we are ignoring the warnings of our best scientists, and standing out as environmentally irresponsible global citizens.

By all accounts, this was a diplomatic debacle, brought to us by the "hats and sunglasses" gang in the Administration. I entered numerous articles from the press into the Record at the time, all condemning the Administration's actions. While the rest of the world is acting responsibly, the U.S. has been placed in the extraordinarily embarrassing position of being left behind. While we refuse to cooperate, other nations around the world are working to protect the ozone layer, and helping the developing nations to acquire technologies that will allow them to leapfrog the current generation of ozone-destroying chemicals, to new, non-ozone-destroying substitutes.

The international negotiations which, as I said, will resume next week in London, are crucial to the massive international effort underway to reduce emissions of chemicals that destroy the ozone layer. This effort is in response to over a decade of scientific findings, highlighted by the sudden appearance of a continent-sized hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, findings of similar destruction over the Arctic, and a Spring 1988 finding

that depletion over the entire Northern Hemisphere is already much more serious than ever predicted.

Our President thinks that if he hides from this challenge, it will just go away. It will not go away. It demands action. But thus far, President Bush has only acted to threaten the future of people, and especially children all over the world by his neglect and refusal to behave as a responsible world citizen.

And it is not as though there are not solutions, if President Bush would just provide the leadership. Already, many in the private sector have found alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, and reduced their emissions of these substances. Almost weekly now, we read the news of yet another company pledging to phase out its use of ozone-destroying chemicals in the near future.

And these new technologies, in turn, will benefit not only the environment, but the U.S. trade balance as well. Obsolete, chlorofluorocarbon-based refrigerators are being purchased by Third World consumers as we speak. In the capital-poor developing world, this equipment will not be replaced for decades. Some of these countries, like China, are not Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The problem that President Bush has created in Geneva will just make this situation worse, because it threatens to cause the introduction of these CFC-based technologies to yet other areas of the world. The U.S. is in a position to develop alternatives, and to lead the world to post-CFC technologies. If our own President

would just find the ability to raise to the challenge, our economy would benefit enormously.

Here in the Senate, we included provisions on ozone-destroying chemicals in the Clean Air Act. We called for faster phaseouts of ozone-destroying chemicals, we called on the federal government to develop a plan to promote the safest alternatives to these chemicals, and we called for the immediate prohibition of the transfer or investment in technologies to produce ozone-depleting substances.

It's time for this Administration to lose its negligent attitude toward the environment. It's time to take off the sunglasses and the floppy hats, come out from under the umbrella and stop hiding from an environmental problem we can do something about.

The Administration's footdragging is becoming an embarrassment. It is shortsighted and just plain ridiculous. In country after country, policymakers and scientists, and government leaders recognize that we need to take action now. In our country, the Administration says, "We'll worry about it tomorrow." If we don't act today, the problems we face tomorrow will be insurmountable.

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

June 15, 1990

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Steve Shimberg (FAX: 4-5167)

*From: Rick Adcock
Office of Senator Al Gore
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-4944*

Subject: Ozone Fund Resolution, as discussed.

2 pages to follow

Steve --

Following is the resolution that I mentioned. Mitchell will probably be on it, as well as some other Dems. If there is any way to make this a bi-partisan effort, through wording changes or whatever, let me know. We would like to introduce on Tuesday. In any event, if you have suggestions for wording, etc., I'd like to know. Have a nice weekend. Best regards.

101st CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

S. RES. ____

Urging the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance; and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 19, 1990

Mr. GORE (for himself, and Mr. _____) introduced the following resolution; which was read twice and _____.

RESOLUTION

Urging the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance; and for other purposes.

Whereas, the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer by manmade chemicals is a global phenomenon, whose solution will require national action and international cooperation;

Whereas, stratospheric ozone depletion has had its most pronounced effects in polar regions, but depletion is occurring worldwide, with current levels over the United States already reduced by about 2% to 3%;

Whereas, a depleted ozone layer will allow more ultraviolet-B radiation to reach the Earth's surface, with serious health implications for all peoples, as well as deleterious effects on agricultural crops and natural ecosystems;

Whereas, in order to terminate manmade emissions of ozone-depleting substances as rapidly as possible, the highest priority must be

given to developing and deploying safe alternative chemicals and technologies worldwide;

Whereas, many nations have ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in hopes of developing a global commitment among all nations to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals;

Whereas, many developing nations that have not signed the Protocol are now acquiring inefficient, chlorofluorocarbon-based refrigeration equipment, which could lead to large increases in emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals in the coming decades;

Whereas, in order to assist developing nations in acquiring non-ozone depleting chemicals and technologies, the Parties to the original Protocol agreed in principle to provide special funding for that purpose;

Whereas, international scientific assessments concluded that the original provisions of the Protocol were inadequate to avoid future increases in the level of stratospheric ozone depletion;

Whereas, in light of this evidence, the Parties to the Protocol entered into negotiations to strengthen its provisions;

Whereas, those negotiations are expected to result in adjustments to shorten the timetables for phasing out chemicals originally controlled by the Protocol, and in a package of amendments to the Protocol; and

Whereas, the amendments are expected to include provisions for a phaseout in production of fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons; a phaseout in production of carbon tetrachloride; a reduction in, or elimination of, production of methyl chloroform; monitoring or control of production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons; and financial assistance, based on additional funding, to help developing countries to comply with the terms of the Protocol.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate of the United States urges the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, and with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance.

06. 15. 90 10:10AM *SEN ENV & PUB WORKS

PO1

Cover sheet for fax machine

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Telecopier ---- 202/224-1273

Office Ph.No.-- 202/224-3597

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

TO: *Rick Adcock*
FROM: *Kate Kimball*
DATE: *6/15*

No. of Pages:
(excluding cover)

2

FAX(#) TO: _____

40580

June 14, 1990

Kate --

Your boss asked my boss to draft a resolution concerning the Montreal Protocol issue, and to show it to him. I have done so, and here it is. Let us know what you and Sen. Mitchell think.

It seems that the best timing for introducing this might be next Tuesday, at the beginning of the London meeting. Also, we might consider whether it's worth trying to make this a bi-partisan effort -- I think that would be a good thing, and we both know that Steve Shimberg's the one to talk to if we want to go that route. Let me know...

Rick
(4-6458)

40580 (FAX)

Rick -

- ① Looks ok - 3 changes on Page 2.
 - ② GJM will sign dear colleague +
I am sure he'll go on this as well.
 - ③ Yes - let's go bipartisan.
- Kate

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

No changes to p. 1

given to developing and deploying safe alternative chemicals and technologies worldwide;

Whereas, many nations have ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in hopes of developing a global commitment among all nations to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals;

Whereas, many developing nations that have not signed the Protocol are now acquiring inefficient, chlorofluorocarbon-based refrigeration equipment, which could lead to large increases in emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals in the coming decades;

WHEN?
Whereas, in order to assist developing nations in acquiring non-ozone depleting chemicals and technologies, the Parties to the Protocol agreed in principle to provide special funding for that purpose;

inadequate
Whereas, international scientific assessments concluded that the original provisions of the Protocol were not sufficient to avoid future increases in the level of stratospheric ozone depletion;

Whereas, in light of this evidence, the Parties to the Protocol entered into negotiations to strengthen its provisions;

shorter? faster?
Whereas, those negotiations are expected to result in adjustments to the timetables for phasing out chemicals originally controlled by the Protocol, and in a package of amendments to the Protocol; and

Whereas, the amendments are expected to include provisions for a phaseout in production of fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons; a phaseout in production of carbon tetrachloride; a reduction in, or elimination of, production of methyl chloroform; monitoring or control of production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons; and financial assistance, based on additional funding, to help developing countries to comply with the terms of the Protocol.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate of the United States urges the President to support negotiated adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including provisions for financial assistance to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the terms of the Protocol, and with the United States share of such assistance coming from funds provided in addition to those already pledged to developing countries for economic or other assistance.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

A. Montreal Protocol

At a May 9-11 working group meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Geneva, the U.S. stood alone in opposing the creation of financial mechanisms to enable developing countries to meet the requirements of the Protocol. Roundly criticized by the other nations in attendance, the U.S. declaration reversed statements of support for new aid mechanisms made previously by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Department.

U.S. opposition to additional funding threatens to undermine the Protocol's goal of preserving the integrity of the stratospheric ozone layer. Without financial concessions, middle-income industrializing countries such as China, India, and Brazil -- as a group, the largest future source of emissions of ozone depleting chemicals -- are unlikely to become Parties to the Protocol.

The financial requirements of the proposed mechanisms are startlingly small in relation to the substantial benefits of enabling wider participation in the Protocol. EPA has identified total financial requirements over three years at \$112-215 million. Although the Parties have not agreed on a scheme for individual country contributions, EPA estimates the U.S. share at roughly \$25-30 million. Faced with the prospects of millions of additional cases of skin cancer and other health risks and billions of dollars in damage to American agriculture, \$25 million represents a highly cost-effective investment. Such an investment becomes even more attractive when one considers that the U.S. Treasury stands to collect over \$5 billion in the next five years from recently implemented taxes on U.S. production of chemicals controlled under the Protocol.

101st CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

S. RES. ____

To urge the President to support the new amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including an agreement by the Parties to the Protocol that financing of technology transfer will be from additional money not already pledged for economic or other assistance... contribution to an international account to assist developing nations in their efforts to comply with the Montreal ; and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 13, 1990

Mr. GORE (for himself, and Mr. _____) introduced the following resolution; which was read twice and _____.

RESOLUTION

To urge the President to support the new amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including an agreement by the Parties to the Protocol that financing of technology transfer will be from additional money not already pledged for economic or other assistance... contribution to an international account to assist developing nations in their efforts to comply with the Montreal ; and for other purposes.

To authorize the United States contribution to an international account to assist developing nations in their efforts to comply with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; and for other purposes.

Whereas, the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer by manmade chemicals is a global phenomenon, whose solution will require national action and international cooperation;

Whereas, stratospheric ozone depletion has had its most pronounced effects in polar regions, but depletion is occurring worldwide, with current levels over the United States already reduced by about 2% to 3%;

Whereas, a depleted ozone layer will allow more ultraviolet-B radiation to reach the Earth's surface, with serious health implications for all peoples, as well as deleterious effects on agricultural crops and natural ecosystems;

Whereas many nations have ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Protect the Ozone Layer in hopes of developing a global commitment among all nations to ~~the~~ reduce emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals;

Whereas international scientific assessments have concluded that the original provisions of the Protocol will not be sufficient to protect the stratosphere from future increases in the level of ozone depletion;

Whereas, in light of this evidence, the parties to the Montreal Protocol entered into negotiations to strengthen its provisions;

Whereas those negotiations resulted in

(1) revisions to the original timetables for phasing out chemicals originally controlled by the Protocol, and

(2) a package of amendments to the Protocol that call for:

- financing technology in developing countries,
- a phaseout of fully halogenated CFCs
- a phaseout of methyl-chloroform CCl3
- reduction or elimination of emissions of methyl chloroform,
- monitoring [or control] of HCFCs

Whereas, in order to terminate emissions of chlorofluorocarbons and other ozone-depleting substances as rapidly as possible, the highest priority must be given to developing and deploying safe alternative chemicals and technologies worldwide, to replace ozone-depleting substances, as specified in the amendment;

Whereas, many developing nations that have not signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are now acquiring inefficient, chlorofluorocarbon-based refrigeration equipment, which could lead to large increases in emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals in the coming decades;

Whereas, in order to assist developing nations in acquiring non-ozone depleting chemicals and technologies, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed in principle to provide special funding for that purpose;

Whereas, the United States' share of that assistance has been determined during recent negotiations to be a minimum of \$25 million over the next three years, with a possible increase to \$75 million over the next three years if the remaining nations that have not ratified the Montreal Protocol do so; and

Whereas, it is the purpose of the Protocol and its new amendments to protect human health and natural ecosystems from all known and potential dangers due to depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, which is or would be caused by emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, halons, or other ozone-depleting chemicals.

Whereas, it should be the national goal to assist developing nations in their efforts to comply with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate of the United States urges the President to support ~~the revisions~~ ^{2011 amendments} and ~~new~~ amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including ~~an agreement by the Parties to the Protocol that financing of technology transfer will be from new additional money not already pledged for economic or other assistance.~~

(provisions) financial assistance that is provided

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall deposit the funds authorized by this Act into the international account established by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, for the purpose of assisting developing nations in their efforts to comply with the provisions of the Protocol. The amount deposited shall be consistent with the agreement reached by the Parties.

There are authorized to be appropriated a minimum of \$8.33 million, and a maximum of \$25 million, in each of FY 1990, FY 1991, and FY 1992.

DC

fin 2011 to help develop countries meet incremental costs of complying w/MP

101ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 162

To urge the Nobel Commission to consider awarding Nobel Prize recognition for achievements in preservation of the world environment.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1989

Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. SIMON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted the following resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

To urge the Nobel Commission to consider awarding Nobel Prize recognition for achievements in preservation of the world environment.

Whereas the world's environmental problems are no longer confined within the borders of a single nation, but affect the citizens of all nations;

Whereas the world must act in the next decade to ward off a grave and growing danger to the global ecological system that sustains life as we know it;

Whereas the science of global environmental studies is expanding dramatically both in academic stature and in political importance;

Whereas the findings of environmental scientists in areas such as stratospheric ozone depletion, the greenhouse effect, deforestation, and acid rain are already leading to a profound change in public consciousness and in the agendas of all governments;

Whereas the work of these outstanding individuals should be recognized on a global scale, not only to reward their accomplishments, but to increase worldwide awareness of the environmental peril and underscore the urgency of environmental protection; and

Whereas humankind's pursuit of progress in the sciences, literature, economics, and world peace will falter if we do not also work to save the planet on which we live: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States urges
 2 the Nobel Commission to consider awarding Nobel Prize recognition for achievements in preservation of the world
 3 environment. Such a prize would recognize outstanding individuals who have made signal contributions to our awareness
 4 of and responsibility for the environment.
 5
 6



Ozone Fund Press Release
T28592

Ozone Protection Fund

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, May 22, 1990

Contact: Marla Romash
202-224-7155
202-547-0806 (H)

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TODAY TO FUND INT'L CFC EFFORT
Would Support Fund Administration Rejected
Intended to Bolster U.S. Position When Negotiations Resume in June
Co-sponsors include Majority Leader George Mitchell

WASHINGTON -- An international fund to help developing countries reduce emissions and use of ozone-depleting chemicals would receive support the Administration refused through legislation introduced today (5/22) ~~by Sens. George Mitchell, D-ME, Al Gore, D-TN, Claiborne Pell, D-RI, Patrick Leahy, D-VT, John Kerry, D-MA, and Tim Wirth, D-CO.~~

The Ozone Protection Funding Act of 1990, ^{with - co-sponsors ()} authorizes funding for the U.S. contribution to an international account to assist developing countries in complying with the ~~Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.~~ The Bush Administration ~~earlier this month~~ disrupted negotiations in Geneva designed to strengthen the Protocol by rejecting U.S. participation in the international effort. In May, [scribbles]

"The Administration is blindfolded, sitting on its hands with lead in its boots, apparently ready to expose the citizens of our country and of every country to the health risks that come from the destruction of the upper ozone layer," said Gore. "We cannot accept the Administration's preference for environmental negligence, and we will not allow the United States to become an environmental outcast, isolated within a world community that recognizes the urgency of the need for action."

Negotiators working to strengthen the Protocol will meet in London in June. The Geneva negotiations stalled ~~last week~~ ^{in May} when the U.S. refused to join other industrialized nations agreeing to contribute to the \$100 million fund, to be created over three years. The U.S. was to contribute \$25 million over three years. The legislation introduced today would authorize that contribution.

"There's no question about the science. We know which chemicals eat away at the upper ozone and we know that skin cancer and cataracts and other illnesses follow when more ultra violet radiation hits the earth because the upper ozone is depleted. What's

unexplainable and inexcusable is the Bush Administration policy," said Gore.

Revisions to the Protocol would speed the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons and halons the Protocol already controls. The new amendment, which would require ratification, contains provisions which would add to the Protocol new chemicals also proven to be ozone-depleters and create the special fund to assist developing countries to "leapfrog" to chemicals and technologies which do not deplete the ozone layer.

"This effort responds to a decade of scientific findings, highlighted by the sudden appearance of a continent-sized hole in the ozone layer above Antarctica. Now we know the damage can be found above the North Pole and that over the entire Northern Hemisphere, the problem is much worse than ever predicted," Gore said.

Gore and 11 of his colleagues wrote President Bush on May 9 protesting the U.S. action in Geneva and requesting a meeting with the President to discuss the issue.

"The problem President Bush created in Geneva will make a bad situation worse. The U.S. is in a position to develop alternatives and to lead the world in this technology. Almost daily now we read about another company replacing old, dangerous technologies with new, environmentally safe technologies," Gore said. "These new technologies will benefit not only the environment, but the U.S. trade balance."

"The U.S. Senate has acted, including provisions in the Clean Air Act that will speed the phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals, develop a plan to promote alternatives, and prohibit the transfer or investment in technologies that produce ozone-depleting chemicals. It's time our international policy reflected that commitment," Gore said.

##

Lou Umscheid

Fri

to rep GSDL

he will call