

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2024-0761-F

FOIA Number:
2024-0761-F

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OA/ID Number: 05215
Folder ID Number: 05215-007

Folder Title:
Global Change (Card) [2]

Stack:

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Row:

15

Section:

22

Shelf:

1

Position:

**UNCERTAIN CHANGE:
THE SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH CHALLENGE**

D. ALLAN BROMLEY
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Executive Office of the President

**White House Conference
on Science and Economics Research
Related to Global Change
Washington, D.C.
April 17, 1990**

The global environment has been changing throughout human history, and indeed throughout the entire history of our planet. At the peak of the last ice age 18,000 years ago -- just a few thousand years before the first substantial human civilizations came together in the river valleys of the Middle and Far East -- a glacier over two kilometers high covered much of the northern United States and Europe. Sea level was 100 meters lower than at present, so that the future sites of many of today's port cities were perched on the edges of deep ravines. Then, rather abruptly about 10,000 years ago, the world warmed, the ice retreated, and sea level rose to about its present level. These natural changes in the Earth's climate have occurred throughout its history, and they will continue to occur in the future.

During the past century, human society has entered into a new and momentous relationship with the global environment. For the first time in history, we have become a geological agent capable of influencing our entire planet. We have altered the face of the Earth by clearing forests, building cities, and converting wild lands to agriculture. We have changed the composition of the Earth's atmosphere by burning fossil fuels, expanding agriculture, and producing and releasing industrial compounds. We have embarked on an enormous, virtually unplanned, planetary experiment that poses unprecedented challenges to our wisdom, our foresight, and our scientific capability.

The first theme of this White House Conference is the scientific and economic research challenge related to global change. Properly speaking, global change

encompasses not only global warming but such issues as ozone depletion, the adequacy of food and water supplies, changes in sea level, deforestation, levels of biodiversity, and population change. Indeed, any of these issues could turn out to be more serious in terms of human impact than global warming. Yet much of the world's attention has focused on the possibility of increased global temperatures, and that will inevitably be the main topic of discussion at this conference.

SCIENTIFIC KNOWNs AND UNKNOWNs

In light of the Earth's daunting complexity, it is easy to be overwhelmed by how much we do not know about the Earth's components and how they interact. But it is always important to keep in mind how much we do know about the Earth and our influence on it.

We know, based on a sophisticated set of chemical measurements, that humans have raised the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by 25 percent since preindustrial times. This is the single largest impact that our species has had on the planet. We know that atmospheric levels of methane have doubled over the same period. We know that chlorofluorocarbons produced by human beings are catalytically destroying ozone in the atmosphere above Antarctica and possibly elsewhere around the globe.

By analyzing sediments and ice cores, geoscientists have traced levels of atmospheric gases and temperatures many thousands of years into the past. Using

large computers, researchers have modeled the complex eddies and flows of the global atmosphere with considerable accuracy. These are all remarkable accomplishments.

Based on this work, scientists now generally agree that continued loading of the atmosphere with greenhouse gases could lead to global warming. However, neither computer models nor paleoclimatic data have been able to specify with any certainty the magnitude, rate, or timing of any future warming.

General circulation models will continue to improve in the future as computer power increases, as the modeling of the Earth system becomes more sophisticated, and as more complete data inputs become available. For example, coupled ocean-atmosphere models will shed more light on the possible regional effects of climate change. Also, an important example of better data inputs is the very recent demonstration that satellite measurements are capable of providing precise temperature data over the entire globe at various levels in the atmosphere.

We will also learn more about Earth's past climates by continuing to study the geological and paleoecological record. But in general we should probably expect incremental rather than revolutionary advances in our understanding of global change over the next 10 years.

Another area of consensus concerns global temperatures: scientists now generally agree that the planet has warmed up by about 0.5 C during the past century. But very few scientists would claim that they are yet able to determine whether any of that warming can be attributed to an enhanced greenhouse effect or whether it represents a natural fluctuation. We are also only beginning to understand what the impacts of a potential warming might be on agricultural productivity, sea

level changes, biological productivity in the oceans, shifting vegetation patterns, storm patterns and severity, droughts, and the like.

Furthermore, we are totally unable, with present models, to make reliable climate predictions on the regional and local bases that are essential to improved understanding of these impacts. This difficulty arises partly from the fact that we have, at present, neither the computer capacity and speed, nor the resources, necessary to reduce the grid size and increase the number of model levels in the atmosphere, both of which are essential to regional predictions. Current grid sizes inevitably average over the climatic effects of mountain ranges and of such oceanic features as the Gulf Stream.

THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CHALLENGE

There are several other outstanding difficulties in understanding and modeling the Earth's climate. Perhaps the most notable involve the Earth's clouds, oceans, and ice. Until recently, geoscientists did not even know whether clouds warm or cool the Earth. It is still uncertain whether the increased cloudiness associated with a warmer Earth would augment or counteract a greenhouse effect. It depends on the nature and altitude of the clouds.

Regarding the oceans, we know that only about half of the carbon dioxide released through fossil fuel combustion and deforestation remains in the atmosphere. For many years, essentially all researchers assumed that the rest was being

sequestered in the oceans, but recent studies indicate that no more than a quarter probably ends up there. Where does the rest go? We appear to have lost 25 percent of our anthropogenic carbon emissions. We still have not located this missing carbon, although some suggest that it is in temperate latitude biomass.

Finally, we still do not fully understand how the world's ice caps and other major bodies of ice would respond to greenhouse forcing. Present models predict that warming should be intensified at high latitudes, leading to some melting of ice and a higher sea level. But recent observations indicate instead an increase in ice accumulations.

It has not escaped notice that six of the hottest years in the last century in the United States occurred in the 1980s, and some have associated this with the greenhouse effect. But over this same decade, precise satellite temperature measurements have shown that away from the actual surface, where a number of perturbations are expected, there was no change whatsoever in global average temperatures. While the northern hemisphere showed a slight increase in temperature, the southern one showed a corresponding decrease, and the major fluctuations globally were associated with the El Nino phenomenon in the Southern Pacific. We need to understand these surface temperature perturbations much better than we do at present.

There is growing suspicion from the paleoecological data -- but as yet no more than that -- that the atmosphere-ocean interface may harbor the possibility of surprises. It bears emphasis that the top 3 meters of the ocean surface contains the same thermal energy as the entire atmosphere. If it should turn out that relatively

small, and not as yet understood, mechanisms could trigger ocean circulation patterns from one stable configuration to another, the potential impacts could be large. We need a careful program of observing and monitoring the Earth to detect any such surprises caused by our emission of greenhouse gases.

In general, we must remain aware of the potential for surprises. The development of the ozone hole over Antarctica was such a surprise. The hole develops through a mechanism that was not included in earlier models of ozone destruction, although scientists quickly came to understand how it formed and have incorporated that understanding into their models.

What the ozone hole has demonstrated beyond question, however, is that, contrary to long-held assumptions, our atmosphere is not so large, nor its inertia so great, that human activities cannot affect it on human time scales. Human release of chlorofluorocarbons, combined with unique meteorological conditions, has indeed created the ozone hole in only a few decades at most.

In recent years, a number of scientists have compared the Earth, in its complexity, to a living organism. The comparison is certainly apt in this regard: as much as we still have to learn about the nature of life, about how it developed and where it is going, we have as much to learn about the nature of the Earth.

THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH CHALLENGE

The comparison is apt in another sense. The behavior of human beings, economically and politically, will be a major determinant of future changes in the global environment. My cochairmen will be speaking in a moment about some of the work that has been done on the economics of global change and about the many economic questions that remain to be answered.

But I would emphasize that in many cases these economic questions are of even greater importance -- and much farther from resolution -- than the scientific questions. Science-based models of global change need economic trends as inputs. Yet these economic inputs are often so uncertain that they hamstring the model results. For example, one recent analysis was able to conclude only that emissions of carbon dioxide in the year 2050 are likely to be between 1.5 and 12 times what they are today. We must find ways to reduce such uncertainties or, if they are unavoidable, to accommodate them in our projections.

A major influence on future economic trends is the state of technology. To take the case of emissions, for example, the development of more efficient power plants, biomass and solar energy, inherently safe nuclear reactors -- even something as mundane as lower cost and more efficient insulation -- could both reduce emissions and increase our flexibility when deciding on policies related to global change. In essence, we can hedge our bets on the possibility of future global warming by investing in these technologies today.

Technology development is also crucial if we are to be fully prepared for the possibility of global change. Basic and applied research on ecosystems, agriculture, water supplies, and other important environmental and societal systems can demonstrate both the ability of society to adapt to different climates and the pressure points where adaptation becomes prohibitively expensive. Furthermore, the technologies that emerge from such research -- such as plants that grow under a wider variety of climatic conditions -- will have great benefits even if the climate does not change.

The future of technology is as difficult to forecast as economic trends. Yet new technologies will inevitably reshape our world in the coming decades -- just as they have throughout the twentieth century -- and we must explore the possible ways in which this will affect the global environment.

One way to increase the reliability of economic and technological forecasts -- and I see this as a major goal of this conference -- is to increase the sensitivity of both scientists and economists to each other's data needs. We must agree upon the uncertainties in our scientific understanding that cause the greatest uncertainties in our economic models, and vice versa. In this way, resources can be focused on reducing the uncertainties of greatest importance.

By working together to understand both the scientific and economic aspects of global change, we will be better able to assess the costs not only of action but of inaction. We will enable all nations to respond sooner and more effectively to the possibility of different climates. And we will build a flexibility into our environmental stewardship that will serve us well no matter how climate changes.

U.S. RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Returning for a moment to our scientific understanding, the U.S. government is now engaged in a large-scale, integrated program to develop the scientific knowledge that will guide our future policy decisions and contribute to those of all nations. That program is known as the U.S. Global Change Research Program and was established through a working group of our interagency Committee on Earth Sciences.

As the President noted earlier, his Administration has requested over \$1 billion in funding for this program during our next fiscal year. Such a request for what is admittedly a long-term and complex research program demonstrates the President's very real commitment to dealing decisively with the possibility of global change.

CURRENT ACTIONS

It is clear that we and other nations are accelerating research in the face of uncertainty. But what bears emphasis as being even more important is decision making in the face of uncertainty. We are not -- despite our best efforts -- going to achieve scientific certainty about global change in the near future. Yet we must move forward on the basis of the information available to us.

The Bush Administration has already instituted a number of policies that will reduce greenhouse emissions while being fully justified for other reasons. I think of

them as an "insurance policy" against possible adverse effects of global warming. Among these policies are the following:

- o The United States is committed to phasing out the manufacturing and use of CFC's by the year 2000 to protect the stratospheric ozone layer -- ahead of the requirements of the Montreal protocol -- provided safe substitutes are available. If not controlled, CFC's would account for as much as 25 percent of the enhanced greenhouse forcing over the next century.

- o The Clean Air Act now being debated in Congress will provide for substantial reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases by fostering more efficient use of energy. It has been estimated that the acid rain provisions of this legislation alone will have an effect comparable to that of removing fully one fifth of the U.S. automotive fleet (22 million automobiles) from our highways for a period of 10 years.

- o The U.S. Department of Energy is developing a National Energy Strategy that will focus, in particular, on an aggressive commitment to energy conservation and on the development of non-fossil-fuel sources of energy.

These initiatives address the source component of the greenhouse gas question; turning to the sink component, this country is again taking concrete steps.

- o The U.S. Department of Agriculture is proposing to plant a billion trees on private land across America, trees that will eventually absorb 13 million tons of carbon annually.

o Diplomatic discussions are being conducted aimed at protecting the remaining tropical forests through such mechanisms as debt-for-nature swaps.

An underlying theme in all of the United States' policies related to global change is that they be based on the best possible science and that they be technically and economically sound. These are criteria that we will continue to apply as we consider policies in the future. We will do ourselves a great disservice if we adopt premature policies that later prove to be unnecessary or counterproductive.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

As I mentioned in my opening remarks, the President has instructed us to design this conference to complement and support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change by emphasizing the importance of economic as well as scientific considerations in the development of global change policies. The United States supports the IPCC process as an appropriate international approach to the global understanding and response to a question that knows neither national nor political boundaries.

At the same time, we would like this conference to be a contributing factor to the development of an international research program that can provide us with the knowledge, both scientific and economic, needed to understand and respond to global change. The first of the three Working Group sessions will give us an opportunity to

explore the dimensions of the scientific and economic research challenge and sketch the outlines of an international program of science and economic research related to global change.

CONCLUSION

We face a great challenge in the next two days. We must merge science and economics with policy to a degree that has not been done before. The uncertainties that surround us are daunting. But humans have never been hindered -- at least not for long -- by uncertainties. The explorers who we know from history did not let uncertainties stand in their way. Rather, they saw uncertainties as opportunities, and in following those opportunities they opened new worlds.

Let me close with a brief vignette about one of those explorers. The year after next we will be celebrating the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the new world, an event of unsurpassed importance in world history. As might be expected, Columbus was an astute observer of the natural world. While he was anchored off the coast of Jamaica, Columbus noted in his journal that it rained for about an hour every afternoon. Columbus also pointed out that the same thing used to occur in the Canary and Azores Islands, but that the rain had stopped since the trees on those islands were cut down. In other words, Columbus was one of the first people to observe the effects of human beings on climate.

I think it very appropriate that Columbus should have done so, because he was engaged on a great voyage of discovery, and today we find ourselves engaged on a similar voyage. We are changing the world in ways that it has never been changed before. And yet human beings, by their very nature, cannot help but change the world.

We have no reason to fear such changes. But we must keep our eyes open, and try to understand where we are going, and change course when we have good reasons to do so. We need not sail blindly into our future. But we must keep moving forward if we are to achieve the complementary goals of an economically healthy and environmentally sound world.

April 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDY CARD

FROM: Bill Harris
Rick Davis

SUBJECT: White House Conference - Detailed Schedule

Attached, as promised, is the final copy of the line-by-line for the Conference.

**PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE
for
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RELATED
TO
GLOBAL CHANGE**

**April 17-18, 1990
J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990

10:00 a.m.

PRESS CREDENTIALING BEGINS

Rayburn Room

Contact: Debbie Smith 724-0602

10:30 a.m.

REGISTRATION BEGINS

Front Lobby

Contact: Carol Jensen

Site Phone: 724-0664 or 724-0665

1:00- 3:00 p.m.

**AGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT LUNCHEON**

Room: Salon D

Contact: Julie Hanson

Beeper: 719-1169

Attendees: 70

Press Plan: CLOSED

Hosts: Ronald Roskens,
Administrator for the
Agency for International
Development

4:45 p.m.

SEC. MOSBACHER (TIGER TEAM)

Dept. of Commerce

Secretary's Conference Room

5:45- 6:15 p.m.

HEADS OF DELEGATION PRE-RECEPTION

Presidential Suite

Contact: Melinda Andrews

Beeper: 719-3816

Attendees: 30

Press Plan: Closed

Mix & Mingle/ Photo-Op w/ Co-Chairs

Photographer: Vincent Rickardall

Hosts: Michael Boskin
Alan Bromley
Michael Deland

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

[6:15 p.m.]

Delegation heads ARE ESCORTED by Melinda Andrews from Presidential Suite to 14th street entrance for departure to Air & Space Museum

6:20 p.m.

Delegates gather at Pennsylvania Street entrance for departure to Air & Space Museum
Met by: Nicholas Graham

[6:25 p.m.]

Delegation Heads DEPART J.W. MARRIOTT from 14th Street entrance of J.W. Marriott en route Air & Space Museum
Met by: Caroline Sabel
Drive Time: 20 Minutes

6:45 p.m.

Delegates begin DEPARTING J.W. MARRIOTT from Pennsylvania Ave. entrance en route Air & Space Museum
Drive Time: 20 Minutes
Movement Contact: Melinda Andrews
BEEPER: 719-3816

[6:45 p.m.]

Delegation Heads ARRIVE AIR & SPACE MUSEUM'S East End Entrance off of Jefferson Ave
Met by: Alyce Best
Site Phone: 357-4022
Greeted by: Sec. Mosbacher
RADM Truly
Dean Anderson
Dr. Martin Harwit

Photo-Op upon arrival w/ Sec. Mosbacher and RADM Truly
Photographers: Vincent Rickardall
Cynthia Johnson

6:55 p.m.

Delegates ARRIVE AIR & SPACE MUSEUM'S South Lobby entrance off of Independence Ave
Escorted by Caroline Sabel to Theater entrance upon arrival

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

7:15 p.m. UNDERSECRETARY ANDERSON makes
welcoming remarks and introduces
Dr. Harwit

7:17 p.m. DR. HARWIT delivers remarks and
introduces Sec. Mosbacher

7:19 p.m. SEC. MOSBACHER makes remarks
(6 Min)

7:25 p.m. DR. HARWIT introduces RADM TRULY

7:26 p.m. RADM Truly delivers remarks

7:28 p.m. Jim Wetherbee introduces IMAX Film

7:29- 7:36 p.m. IMAX FILM

7:36 p.m. Delegates are escorted by Caroline
Sabel, Alyce Best to Pioneers of
Flight area for Reception

7:40- 8:30 p.m. RECEPTION
PIONEERS OF FLIGHT AREA

Contact: ALyce Best
Site Phone: 357-4022
Attendees 350
Press: CLOSED

Hosts: Robert Mosbacher,
Secretary of Commerce

Dean Anderson,
Undersecretary
Smithsonian

Martin Harwit,
Director Air & Space
Museum

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1990 CONT;

8:30 p.m.

DELEGATES DEPART AIR & SPACE MUSEUM
VIA JEFFERSON AVENUE EN ROUTE J.W.
MARRIOTT

Drive Time: 20 Minutes

8:50 p.m.

DELEGATES ARRIVE PENNSYLVANIA
AVENUE ENTRANCE J.W. MARRIOTT

RON J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990

6:00 a.m.

DIVISON HEADS MEETING
Suite 1153

7:00 a.m.

PRESS PRE-SET
Contact: Reed Boatright
724-0602

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

DELEGATION HEADS BREAKFAST
Commerce Room

Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Attendees: 35
Press Plan: CLOSED

Hosts:

Clayton Yeutter
Manuel Lujan, Jr.

8:00- 9:15 a.m.

**CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST FOR
DELEGATES**

Location: CAPITOL FOYER,
BALLROOM LEVEL
Attendees: 250

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

8:30- 9:30 a.m.

U.S. DELEGATION BRIEFING
Presidential Suite
Attendees: 25

8:50- 9:00 a.m.

PRESS- PRE-SET
Contact: Reed Boatright
724-0602

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

9:45 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION I

Location: Salons II, III, IV
of Grand Ballroom

Contact; Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Attendees: 350
Press Plan: OPEN

Moderator: Michael Boskin

Scenario:

9:30 a.m.

ALL DELEGATES ARE SEATED

**PRESIDENT BUSH ARRIVES J.W.
MARRIOTT AND PROCEEDS TO HOLDING
ROOM**

9:45- 9:49 a.m.

Michael Boskin opens Plenary
Session I with brief welcoming
remarks

9:49 a.m.

Michael Boskin introduces Sec.
Brady

9:50- 9:58 a.m.

Welcoming Remarks:
Nicholas F. Brady,
Secretary of the Treasury

9:59 a.m.

**SECRETARY BRADY INTRODUCES THE
PRESIDENT**

10:00- 10:10 a.m.

WELCOME: PRESIDENT BUSH

10:11 a.m.

President departs Plenary Session

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

10:14 a.m.	Michael Boskin introduces Alan Bromley
10:15- 10:25 a.m.	Goals & Expectations for the Conference: D. Allan Bromley
10:26 a.m.	Bromley introduces J. Janowski
10:27- 10:37 a.m.	Opening Remarks by Visiting Delegate: J. Janowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland
10:38 a.m.	BOSKIN CLOSSES PLENARY SESSION I AND ANNOUNCES THAT WORKING ALLOCATIONS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AT 10:45 A.M.
10:38- 11:00 a.m.	BREAK

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

11:00 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION II COMMENCES

Location: Grand Ballroom

Attendees: 350

Press Plan: OPEN

Moderator: Michael R.
Deland

Scenario:

11:01 a.m.

**MICHAEL DELAND OPENS SESSION AND
INTRODUCES ALAN BROMLEY**

11:03- 11:18 a.m.

**Theme I Presentation: "The
Science and Economics
Research Challenge"- D.
Alan Bromley**

11:19 a.m.

Michael Deland introduces Michael
Boskin

11:20- 11:34 a.m.

**Theme II Presentation:
"Integrating Science and
Economics Research in the
Policy Process"- Michael
Boskin**

11:35- 11:50 p.m.

**Theme III Presentation:
"Building Partnerships for
Science and Economics
Research- Michael R. Deland**

11:50 a.m.

**MICHAEL DELAND CLOSES PLENARY
SESSION II AND MAKES
ANNOUNCEMENTS AS ALL DELEGATES
PREPARE TO PROCEED INTO
CAPITOL BALLROOM FOR LUNCHEON**

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

12:00-1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON

Location: CAPITOL BALLROOM E, F & G

Attendees: 250

Press Plan: OPEN

Contact: Julie Hanson

BEEPER: 719-1169

Guest Speaker: ADM. WILLIAM
REILLY

Scenario:

12:05 p.m.

All Delegates are seated for
Lunch

12:15 p.m.

ENTREE IS SERVED

12:56 p.m.

ALL HOTEL SERVICE ENDS FOR
PROGRAM TO BEGIN

12:57 p.m.

Michael Boskin introduces Adm.
Reilly

1:00- 1:25 p.m.

Speaker: William Reilly,
Administrator Enviornmental
Protection Agency

1:26 p.m.

MICHAEL BOSKIN CLOSES LUNCHEON
AND MAKES ANNOUNCEMENTS

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

1:45- 4:15 p.m.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS I & II
Grand Ballroom Salons, 1,2, & 4

Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Session I Rapporteur:
Session II Rapporteur:

SESSION I

1:47- 1:56 p.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
working group

1:57- 2:06 p.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

2:07- 2:16 p.m.

Scientist Presentation

2:17- 3:17 p.m.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

3:18- 3:28 p.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

3:30- 3:45 p.m.

BREAK

SESSION II

3:46- 3:55 p.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
Working Session II

3:56- 4:06 p.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

4:07-4:16 p.m.

Economist Presentation

4:17- 5:16 p.m.

DISCUSSION

5:17- 5:27 p.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

5:30 p.m.

WORKING SESSION II CONCLUDES

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

5:50 p.m.

Delegates gather at Pennsylvania Ave. entrance for departure to National Academy of the Sciences
Contact: Joe MaGuire
BEEPER: 719-3775

6:00 p.m.

Delegates begin shuttle departures from J.W. MARRIOTT en route National Academy of Sciences every 15 minutes

Shuttle Contact: Joe MaGuire
BEEPER: 719-3775

6:20 p.m.

Delegates begin arriving at National Academy of the Sciences C Street entrance

Site Contact: Caroline Sabel
Site Phone: 334-2000

7:50 p.m.

Sweep Car departs J.W. Marriott en route State Department

8:00 p.m.

Final Shuttle departs J.W. Marriott en route State Department

6:00- 7:30 p.m.

NAS RECEPTION
National Academy of the Sciences

Room: The Great Hall
Attendees: 350
Press Plan: CLOSED

Program: NONE

Hosts: Frank Press, President of the NAS

Robert White, President of the NAE

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990 CONT;

7:00 p.m.

Delegates are escorted by foot
by Julie Hanson & staff en route
State Department's C Street
entrance

7:10 p.m.

DELEGATES ARRIVE STATE
DEPARTMENT'S C STREET ENTRANCE
AND ARE ESCORTED INTO JEFFERSON
ROOM FOR PRE-DINNER COCKTAILS

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

7:00- 7:40 p.m.

Cocktails in Jefferson Room

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, CONT;

OFFICIAL DELEGATE DINNER
U.S. State Department
Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Room: Franklin Room

Attendees: 250
Press Plan: CLOSED
Dress: Business Suit

HOST: Lawrance Eagleburger

Speaker: Bert Bolin, Chairman
IPCC

Scenario:

7:40 p.m.	Guests proceed into Franklin Room
8:00 p.m.	Guests are seated for Dinner
8:05- 8:08 p.m.	Eagleburger makes welcoming remarks
8:10 p.m.	Dinner is served
9:28 p.m.	Eagleburger introduces Bert Bolin
9:30- 9:50 p.m.	BERT BOLIN DELIVERS REMARKS
9:51 p.m..	EAGLEBURGER CONCLUDES DINNER & GUESTS DEPART STATE DEPARTMENT VIA C STREET ENTRANCE
10:00 p.m.	Bus shuttles begin to DEPART STATE DEPARTMENT en route J.W. Marriott
	<u>Drive Time:</u> 15 Minutes
10:15 p.m.	Shuttle Buses begin ARRIVING J.W. MARRIOTT
	RON J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL WASHINGTON, D.C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

U.S. DELEGATION BRIEFING
Presidential Suite

7:30- 8:30 a.m.

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Capitol Ballroom Foyer

8:30- 11:30 a.m.

WORKING GROUP SESSIONS III & IV
Grand Ballroom, Salons 1,2 & 4
Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169
Session Rapporteur:
Session Rapporteur:

WORKING SESSION III

8:31- 8:40 a.m.

International Co-Chairman opens
Working Session III

8:41- 8:50 a.m.

International Co-Chairman II
delivers remarks

8:51- 9:51 a.m.

Discussion

9:52- 10:00 a.m.

Wrap-Up & Conclusion

10:00- 10:20 a.m.

BREAK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

WORKING SESSION IV

10:21- 10:30 a.m.	U.S. Delegate opens Session
10:31- 11:31 a.m.	Discussion
11:32- 11:40 a.m.	Wrap-Up & Conclusion
11:40 a.m.	WORKING GROUP SESSIONS CONCLUDE WITH ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

12:00-1:30 p.m.

DELEGATE LUNCHEON

Location: Capitol Ballroom E, F & G
Contact: Julie Hanson
BEEPER: 719-1169

Attendees: 250
Press Plan: OPEN

Speaker: Adm. James Watkins

Scenario:

12:00 Noon

LUNCHEON BEGINS

12:05 p.m.
12:25 p.m.

Lunch is served

12:55 p.m.

ALL HOTEL SERVICE ENDS FOR
PROGRAM TO BEGIN

12:58 p.m.

Michael Deland introduces Sec.
Watkins

1:00- 1:25 p.m.

Speaker: James Watkins,
Secretary, Department of Energy

1:26 p.m.

MICHAEL DELAND CLOSES LUNCHEON
AND MAKES ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 CONT;

1:45-3:00 p.m.

PLENARY SESSION II
Grand Ballroom, Salons II, III &
IV

Contact: Lyz Long
BEEPER: 719-1125

Moderator: D. Allan Bromley

Scenario:

2:00 p.m.

Allan Bromley opens Plenary
Session with brief remarks

2:04 p.m.

Alan Bromley introduces Michael
Deland

2:05- 2:29 p.m.

Review of Co-Chairmen's Report:
Michael Deland

PRESIDENT ARRIVES J.W. MARRIOTT
AND PROCEEDS TO HOLDING ROOM

2:29 p.m.

OFF-STAGE INTRODUCTION OF THE
PRESIDENT

2:30- 2:45 p.m.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS CLOSING
REMARKS

2:46 p.m.

CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

WELCOMING REMARKS
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE
J.W. MARRIOTT
APRIL 17, 1990
10:00 A.M.

1990 APR 17 AM 9:04

THANK YOU, SECRETARY BRADY. // MEMBERS OF THE
U.S. DELEGATION, MEMBERS OF MY CABINET. CO-CHAIRMEN OF
THIS CONFERENCE: MICHAEL BOSKIN. ALLAN BROMLEY. AND
MICHAEL DELAND. // I'M PLEASED TO WELCOME THIS
INTERNATIONAL FIELD OF DISTINGUISHED HIGH-LEVEL
OFFICIALS -- EXPERTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMICS,
SCIENCE AND ENERGY -- TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
GLOBAL CHANGE.

TWO MONTHS AGO, I HAD THE HONOR OF ADDRESSING THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE -- AND LET ME
RECOGNIZE IPCC CHAIRMAN BURT BOLIN [Bo-LEEN] WHO IS
HERE THIS MORNING. // I SEE THIS CONFERENCE HELPING
TO ACCELERATE THE IPCC'S AGENDA AS IT SEARCHES FOR
UNDERSTANDING OF SOME VERY CRITICAL QUESTIONS --
BROADENING THE DIALOGUE BY EXPLORING THE LINK BETWEEN
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN THE STUDY
OF GLOBAL CHANGE.

AND OF COURSE, THIS CONFERENCE IS ITSELF ANOTHER SIGN OF THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA. // HERE IN THE UNITED STATES, WE'VE MOVED ONE STEP CLOSER TO A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: STRENGTHENING OUR CLEAN AIR STATUTES -- ALREADY THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST -- WITH A COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE OF NEW CLEAN AIR INITIATIVES.

TEN MONTHS AGO, WE RENEWED MOMENTUM LOST IN LEGISLATIVE STALEMATE FOR 12 YEARS. AND JUST THIS MONTH, A CLEAN AIR PACKAGE CLEARED THE U.S. SENATE, WITH HOUSE ACTION POSSIBLE IN MAY. // WE'RE MOVING FORWARD ON CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION BECAUSE IT IS IN AMERICA'S INTEREST. BUT, LIKE SO MANY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES THAT CONCERN US -- WE AREN'T THE ONLY BENEFICIARY OF A BETTER ENVIRONMENT. // WHEN IT COMES TO THE ENVIRONMENT, WE ARE LEARNING THAT LOCAL ACTIONS CAN HAVE GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES.

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF OUR ACTIONS ON OUR EARTH SYSTEM IS THE FIRST STEP TO A SOUND ENVIRONMENT -- AND THE SUBJECT THAT LED ME TO INVITE ALL OF YOU HERE. I WANT TO SPEAK THIS MORNING ABOUT WHAT WE CAN DO OVER THE COURSE OF THE NEXT TWO DAYS TO ADVANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF GLOBAL CHANGE.

THIS CONFERENCE WILL HELP IN THREE WAYS.

FIRST, IT PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP SORT OUT THE SCIENCE ON THIS COMPLEX ISSUE. // TO START WITH WHAT WE KNOW -- ABOUT THE EARTH, THIS HOME WE SHARE. ABOUT THE FACTORS -- NATURAL AS WELL AS MAN-MADE -- THAT CAUSE OUR ENVIRONMENT TO CHANGE. // AND TO WORK FROM WHAT WE KNOW TOWARD ANSWERS TO THE MANY UNCERTAINTIES THAT ABOUND.

PERHAPS IT'S NOT SURPRISING WHEN THE SUBJECT IS GLOBAL CHANGE THAT THE DEBATE OFTEN GENERATES MORE HEAT THAN LIGHT. // SOME OF YOU MAY HAVE SEEN TWO SCIENTISTS ON A SUNDAY TALK SHOW RECENTLY, DEBATING GLOBAL CHANGE. ONE SCIENTIST ARGUED THAT IF WE KEEP BURNING FOSSIL FUELS AT TODAY'S RATE -- AND I QUOTE -- "BY THE END OF THE THE NEXT CENTURY, EARTH COULD BE NINE DEGREES FARENHEIT WARMER THAN TODAY." THE OTHER SCIENTIST SAW NO EVIDENCE OF RAPID CHANGE, AND WARNED AGAINST A DRASTIC REORDERING OF OUR ECONOMY THAT COULD CAUSE US, IN HIS WORDS, TO "END UP AN IMPOVERISHED NATION AWAITING A WARMING THAT NEVER COMES." //

TWO SCIENTISTS -- TWO DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED POINTS OF VIEW. WHERE DOES THAT LEAVE US? // WHAT WE NEED ARE FACTS: THE STUFF SCIENCE IS MADE OF. A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE BASIC PROCESSES AT WORK IN OUR WORLD. BETTER EARTH SYSTEM MODELS -- THAT ENABLE US TO CALCULATE THE COMPLEX INTERACTION BETWEEN MAN AND OUR ENVIRONMENT. //

THAT'S WHY I'VE ASKED CONGRESS TO APPROVE A 60% INCREASE IN OUR BUDGET FOR THE GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM -- AN AGGRESSIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR WHICH WE'VE BUDGETED MORE THAN \$1 BILLION DOLLARS IN 1991 -- TO REDUCE THE UNCERTAINTIES SURROUNDING GLOBAL CHANGE, TO ADVANCE THE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING WE NEED, IF WE ARE TO MAKE DECISIONS TO MAXIMIZE BENEFITS -- AND MINIMIZE UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES. //

THE SECOND WAY THIS GATHERING CAN ADVANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING IS TO ADDRESS THE ECONOMIC FACTOR IN ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS. WE KNOW THAT CLEANING UP OUR ENVIRONMENT COSTS MONEY. WE KNOW IT MEANS CHANGES IN THE WAY WE WORK AND LIVE. HERE IN THE U.S. WE'RE ALREADY MAKING THOSE CHANGES: MOVING FORWARD ON CLEAN AIR. PLANTING TREES THROUGH OUR AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL INITIATIVE, AND WORKING WITH OTHER NATIONS TO FIND WAYS TO HALT DEFORESTATION. PHASING-OUT THE USE OF CFCs. ENCOURAGING CONSERVATION, AND EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF FUEL AND ENERGY -- AND MARKET-BASED INCENTIVES FOR POLLUTION CONTROL. //

AND YET AS WE MOVE FORWARD, ALL OF US MUST MAKE CERTAIN WE PRESERVE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL WELL-BEING AND OUR ECONOMIC WELFARE. WE KNOW THAT THESE ARE NOT SEPARATE CONCERNS. THEY ARE TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN. RECOGNIZING THIS FACT IS IN THE INTEREST OF EVERY NATION HERE TODAY -- IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DEVELOPED WORLD AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD ALIKE.

LET ME FOCUS FOR A MOMENT ON THE DEVELOPING WORLD. IN A CLIMATE OF POVERTY, OR PERSISTENT ECONOMIC STRUGGLE, PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT BECOMES A FAR MORE DIFFICULT CHALLENGE. COLD STATISTICS DON'T BEGIN TO CAPTURE THE HARSH REALITIES AT STAKE. DEVELOPMENT DOESN'T MEAN JUST ANOTHER POINT OF GNP -- IT'S MEASURED IN HUMAN LIVES. AN END TO HUNGER. LOWER INFANT MORTALITY -- LONGER LIFE EXPECTANCY. / NOT JUST QUALITY OF LIFE -- BUT LIFE ITSELF. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES THAT IGNORE THE ECONOMIC FACTOR -- THE HUMAN FACTOR -- ARE DESTINED TO FAIL.

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER REASON TO CONSIDER THE ECONOMIC FACTOR WHEN THE ISSUE IS THE ENVIRONMENT. // THERE IS NO BETTER ALLY IN SERVICE OF OUR ENVIRONMENT THAN STRONG ECONOMIES. ECONOMIES THAT MAKE POSSIBLE THE INCREASED EFFICIENCIES THAT ENABLE US TO MAKE ENVIRONMENTAL GAINS. ECONOMIES THAT GENERATE THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES THAT HELP US ARREST AND REVERSE THE DAMAGE WE HAVE DONE TO OUR ENVIRONMENT. WE NEED ECONOMIES THAT ALLOW US TO MAKE VITAL INVESTMENTS IN OUR COMMON FUTURE. //

THAT BRINGS ME TO THE THIRD WAY THIS CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTES TO A NET GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE: THE FACT THAT IT PROVIDES US THE OPPORTUNITY TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP -- BETWEEN NATIONS, AND ACROSS THE MANY DISCIPLINES REPRESENTED HERE.

FEW SUBJECTS OFFER A GREATER CHALLENGE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAN THAN GLOBAL CHANGE. AND YET, TOO OFTEN, THE DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES FOCUSING ON THIS QUESTION HAVE WORKED IN ISOLATION -- WITH LITTLE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS, ANALYSIS, INFORMATION. // THIS CONFERENCE IS A NEW DEPARTURE BECAUSE IT BRINGS TOGETHER ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND ECONOMISTS, EXPERTS ON ENERGY AND SCIENCE -- TO SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND. TO SHARE THE EXPERTISE EACH DISCIPLINE CAN BRING TO THIS DIFFICULT AND DEMANDING CONCERN.

AND THIS NEW PARTNERSHIP MUST BIND NATIONS AS WELL. THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, NO ONE NATION -- ACTING ALONE -- CAN SAFEGUARD OUR EARTH ENVIRONMENT. SUCCESS REQUIRES A SENSE OF GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP -- AN UNDERSTANDING THAT IT IS THE EARTH THAT ENDURES -- AND THAT ALL OF US ARE NO MORE THAN TENANTS, IN TEMPORARY POSSESSION OF A SACRED TRUST. //

FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS, YOU'LL BE GRAPPLING WITH
QUESTIONS OF GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP -- QUESTIONS OF GLOBAL
CONSEQUENCE. I THANK ALL OF YOU FOR JOINING US HERE --
AND WISH YOU THE BEST IN YOUR DELIBERATIONS. // GOD
BLESS YOU ALL.

#

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PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX #

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RECORD #

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FROM/LOCATION

1. DIANNE BUTTERFIELD/THE WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. LINDA CASEY FOR ANDY CARD2. FLORENCE GANNETT FOR GENERAL SCOWCROFT

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____

2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

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CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 4/13/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/16/90 9:00 AMMATERIALS RE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL CHANGE: CHARTER,
SUBJECT: INT'L INSTITUTES, COMMUNICATION NETWORK, AND STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☐	ADAIR, Doug	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Doug Adair, FAX 653-2034, no later than 9:00 AM, Monday, April 16, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:**CLOSE HOLD**

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

1990 APR 12 PM 7:53

REVIEW COPY

The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

CHARTER FOR COOPERATION

in the

Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change*

Government officials of Science, Economics, and the Environment from eighteen nations, the European Community (EC), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are gathering in Washington, D.C. on April 16-18, 1990, to attend a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. The Conference was designed to address important next steps for substantially enhancing and broadening international understanding of science and economic research related to Global Change. The delegates to the Conference noted that:

WHEREAS:

- o Scientific evidence demonstrates that the Earth and its environment are changing on time and spatial scales not fully known to humankind.
- o ~~Scientific uncertainty~~ ^{Scientific uncertainty} remains as to the contributions made by natural variability in Earth system processes and those made by impacts from anthropogenic sources, hence limiting the ability of science to predict, with acceptable accuracy, the future behavior of the Earth system.
- o ^{current} Gaps in scientific understanding substantially limit the abilities of nations to determine the economic and societal impacts of global changes in the environment.

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- o World leaders are considering unprecedented postures and actions to address the potential economic and social implications of these changes, and
- o These national and international developments, taken in total, have placed global environmental issues central on the agenda of international affairs.

THEREFORE:

The delegates gathered at the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change acknowledge the need to:

- o Increase and coordinate their science and economics research programs related to global change,
- o Work together to develop complementary national science and economic research programs that contribute to a coherent international effort,
- o Work to enhance existing international mechanisms for planning and implementing science and economics research programs, and to foster, when necessary and appropriate, new mechanisms to foster cooperation among the world's governments and international agencies in the conduct of global change science and economics research,
- o Work toward full participation of all nations in the formulation, refining, and implementation of the science and economics research agenda and work toward developing indigenous research activities relevant to the global environment change research program in all participating nations.
- ? < o Encourage the nations of the world to contribute resources and personnel to the research agenda in measure and kind reflecting national capabilities,
- o Collaborate with other nations in support of education, training, and human resources development that contribute to the research agenda and that supports full participation by developing countries, and
- o Work toward developing cooperative access to pertinent research facilities and research data and information by all nations.

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**The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change**

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES
for
Research on the Science and Economics of Global Change***

BACKGROUND:

Government officials of Science, Economics, and the Environment from eighteen nations, the European Community (EC), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) gathered in Washington, D.C. on April 16-18, 1990, to attend a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. The Conference provided a forum to consider a new dimension to the international dialogue on Global Change -- the proposition that economics, both analysis and research on broad economic policy and on economic consequences of policy options, is an essential link between the science of Global Change and policy alternatives. The Conference delegates addressed the importance of substantially enhancing and broadening international understanding of the relationship between science and economic research related to Global Change and the international policy process. The delegates also discussed the need to broaden the participation of all nations in fundamental economics and scientific research. The delegates discussed a proposal offered by the U.S. to enhance these ideas through the establishment of a limited number of "International Institutes for Research on the Science and Economics of Global Change".

THE PROPOSAL:

It is proposed that interested nations consider the establishment, as joint partnerships between both industrialized and lesser developed countries, of International Institutes for Research on the Science and Economics of Global Change. Such Institutes could serve as both a focal point of cooperative research activities that address fundamental questions in the economics of global change and as a vehicle to address those issues in the context of the international science and policy interests. The Institutes could stimulate the integration of science and broad policy research through a comprehensive economics research program. The Institutes, for example, might:

- o Sponsor and conduct research directed at basic economic (including related science and policy) issues central to international interests in global change.
- o Provide a "bridge" between economic research, scientific research, and policy studies, adding the perspectives of economic analysis to the scientific research results and adding new scientific results to economic analyses, thereby enriching the fundamental knowledge base

available to nations for public policy deliberations.

- o Serve as a conduit for policy-relevant information between the physical, chemical, geological, and biological scientists, on one hand, and economists and other social scientists on the other.
- o Provide a mechanism for communication and improved understanding of global change science and economics research among nations.

Science and economics should be interrelated and interdependent; with policy choices being derived from an understanding of both the science and economic implications of changes in the global environment. Costs and benefits of policy choices depend on both scientific evidence of risks and economic analyses of policy tools. By drawing upon each other, the two disciplines will be better able to advance global stewardship of the Earth and its natural resources.

The Institutes could sponsor and conduct, through both internal programs and external grants to international scholars, forward-looking, policy-oriented research. Although present national and international research institutions conduct research independently in science and economics, the challenge for the Institutes is to ensure that the range of scientific and economic aspects of policy choices are studied in an integrated fashion, and that all nations are involved. For example, research within the Institute framework might include:

- o Developing new perspectives on the economic implications of changes in the global environment.
- o Studies of the economic and scientific aspects of diverse policy options.
- o Advancing frontier studies of economic thought, i.e., analyzing the validity and means of discounting future environmental impacts.

The Institutes would be international, involving researchers from throughout the world, and interdisciplinary, bringing the scientists associated with international global change research efforts (e.g., WCRP, IGBP, and other related international research programs) together with economists and other social scientists in related research efforts. By focusing their efforts on research topics chosen by virtue of their relevance to ongoing policy deliberations, the Institute(s) could provide a bridge between the scientific research program and the policy process by adding the needed economic analysis to the scientific research results. One possibility is that several Institutes might be founded to address global research questions from a regional perspective, such as issues facing the countries of the Pacific Basin, the Euro-African region, or the western hemisphere. Such regional foci might also provide a vehicle for developing the multi-lateral arrangements to sponsor an Institute as a joint venture between the more highly industrialized countries and those nations with newer economic and industrial programs.

ACTION SUGGESTED

It is proposed that interested nations engage in a set of informal discussions with the goal of developing detailed proposals for the potential establishment of one or more International Institutes for Research on the Science and Economics of Global Change. The U.S. is prepared to host such discussions and is, in principle, prepared to enter into detailed discussions associated with the establishment of one such Institute.

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The White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change

GLOBAL CHANGE DATA AND COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

BACKGROUND:

2 Tech transfer

The study of Global Change requires the communication, exchange and analysis of large volumes of scientific data and information dispersed throughout the international scientific community. ~~user~~ As nations plan to undertake new and expanded global change scientific efforts, including, for example, observational programs on regional, national and global scales, effective data and information management and people to people communications become essential elements for success. International cooperation is vital to ensure efficient and effective allocation of resources to support these data exchange and communication efforts. Global change scientists and economists must have the means to share information and exchange ideas directly with one another to achieve the synergistic potential of this international research effort.

THE PROPOSAL:

With this in mind, a "Global Change Data and Communications Network" is proposed. Part one of this two-part "Network", (the Data Module) would integrate existing international computer networks and provide a mechanism to facilitate various types of data transfer. Part two, a "Communications Module," would apply advanced technologies to electronically link investigators involved in global change science and economics research.

In order to provide the widest possible availability of key global change data and information for worldwide research efforts, the nations of the world must collaborate in ensuring the availability and exchange of scientific data and information. One of the key purposes of the proposed Global Change Data and Communications Network is to provide an advanced communications capability to lesser developed countries. Highly industrialized nations, such as the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, could help to provide the physical capabilities in equipment and financing to some of the lesser developed countries which would benefit from inclusion in the network. Some of the infrastructure is already in place through entities such as the Global Telecommunications System of the World Meteorological Organization, which is used to routinely

exchange meteorological observations on a global basis. Other regional and point-to-point links have been established on a project-specific basis. In other cases, researchers use commercially available facilities to the extent possible. There are over fifteen existing computer communications networks already in place around the world that could become associated with and benefit from the enhanced capabilities of the Global Change Network.

New technologies, available today, provide capabilities to implement a worldwide scientific and technical network in support of global change science and economics research. ISDN, and higher bandwidth technologies, are now being implemented throughout the world and will be available for use in transmitting large amounts of data between institutions handling voice mail, interactive graphics and video conferencing, this allows for the development and use of a new multi-media communications network. The Communications Module of the proposed Network would build upon the solid foundation of communications networks already in place around the world. These existing networks could be integrated into, and be substantially enhanced by, the proposed Global Change Data and Communications Network.

Through the discussions in this Conference, and related exchanges in other international groups, a consensus has developed that this enhanced communications capability is a key element of the international global change science and economics research. Through international cooperation and collaborative planning, this capability can be ensured, and its use made easier and more accessible to all interested nations.

It is important to continue and enhance efforts to collect, quality control, and maintain data and data systems (including directories and catalogs) in parallel with the creation of new communications systems/networks. Communications capabilities will only contribute to the goals of global change science and economics research if quality data sets are available to be accessed through it and enhancements are provided to facilitate person to person communications. Resources must not be diverted from research efforts just to create a communications system. Rather, the communications system must grow in support of the research requirements. Through international cooperation and integration of existing systems, the Global Change Data and Communications Network can serve to significantly enhance the research efforts of the international scientific and economic community.

ACTION SUGGESTED:

It is proposed that interested nations engage in a set of informal discussions to develop a strategy for implementing a Global Change Data and Communications Network. The U.S. is prepared to host such discussions. It is also proposed that the issues of data and information access and exchange and international scientific communication continue to be addressed as appropriate in formally-established international forums related to global change.

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**The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change**

"STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES"

for

Developing an Strategy for Implementing
International Cooperation in Scientific Research in Global Change

BACKGROUND:

Government officials of Science, Economics, and the Environment from eighteen nations, the European Community (EC), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are gathering in Washington, D.C. on April 16-18, 1990, to attend a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. The Conference provides a forum to explore the possibility of developing a jointly agreed upon set of principles that could lead to an "implementation strategy" among nations for cooperative international research programs, that includes sharing of scientific and economic data, coordinating the development of international global observing systems, and improving the capabilities of models to predict controlling global and regional environmental process (i.e. GCM's). The U.S. proposes that delegates consider endorsing a "Statement of Principles" that outlines the essential ingredients for an "implementation strategy", the focus of which would be on research efforts that can be substantially enhanced by joint efforts that build on the collective expertise, experience, and data and information of participating countries. It is suggested that a more fully coordinated international research effort could substantially increase collective knowledge of the science and economics of global change, assist the on-going policy debate, and support up-coming international

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policy forums, such as the IPCC and the Second World Climate Conference. The proposal builds upon existing discussions initiated by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), developed during the recent ICSU Annual Meeting in Lisbon, in October, 1989. The proposal is intended to fully support the implementation of the research programs such as the World Climate Research Program (WCRP), the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP), other international efforts like the "Human Dimensions of Global Change" program, and to support new international research efforts as needed. The proposal suggests that such a "Implementation Strategy" might lead to what might be called, an "International Global Change Research Program", an informal agreement among nations to more fully coordinate their national global change research programs with other countries.

THE PROBLEM TO ADDRESS

The international scientific community has recognized the need for world-wide network of research programs to address the gaps in knowledge and the scientific uncertainties in understanding of the Earth system. National and international planning and coordination mechanisms have been established to address the fundamental scientific questions of "Global Change", i.e., the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, the World Climate Research Program, the U.S. Global Change Research Program and other such national programs, and the G-7 Summit proposal for a multinational global observing and monitoring system, etc. The process, however, is incomplete. The structuring of planning, implementation, and resource allocation is evolving primarily within the many individual international research programs, good examples of which are the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere Program (TOGA), the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP), and the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS). A critical remaining need is to foster international cooperative planning, implementation strategies, and resources allocations among and between the variety of international programs that address the science of global change. Resolving this need could lead to a coherent and more fully coordinated international scientific research effort, one that more nearly optimize the allocation of financial, human (i.e. scientists), and major facility (i.e. satellites, ships, etc.) resources. The premise is that nations can not hope to address the complex scientific research questions except through a more fully coordinated international research program. It is out of this context that the U.S. proposal is offered.

THE PROPOSAL:

The U.S. offers the following "Statement of Principles" as a vehicles for discussions at the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, and as a framework that might lead to further informal discussions among country science and/or research agencies that are responsible for global change research programs.

"STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES"

1. THE PREMISE:

The scientific research efforts that address global change all are guided by a fundamental premise that profound uncertainties exist in our understanding of how the total earth systems functions and that carefully conceived scientific research programs are needed to describe and expand our understanding of the interactive processes that regulate the total earth system, and the roles played by both natural and human-induced changes. Such an effort requires a coordinated international implementation framework. That framework must enjoin the best scientists of the world, the best of resources and scientific facilities of many nations, and the support of national and international organizations and bodies.

2. THE CONTEXT:

There is now a need to consider the establishment and fostering of partnerships among the various international scientific organizations and their adherent national organizations (i.e. ICSU and its various national academies of science and "Unions"), intergovernmental bodies (i.e. UN specialized agencies like WMO, UNESCO and its agencies like IOC, UNEP, etc.) and individual government coordinating bodies (i.e. the U.S. CES which coordinates the US/GCRP) and agencies of those governments with global environmental science responsibilities.

3. THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE POLICY PROCESS:

There exists a need for strong and well-designed relationships between the policy processes of governments (i.e. the IPCC) and the science that underlies the need for such policy development and implementation has always been recognized but has often not been a fully integrated process. Any international effort that seriously seeks to address the science of global change must, by necessity evolve from the need to dramatically increase our understanding of earth system processes and to more adequately support the policy process within and between governments.

4. THE GOAL:

The overarching goal for an international global change research program is to substantially improve scientific knowledge and to reduce the uncertainties in global processes and their regional implications that now limit the ability of science to predict, with acceptable accuracy, the future behavior of the Earth system, and that such knowledge is designed to enable individual nations and international bodies to develop international policy(s) that reflect an understanding of the roles that both natural and human-induced changes play in global change and their attendant regional impacts.

5. THE ELEMENTS OF A JOINT INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

Agencies of governments with responsibilities for the sciences that contribute to the study of global change, are the primary sources of the funding required to implement WCRP, IGBP, and the other components of any international global change research effort. As wider recognition of the need for a comprehensive effort to study global change on an international basis grows, nations are establishing their own internal organizations for the coordination and implementation of their national research priorities which, when taken together, could form the beginning of a comprehensive and more coherent international global change research program. The funding levels planned and the recognition that no nation alone can mount the global-scale studies leads inexorably to a need to coordinate among nations and to link with the national and international science community (i.e. academies, ICSU, etc.) and with intergovernmental (and regional) bodies (i.e. WMO, IOC, UNEP, etc.).

6. THE ELEMENTS OF AN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

It is suggested that interested countries, through an ad hoc Working Group, develop and produce a draft "Implementation Strategy" for an international scientific research program which brings together the collective expertise, experience, and data available in participating countries in a more integrated and coherent fashion. It is proposed that an ad hoc Working Group of representatives from interested countries, prepare a draft "Implementation Strategy" document for an international global change research program. The draft might include, inter alia:

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- a. The rationale and need for a joint strategy for implementing an international program of scientific research on global change issues,
- b. The goals, objectives, and expectations for a joint research program,
- c. The conceptual framework for structuring a scientific research program,
- d. The central and priority scientific questions that must be addressed,
- e. A framework for discussing priorities, mechanisms for implementation, etc.,
-  f. The international arrangements to support the program, including linkages between government science and/or research agencies, intergovernmental scientific bodies (i.e. WMO, IOC, and others), and non-governmental scientific bodies (i.e., ICSU),
- g. The linkages to the policy process, and
- h. The identification of products expected from the program, oversight review mechanisms, and the necessary timetables for results that support the policy process.

SUGGESTED ACTION:

It is suggested that the Conference delegations consider the possibility of creating an ad hoc Working Group so that a draft outline of an "Implementation Strategy" is produced within a few months after the Conference, including plans for subsequent "in-country" review by all interested countries. The "Implementation Strategy", when completed, could provide the basis for an aggressive and more fully coordinated international research program, and might be helpful additions to other up-coming meetings, e.g., various "Summit" meetings, the IPCC, the Second World Climate Conference, and the 1992 "Environment" meeting in Brazil. There have been preliminary discussions of the concepts outlined in this proposal, including several informal meetings among a few interested nations, the most recent of which was held in the U.S., January 22-23, 1990. If delegates from interested nations wish to more fully explore this proposal, an agenda item could be added to the meeting which continues the discussions started at the January 22-23, 1990. The meeting is now scheduled for early summer, hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany. Preliminary discussions with officials from the Federal Republic of Germany indicate that this item of agenda would be appropriate addition for that meeting.

FILE = I_OCRP.412

Thursday
April 12, 1990
3:53 pm

Framework
? Host
? Venue

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 132159SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

#1B in US

Heavy burdens
on developing countries

DATE: 4/12/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/13/90 9:00 AM

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOMING REMARKS: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON GLOBAL CHANGE

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD →	☒	☐	<u>ROGERS</u>	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>BROMLEY</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>BOSKIN</u>	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>ADAIR, Doug</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 9:00 AM, Friday, April 13, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

eliminate
"no regret strategy"
profoundly serious
question
we are looking to engage
the world community -
all aspects in the debate.

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

TO BE RELEASED TO VISITING DELEGATIONS

Prepared for Final Review
April 10, 1990

Reviewed by: William Harris
Richard Davis
Robert W. Corell
Franmarie Keel

Received Phone Call From D. Struhs giving:
Approval with four changes:

- * Remove List of LDC Countries
- * Removed Poland "Invited", They Accepted
- * Worry About Baker, Remove if No Final Word
- * No Watkin's, et al Panel on Wed. PM, Change 2:15

Call from Andy Card, Remove Baker, add later if he agrees
Called Nancy Maynard, Bromley Agrees and Signs off
Called Schmalensee to sign of Boskin -Signed Off 4:00 pm

Approved: Michael J. Boskin
D. Allan Bromley
Michael R. Deland

Final Approved: Andrew Card ✓ Delivered at 4:30 pm
Governor John Sununu

April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

12:00 pm	Early Registration - J.W. Marriott Hotel 1331 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C.
1:00 pm	Pre-Conference Luncheon - Hosted by Ronald Roskens, Administrator for the Agency for International Development
7:00 pm	Reception - National Air and Space Museum Independence Ave., Washington, D.C.

8:00 am	Continental Breakfast
9:30 am	PLENARY SESSION I (Moderator: Michael J. Boskin)
	Welcoming Remarks: Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury
	Welcome: President George Bush
	Goals and Expectations for the Conference - D. Allan Bromley
	Opening Remarks by Visiting Delegate - J. Janowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland

12:00 pm

Luncheon

Speaker: James D. Watkins, Secretary, Department
of Energy

1:45 pm

CONCLUDING SESSION (Moderator: D. Allan Bromley)

**Review of Co-Chairmen's Report - Michael R. Deland, for the Conference
Co-Chairmen**

Closing Remarks - President George Bush

3:00 pm

Conference Ends

FILE = AGENDA_D.410

BASED ON 4/5/90 (EVENING EDITION)

Revised and Updated 4/9/90

(Designed to give W.G. 1 Hr. for Discussion)

Agenda Analysis for Foreign Country Participation

CONCEPT AGENDA for WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE on SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE April 17-18, 1990 Washington, D.C.

(Agenda Designed to Increase Foreign Delegate Participation)

MONDAY - APRIL 16, 1990

12:00 pm Early Registration - J.W. Marriott

1:00 pm *AID Partners*
Luncheon for LDCs - Hosted by Ronald Roskens,
Administrator for the Agency for International
Development

Invited Delegations:

- * Brazil
- * India
- * Indonesia
- * Mexico
- * Nigeria
- * Zaire

7:00 pm **Reception** - National Air and Space Museum

Hosts: Robert A. Mosbacher, Sec. of Commerce

Adm. Richard H. Truly, Admin. of NASA

Still to Confirm -> Robert M. Adams, Secretary, Smithsonian Inst.
Martin Harwit, Dir., Nat'l. Air & Space Museum

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990

8:00 am **Continental Breakfast** for all Delegates, with a room set aside for the Heads of Delegations where a Breakfast will be Co-Hosted by Sec. Manuel Luhan, Dept. of the Interior, and Sec. Clayton Yeutter, Dept. of Agriculture

9:30 am **PLENARY SESSION I** (Moderator: Michael J. Boskin)

Welcoming Remarks: Nicholas F. Brady, Sec. of the Treasury

Welcome: President George Bush

per
BREAK

10:20 am

Goals and Expectations for the Conference - D. Allan Bromley

per

Opening Remarks by a Visiting Delegate

VPM Poland

Break

11:00 am **PLENARY SESSION II** (Moderator: Michael R. Deland)

Theme I Presentation: "The Science and Economics Research Challenge" - D. Allan Bromley

Theme II Presentation: "Integrating Science and Economics Research in the Policy Process" - Michael J. Boskin

Theme III Presentation: "Building Partnerships for Science and Economics Research" - Michael R. Deland

1 hr
Capacities open

Visiting Delegate Panel on Themes: Three Foreign Delegates

France, Japan, Mexico

open

12:30 pm **Luncheon**
Speaker: William Reilly, Admin., EPA

2:00 pm **WORKING GROUPS SESSIONS**

Working Group Session I: Three Foreign Delegates serve
as Chairmen of the A, B, and C
Working Groups

Break

3:50 pm **Working Group Session II:** Three Foreign Delegates serve
as Chairmen of the A, B, and C
Working Groups

5:30 pm **Working Group Sessions End**

6:00 pm **Reception at the National Academy of Sciences Building,**
Hosted By Frank Press, President of the NAS and Robert
White, President of the NAE

8:00 pm **Dinner in the Diplomatic Suite of the State Department**
Host: Sec. James Baker (Still to be confirmed)

*Closed
Press*

closed

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

8:00 am **Continental Breakfast**

9:00 am **WORKING GROUP SESSIONS**

closed **Working Group Session III: Three Foreign Delegates** *FRG*
serve as Chairmen of the A, B, and C
Working Groups

10:40 am **Break**

closed 11:00 am **Working Group Session IV: Three U.S. Delegates serve as**
Chairmen of the A, B, and C Working
Groups (i.e., Sec. Watkins, Admin.
Reilly, and Dir. Bloch); three Foreign
Delegates give short presentations in
each Working Group

open 12:00 pm **Luncheon**
Speaker: Sec. James Watkins, DOE

open 1:45 pm **PLENARY SESSION III (Moderator: Michael J. Boskin)**

IPCC Address - Bert Bolin, Chairman, IPCC

2:15 pm **PLENARY SESSION IV (Moderator: D. Allan Bromley)**

Open

~~Visiting Delegates Panel on Conference - Three Foreign Delegates~~

Summary Reports from the Three Working Groups

- * Sec. James Watkins - W.G. (A)
- * Admin. William Reilly - W.G. (B)
- * Dir. Erich Bloch - W.G. (C)

**Review of Co-Chairmen's Report - Michael R. Deland, for
the Conference Co-Chairmen**

Closing Remarks - President George Bush

3:30 pm **Conference Ends**

FILE = AGENDA.410

Agenda B

AS OF 4/5/90 (EVENING EDITION)

CONCEPT AGENDA
for
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

(Agenda Designed to Increase Foreign Delegate Participation)

MONDAY - APRIL 16, 1990

12:00 pm Early Registration - J.W. Marriott
1:00 pm Luncheon for LDC's - Hosted by Ronald Roskens, Administrator
for the Agency for International Develop.

Invited Delegations:

- * Brazil
- * India
- * Indonesia
- * Mexico
- * Nigeria
- * Zaire

7:00 pm Reception - National Air and Space Museum
Hosts: Robert A. Mosbacher, Sec. of Commerce,
Adm. Richard H. Truly, Admin. of NASA
Still to Confirm -> Robert M. Adams, Secretary, Smithsonian
Inst.
Martin Harwit, Dir. Nat'l Air & Space Museum

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990

8:00 am Continental Breakfast for all Delegates, with a room set
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Co-Hosted by Sec. Manuel Lujan, Dept of the Interior and
Sec. Clayton Yeutter, Dept. of Agriculture.

9:30 am PLENARY SESSION I (Moderator: Michael J. Boskin)
Welcoming Remarks: Nicholas F. Brady, Sec. of the Treasury
Welcome: President George Bush

10:20 am Goals and Expectations for the Conference - D. Allan Bromley
Opening Remarks by a Visiting Delegate
Break

11:00 am PLENARY SESSION II (Moderator: Michael R. Deland)

Theme I Presentation: "The Science and Economics Research Challenge" - D. Allan Bromley

Theme II Presentation: "Integrating Science and Economics Research in the Policy Process" - Michael J. Boskin

Theme III Presentation: "Building Partnerships for Science and Economics Research" - Michael R. Deland

Visiting Delegate Panel on Themes: Three Foreign Delegates

12:30 pm Luncheon

Speaker: William Reilly, Admin. EPA

2:00 pm WORKING GROUPS SESSIONS

Working Group Session I: Three Foreign Delegates serve as Chairmen of the A, B, and C Working Groups

3:30 pm Break

3:45 pm Working Group Session II: Three Foreign Delegates serve as Chairmen of the A, B, and C Working Groups

5:15 pm Working Group Sessions End

6:00 pm Reception at the National Academy of Sciences Building, Hosted by Frank Press, Pres. of the NAS and Robert White, Pres. of the NAE.

8:00 pm Dinner in the Diplomatic Suite of the State Department
Host: Sec. James Baker (Still to be Confirmed)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

8:00 am Continental Breakfast

9:00 am WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

Working Group Session III: Three Foreign Delegates serve as Chairmen of the A, B, and C Working Groups

10:30 am Break

11:00 am Working Group Session IV: Three U.S. Delegates serve as Chairmen of the A, B, and C Working Groups (i.e., Sec. Watkins, Admin. Reilly, and Dir. Bloch); three Foreign Delegates give short presentations in each Working Group

12:00 pm Luncheon

Speaker: Sec. James Watkins, DOE

1:45 pm PLENARY SESSIONS III (Moderator: Michael J. Boskin)

IPCC Address - Bert Bolin, Chairman, IPCC

2:15 pm PLENARY SESSION IV (Moderator: D. Allan Bromley)

Visiting Delegates Panel on Conference - Three Foreign Delegates

Summary Reports from the Three Working Groups

- * Sec. James Watkins - W.G. (A)
- * Admin. William Reilly - W.G. (B)
- * Dir. Erich Bloch - W.G. (C)

Review of Co-Chairmen's Report - Michael R. Deland, for the Conference Co-Chairmen

Closing Remarks - President George Bush

3:30 pm Conference Ends

Agenda A

As of 4/5

Preliminary Agenda
for
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE
April 17-18, 1990
Washington, D.C.

MONDAY - APRIL 16, 1990

- 12:00 pm Early Registration - J.W. Marriott
- 1:00 pm Luncheon for LDC's - Hosted by Ronald Roskens, Administrator for
Agency for International Development
- 7:00 pm Reception - National Air & Space Museum
Hosts: Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce, Admiral Richard
H. Truly, Administrator of NASA, and Martin Harwit, Director
of the National Air and Space Museum

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990

- 8:00 am Registration/Continental Breakfast - Foyer Open
- 9:00 am Plenary Session I: Moderator: Michael J. Boskin
Welcoming Remarks: Nicholas F. Brady - Secretary of the Treasury
Welcome by President Bush
- 10:10 am Goals and Expectations for the Conference - D. Allan Bromley
- 10:20 am Theme I Presentation: "The Science and Economics Research
Challenge" - D. Allan Bromley
- 10:45 am Theme II Presentation: "Integrating Science and Economics
Research in the Policy Process" - Michael
J. Boskin
- 11:15 am Theme III Presentation: "Building Partnerships for Science and
Economics Research" - Michael R. Deland
- 12:00 pm Lunch - Speaker: William Reilly, Administrator, Environmental
Protection Agency
- 1:45 pm Working Groups - Themes I & II
- 6:00 pm Reception - Hosted by the National Academics of Science &
Engineering (all delegates and invited guests)
- 8:00 pm State Department Dinner Diplomatic Suite of the Department of State

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

- 8:00 am Continental Breakfast
- 9:00 am Working Groups -- Theme III
- 11:00 am Working Groups - Outcomes
- 12:00 pm Lunch - Speaker: Admiral James D. Watkins (Ret.), Secretary
of Energy

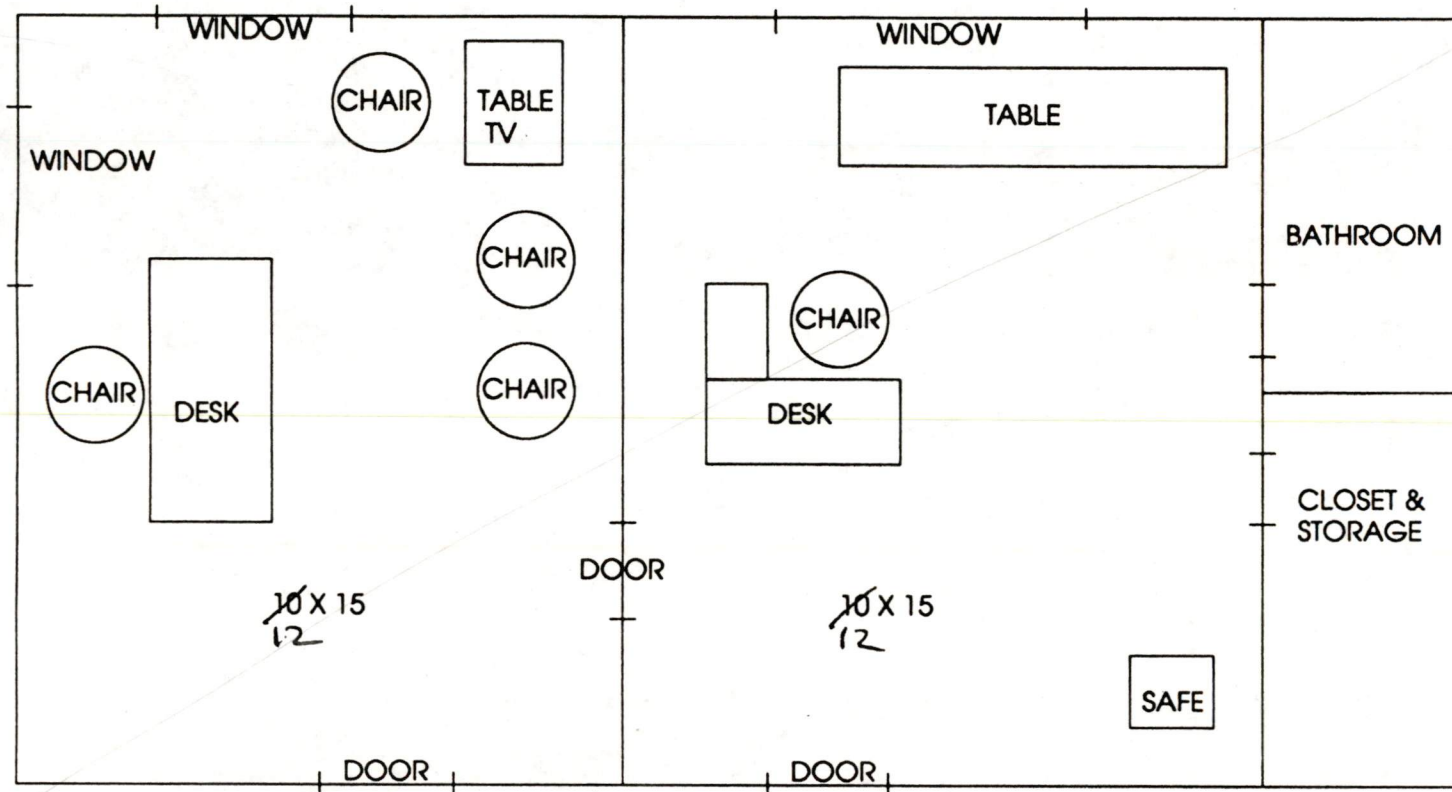
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990 (CONTINUED)

- 1:45 pm Plenary Session II: Moderator: Michael J. Boskin
Opening Address: Dr. Bert Bolin, Chairman,
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Working Group Summary Reports: William K. Reilly,
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency;
Admiral James D. Watkins (Ret.), Secretary of Energy;
Eric Block, Director, National Science Foundation
- 2:30 pm Review of Co-chairman Report - Michael R. Deland
Closing Remarks - President Bush
- 3:15 pm Conference Ends

DRAFT

4/10/90
per Bonnie

NOTIONAL CONFIGURATION



- Two rooms (Connected)
- Entry door to each room
- Sufficient power for an office environment
- Telephone facilities
- Access to CATV (CNN, ABC, NBC, CBS) in offices

DRAFT

TUESDAY 4/10/90

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**The White House Conference
on
Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change**

**FOREIGN DELEGATION PARTICIPATION LIST
(Arranged by Countries and Heads of Delegations)**

Opening Remarks - Foreign Delegate (1)

- * **POLAND - JAN JANOWSKI**
Deputy Prime Minister; Head of the Agency for Science and Technological Progress and Application

Foreign Delegates Panel - Three Delegates Remarks on Three Themes (3)

- * **FRANCE - HUBERT CURIEN**
Minister of Research and Technology
- * **JAPAN - ISHIMATSU KITAGAWA**
Minister of the Environment
- * **MEXICO - Lic. PATRICIO CHIRINOS**
Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology

Foreign Delegates to Lead the Working Groups (9)

- * AUSTRALIA - NEAL BLEWETT
Minister for Trade Negotiations
- * BRAZIL - JOSE LUTZENBERGER
Environment Secretary
- * CANADA - LUCIEN BOUCHARD
Federal Environment Minister
- * FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY - PROF. DR. KLAUS TOPFER
Federal Minister for the Environment, Natural Protection, and Nuclear Safety
- * ITALY - Hon. ADOLFO BATTAGLIA
Minister of Industry
- * NETHERLANDS - HANS ALDERS
Minister for Housing, Physical Planning, and Environment
- * NIGERIA - Major General MAMMAN KONTAGORA
Minister of Works and Housing
- * OECD - ROBERT CORNELL
Deputy Secretary General
- * ZAIRE - CITOYEN LOBO KANZA KANZA
Secretary of State (Deputy Minister); Ministry of Environment and Conservation of Nature

co chairs } ZAIRE
NORWAY
INDIA

Foreign Delegates to Make Presentations in Third Session of W.G's (3)

- * EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - LAURENS JAN BRINKHORST
Director-General for Environment, Nuclear Safety, and Civil Protection
- * INDONESIA - Prof. Dr. Ing. B.J. HABIBIE
Minister of State for Research and Technology; Chairman of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
- * UNITED KINGDOM - DAVID TRIPPIER RD, JP, MP
Minister for the Environment and Countryside

Three Foreign Delegates Panel to Make Concluding Remarks at End of WHC (3)

- * **INDIA - Ms. MANEKA GANDHI**
Minister of State for Environment and Forests
- * **NORWAY - KRISTIN HILLE VALLA**
Minister of Environment
- * **SOVIET UNION - NIKOLAY PAVLOVICH LAVIOROV**
Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee on Science and Technology

Total Foreign Delegates Giving Approximately 10 Minute Presentations (19)

LIST OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE CONFERENCE

(All Talks/Presentations are 10 Minutes)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Australia | Chairman of Working Group |
| 2. Brazil | Chairman of Working Group |
| 3. Canada | Chairman of Working Group |
| 4. Fed. Republic of Germany | Chairman of Working Group |
| 5. France | Opening Remarks on Conference/Themes |
| •6. India | Concluding Remarks on Conference |
| 7. Indonesia | Working Group/Theme III - Talk |
| 8. Italy | Chairman of Working Group |
| 9. Japan | Opening Remarks on Conference/Themes |
| 10. Mexico | Opening Remarks on Conference/Themes |
| 11. Netherlands | Chairman of Working Group |
| 12. Nigeria | Chairman of Working Group |
| •13. Norway | Concluding Remarks on Conference |
| 14. Poland | Opening Remarks on the Conference |
| 15. Soviet Union | Concluding Remarks on Conference |
| 16. United Kingdom | Working Group/Theme III - Talk |
| •17. Zaire | Chairman of Working Group |
| 18. European Community | Working Group/Theme III - Talk |
| 19. OECD | Chairman of Working Group |

File = DELEGATE.410

BASED ON 4/5/90 (EVENING EDITION)

Revised and Updated 4/9/90

(Designed to give W.G. 1 Hr. for Discussion)

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Still to Confirm -> Robert M. Adams, Secretary, Smithsonian Inst.
Martin Harwit, Dir., Nat'l. Air & Space Museum

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Welcome: President George Bush

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Opening Remarks by a Visiting Delegate

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Theme III Presentation: "Building Partnerships for Science and Economics Research" - Michael R. Deland

Visiting Delegate Panel on Themes: Three Foreign Delegates

12:30 pm **Luncheon**

Speaker: William Reilly, Admin., EPA

2:00 pm **WORKING GROUPS SESSIONS**

**Working Group Session I: Three Foreign Delegates serve
as Chairmen of the A, B, and C
Working Groups**

Break

3:50 pm **Working Group Session II: Three Foreign Delegates serve
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8:00 pm **Dinner in the Diplomatic Suite of the State Department
Host: Sec. James Baker (Still to be confirmed)**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1990

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9:00 am WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

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10:40 am Break

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IPCC Address - Bert Bolin, Chairman, IPCC

2:15 pm PLENARY SESSION IV (Moderator: D. Allan Bromley)

**Visiting Delegates Panel on Conference - Three Foreign
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- * Dir. Erich Bloch - W.G. (C)**

**Review of Co-Chairmen's Report - Michael R. Deland, for
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Closing Remarks - President George Bush

3:30 pm Conference Ends

FILE = AGENDA.410