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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files

OA/ID Number: 29153
Folder ID Number: 29153-003

Folder Title:
Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	From James Watkins to John Sununu Re: Global Climate Change Issues at the Houston Summit (4 pp.)	7/3/90	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

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By gf (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.



The Secretary of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

July 3, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable John H. Sununu
The Chief of Staff
The White House

FROM: James D. Watkins
Secretary of Energy *John D. Watkins*

SUBJECT: Global Climate Change Issues at the
Houston Summit

I have been asked by both Bob Grady and Andy Card to pass along my reaction to the Deland proposal to have the U.S. "cap" its greenhouse gas emissions.

Conclusion

Based on our analysis in Attachment A, I still believe that agreeing to specific caps or targets at this time is premature and unwise until we better understand the impacts of what we are proposing. Many of the ideas proposed here are currently under review within the Administration. Whether under the auspices of the DPC, IPCC, or the National Energy Strategy, the G-7 nations should appreciate that the Administration is studying a number of options. Our position should remain that until initiation of international negotiations, we should oppose consideration of targets. However, we will continue to investigate and take further actions beyond those already taken or identified here based on their usefulness for other policy initiatives or their cost-effectiveness. This approach is paying off. Because of the actions over the past 18 months, we now project substantial reductions in greenhouse emissions as compared to those of several years ago.

On the other hand, we understand that France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada will press for specific actions at the Summit on greenhouse gas reductions and funding for developing countries. If this is true and a U.S. response in the form of specific actions is necessary, then we recommend an approach along the lines of Attachment B.

John, our past position is solid and we should not deviate far from it. We are doing a lot to reduce greenhouse gases while others are jawboning. Steady as she goes...

Attachments

DOE Assessment of Deland Proposal

The Deland proposal is good to the extent that it puts the comprehensive approach to greenhouse gas emission on center stage. The analytical basis for the proposal is an EPA exercise prepared for Boyden Gray. Based on a series of assumptions, most importantly, that a common measure of carbon dioxide equivalents for all greenhouse gases could be developed, EPA has calculated greenhouse gas emission reductions due to initiatives currently underway. By EPA's own admission, these estimates are very preliminary. However, EPA believes that by taking credit for some initiatives underway, (e.g., the tree planting initiative, Montreal Protocol controls on CFCs and halons, and passage of the Clean Air Act) and by accounting for some planned, but not yet concrete actions, such as a proposed EPA rulemaking for capturing methane from landfills, the U.S. could stabilize greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000.

We see a number of problems in using these estimates as the basis for the proposal to cap emissions.

1. EPA estimates that stabilization could occur in the year 2000. In other words, it would take 10 years to achieve. Mike Deland is using the estimates to say that we are at stabilization now.
2. To achieve stabilization in 2000, a 24 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is needed. Of the 24 percent, 17 percent is calculated to come from phase-out of CFCs. What happens after 2000? We can only phase-out CFCs once.
3. Will counting CFC reductions against a stabilization target be regarded by other nations as legitimate? In other words, the international community has already agreed to phase out most CFCs. Obviously without the CFC phase-out credit, we cannot even come close to stabilization.

Attachment B

Recommended Alternative Approaches

1. The need for improving scientific understanding should be linked to future actions. The U.S. should urge the G-7 to support linking future protocols on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions to the scientific evidence. The stronger the evidence, the bigger the response.
2. Most G-7 countries have announced that they will stabilize or reduce CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. To avoid comparison to these initiatives and to avoid being isolated for not proposing specific actions on CO2, an alternative approach would be to seek agreement that all greenhouse gas sources and sinks, and not just CO2, must be addressed. The U.S. could put forward the concept that the G-7 support a comprehensive approach, or one that considers net greenhouse gas emissions including all sources and sinks on a CO2 equivalent basis, not on a gas-by-gas basis, as the best way to achieve international agreement on reducing greenhouse gases.

As you know, this approach is consistent with current U.S. policy to advocate a comprehensive approach in any follow-on protocols on climate change.

3. As part of the comprehensive approach, study of a global greenhouse gas emission trading system should be proposed. Developing countries will more than double their greenhouse gas emissions over the next 30 years. An effective emissions trading scheme could prove to be a very cost-effective way for developed countries to assist developing countries. For example, it may be cheaper for the U.S. to cut global emissions by building new, clean coal or gas plants in Eastern Europe than to shut down a coal-fired power plant in the U.S. This emissions trading would expedite the transfer of technology to developing countries. Consideration might be given to a proposal that G-7 nations support an evaluation of an emissions trading scheme as an effective implementation strategy for any international agreement on reducing greenhouse gases.
4. A major decrease in the rate of deforestation would contribute significantly to slowing down the rate of carbon dioxide accumulation in the atmosphere. Consider proposing that specific actions be taken now to protect the global environment. For example, the G-7 nations should commit to a major reforestation initiative and agree to take joint actions to stop deforestation in all countries. This

approach is consistent with the current Administration proposal to plant one billion trees a year over the next five years.

5. Announce a major energy efficiency initiative. In the Working Group III Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it was noted that:

-- improved energy efficiency reduces emissions of carbon dioxide, the most significant greenhouse gas, while improving overall economic performance and reducing other pollutant emissions and increasing energy security.

Consider proposing that G-7 nations should commit now to double their funding of energy efficiency technologies or take similar actions to encourage private sector initiatives to increase energy efficiency.

6. To understand better the role that the energy sector can play in reducing greenhouse gases, each of the G-7 countries should prepare strategic plans that identify policy options and technologies, as well as the costs associated with these actions, that could be deployed to reduce greenhouse gases as well as serve the broader needs of providing options for future energy supply. The National Energy Strategy (NES) could provide a good model for this approach. By preparing such a plan, each G-7 country will be better prepared to discuss the appropriate next steps in dealing with global climate change.
7. The need for sound economic analysis will be evident from the IPCC Report to be released in August. The U.S. should propose that the G-7 support the establishment of a standing IPCC Working Group on Economics.

06/30/1990 15:21:33

55a. We note and will study with interest the Craxi Report on debt commissioned by the U.N. Secretary General.

X. THE ENVIRONMENT

63. One of our most important responsibilities is to pass on to future generations an environment whose health, beauty, and economic potential is not threatened. Environmental challenges such as climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation, marine pollution, and loss of biological diversity require closer and more effective international cooperation and concrete action.

responsibility
We as industrialized countries have an obligation to be leaders in meeting these challenges. We agree that, in the face of threats of irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty is no excuse to postpone actions which are justified in their own right. We recognize that strong, growing, market-oriented economies provide the best means for successful environmental protection. *replace*

address the growth?
64. Climate change is of key importance. We are committed to undertake common efforts to ~~limit~~ *address the growth?* emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouses gases. We ~~strongly~~ support the work of the IPCC and look forward to the release of its full report in August. *when?* The Second World Climate Conference provides the opportunity for all countries to consider the question of targets and strategies for limiting or stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions, and for discussing an effective international response. We reiterate our support for the negotiation of a framework convention on climate change, under the auspices of UNEP and WMO. The convention should be completed by 1992, [with work on possible early protocols being undertaken as expeditiously as possible] [with work on early protocols being undertaken simultaneously.] [Any implementing protocol should be developed subsequent to the completion of the framework convention and should treat all sources and sinks comprehensively.]

65. We welcome the amendment of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of CFCs by the year 2000 and to extend coverage of the Protocol to other ozone depleting substances. [Details to be added.]

66. We acknowledge that enhanced levels of cooperation will be necessary with regard to the science and impacts of climate change and economic implications of possible response strategies. We recognize the importance of working together to develop new technologies and methods over the coming decades to complement energy conservation and other measures to ~~reduce~~ *address the growth?* CO₂ and other greenhouse emissions. We support accelerated scientific and economic research and analysis on the [causes and] potential impact of climate change, and on potential responses of developed and developing countries.

06/30/1990 15:21:47

67. We are determined to take action to increase forests, while protecting existing ones and recognizing the sovereign rights of all countries to make use of their natural resources. The destruction of tropical forests has reached alarming proportions. [We support the approach taken under the IPCC of giving legal substance to the protection of forests in the form of an implementing protocol to be concluded at the same time as the framework climate convention in 1992. The protocol on forest protection should attach special significance to the conservation of tropical forests.] The Tropical Forestry Action Plan must be reformed and strengthened, placing more emphasis on forest conservation and protection of biological diversity. The International Tropical Timber Organization action plan must be enhanced to emphasize sustainable forest management and improve market operations. We urge all countries to join us in these efforts.

Convention
proposed
X

68. The destruction of ecologically sensitive areas around the world continues at an alarming pace. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on estuaries, wetlands and coral reefs, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. To reverse this trend, we will expand cooperation to combat desertification; expand projects to conserve biological diversity; to protect the Antarctic; and assist developing countries in their environmental efforts. We will work within UNEP and other fora to achieve these objectives [and support UNEP's work in developing a convention to protect biodiversity.] (Canada, France, UK).

out

69. Efforts to protect the environment do not stop at the water's edge. Serious problems are caused by marine pollution, both in the oceans and in coastal areas. A comprehensive strategy should be developed to address land-based sources of pollution; we are committed to helping in this regard. We will continue our efforts to avoid oil spills, urge the early entry into force of the existing IMO Convention, and welcome the work of that organization in developing an international oil spills convention. We are concerned about the impact of environmental degradation and unregulated fishing practices on living marine resources. We support cooperation in the conservation of living marine resources and recognize the importance of regional fisheries organizations in this respect. We call on all concerned countries to respect the conservation regimes.

70. To cope with energy-related environmental damage, priority must be given to improvements in energy efficiency and to the development of alternative energy sources. Nuclear energy will continue to be an important contributor to our energy supply and can play a significant role in reducing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. Countries should continue efforts to ensure highest worldwide performance standards for nuclear and other energy in order to protect health and the environment, and ensure the highest safety.

FRG
1992 time
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EPA
S

71. Cooperation between developed and developing countries is essential to the resolution of global environmental problems. In this regard, the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development will be an important opportunity to develop widespread agreement on common action and coordinated plans. [We note with interest the conclusions of the Siena Forum on International Law of the Environment and suggest that these should be considered by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.]

72. We recognize that developing countries will benefit from increased financial and technological assistance to help them resolve environmental problems, which are aggravated by poverty and underdevelopment. Multilateral development bank programs should be strengthened to provide greater protection for the environment, including environmental impact assessments and action plans, and promoting energy efficiency. We recognize that debt-for-nature swaps can play a useful role in protecting the environment. We will examine how the World Bank can provide a coordinating role for measures to promote environmental protection [through, for example, a proposed Global Environmental Facility.]

73. In order to integrate successfully environmental and economic goals, decisionmakers in government and industry require the necessary tools. Expanded cooperative scientific and economic research and analysis on the environment is needed. [We recognize the importance of coordinating and the sharing the collection of satellite data on earth and its atmosphere. We welcome and encourage the ongoing discussions for the establishment of an International Network.] It is also important to involve the private sector, which has a key role in developing solutions to environmental problems. We encourage the OECD to accelerate its very useful work on environment and the economy. Of particular importance are the early development of environmental indicators and the design of market-oriented approaches that can be used to achieve environmental objectives. We also welcome Canada's offer to host in 1991 an international conference on environmental information in the 21st Century. [We support voluntary environmental labelling as a useful market mechanism which satisfies consumer demand and producer requirements and promotes market innovation.]

|| Same as EOS?

74. We note with satisfaction the successful launching of the Human Frontier Science Program and express their hope that it will make positive contributions to the advancement of basic research in life science for the benefit of all mankind.

XII. NARCOTICS

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	From Dick McCormack to James Baker Re: WH approved version of environmental section (1 pp.)	6/27/90	P /5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/8/2004	OA/ID Number:	29153-003
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RESTRICTION CODES

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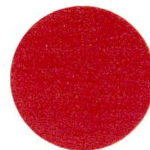
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UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

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June 27, 1990

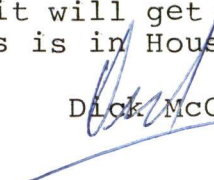
Mr. Secretary;

Attached is the White House approved version of the environmental section of the paper, which we will discuss this weekend.

Attached is a more detailed and "greener" version of the communique which I drafted with the help of the Department's key specialists plus some people from EPA.

If you have the sense that the President is dissatisfied with the environmental section, and if he wants it beefed up, then, with your instructions, I will launch this second draft.

We will, in any case, meet opposition from other countries this weekend to the White House draft, but it will pale by comparison with the reception it will get among environmentalists if it is launched as is in Houston.


Dick McCormack

cc: Mr. Zoellick

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Report	Position of Summit Countries on the Environment (1 pp.)	n.d.	P/S	

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Position of Summit Countries on the Environment

Country	CO2 Reductions	Green Fund	Forestry Protocol	Other Issues
United States	Complete framework convention. No early action on specific reduction targets.	No separate Fund. Force trade-offs with other activities.	Undecided on specific protocol--against unrealistic targets.	International Environmental Corps
United Kingdom	Committed to reducing emissions by 2000 to 1990 levels (if others do also). Cautious about more ambitious targets. Thatcher wants to play broker role.	Concept needs further study.	Supports.	
France	Supports early action on emission targets. Has backed away from committing to a 20 percent reduction by 2005.	Supports--willing to pledge substantial resources.	Supports protocol.	Sharing satellite data on earth & atmosphere.
West Germany	Strong advocate for emission reduction targets Kohl understands the U.S. position is unlikely to change. Willing to cut emissions by 25 percent from 1987 levels by 2005.	Supports	Supports--a big issue for Kohl.	
Italy	Supports early emission targets; would have difficulty meeting targets.	Supports	Supports.	Refer to the recent Siena Conf. on legal aspects of environ.
European Community	Supports emission reduction targets; no agreement on specifics.	Supports	Unclear.	
Canada	Qualified support for carbon dioxide stabilization; no timetable.	Supports	Supports.	
Japan	Opposed to targets, relaxed for energy efficient nations--may call for small tax on carbon emissions	Skeptical about Fund--World Bank should deal with environment from general resources.	Supports	"New Earth 21"

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07/03/90

10:06

POLICY, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

**The Secretary of Energy**

Washington, DC 20585

July 3, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable John H. Sununu
The Chief of Staff
The White House

FROM: James D. Watkins
Secretary of Energy *John D. Watkins*

SUBJECT: Global Climate Change Issues at the
Houston Summit.

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27.03/90

10:10

POLICY, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

approach is consistent with the current Administration proposal to plant one billion trees a year over the next five years.

5. Announce a major energy efficiency initiative. In the Working Group III Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it was noted that:

-- improved energy efficiency reduces emissions of carbon dioxide, the most significant greenhouse gas, while improving overall economic performance and reducing other pollutant emissions and increasing energy security.

Consider proposing that G-7 nations should commit now to double their funding of energy efficiency technologies or take similar actions to encourage private sector initiatives to increase energy efficiency.

6. To understand better the role that the energy sector can play in reducing greenhouse gases, each of the G-7 countries should prepare strategic plans that identify policy options and technologies, as well as the costs associated with these actions, that could be deployed to reduce greenhouse gases as well as serve the broader needs of providing options for future energy supply. The National Energy Strategy (NES) could provide a good model for this approach. By preparing such a plan, each G-7 country will be better prepared to discuss the appropriate next steps in dealing with global climate change.
7. The need for sound economic analysis will be evident from the IPCC Report to be released in August. The U.S. should propose that the G-7 support the establishment of a standing IPCC Working Group on Economics.



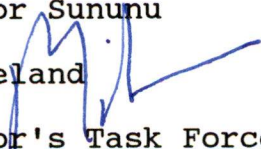
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

June 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM

To: Governor Sununu
From: Mike Deland 
Subject: Governor's Task Force Report on Global Climate Change

As we discussed following Governor Thompson's presentation of his Task Force's report to the President, the Administration has specific initiatives underway in each of the seven areas highlighted in the report.

 I therefore strongly urge that a letter along the lines of the attached draft be sent by the President so that the Governors are made aware of our efforts.

cc: Jim Ciccone

DRAFT LETTER FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

June 28, 1990

The Honorable James R. Thompson
Chairman
Task Force on Global Climate Change
National Governor's Association

Dear Governor Thompson:

Thank you for coming to the White House to present the report of the Task Force you chaired. I appreciate the hard work necessary to incorporate so many different perspectives into a consensus report on such a complicated issue. The document is a credit to you and to all of the Governors who worked with you on the NGA Task Force.

As you are aware, my administration has embarked on a course of action to address potential climate change despite scientific uncertainty, both as to its timing and degree and as to the consequences and effectiveness of various response strategies. Programs are now underway to achieve results in the seven areas outlined in your report.

For example, the United States supports the development of an international framework convention on climate change and has offered to host the first negotiating session for such an agreement; we are preparing a National Energy Strategy which places an unprecedented emphasis on the importance and need for the efficient use of energy; we support ending the production of chlorofluorocarbons under the Montreal Protocol and recycling CFCs already in use; the Clean Air Act amendments we have proposed include measures that would reduce emissions of several greenhouse gases; we have proposed an 80 percent increase in funding for solar, renewable and conservation research and development next fiscal year; we have launched a major reforestation initiative that will harness both federal and private resources; federal agencies are beginning to take possible climate changes into account in project planning; and the United States is the world leader in pursuing a research program to reduce the uncertainties surrounding global climate change.

It is reassuring to know that the nation's Governors, particularly those who have spent considerable time studying these issues as part of your Task Force, have outlined goals that are in concert with initiatives now underway in the Federal Government. I look forward to consulting with you again as we continue to address this difficult challenge.

Sincerely,

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	From Mike Deland to John Sununu Re: Climate Change and the Houston Summit (3 pp.)	6/26/90	P/5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

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By gf (NLGB) on 5/12/05

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- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

June 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR SUNUNU
GENERAL SCOWCROFT
DICK DARMAN
BOYDEN GRAY

FROM: MIKE DELAND

Re: CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE HOUSTON SUMMIT

SUMMARY:

International and domestic interest in the environmental component of the Houston Summit is piqued by the prospect of seeing how the G-7 countries which hold differing positions on the global climate issue handle those differences in this consensus-based forum.

Generally, we have not yet done an adequate job of telegraphing realistic expectations in this area to the public, and specifically, we have yet to determine the best way of comparing U.S. efforts in the climate change area with the other G-7 countries.

RECOMMENDATION:

The President announce in Houston that the United States will essentially cap its emission of "greenhouse gases" until the year 2000 by which time we will have better scientific understanding of the certainty, timing and degree of climate change and the relative effectiveness and efficiency of various response strategies.

RESULT:

While the G-7 countries are nowhere near unanimity in responding to this issue (though the Europeans are focusing almost exclusively on controlling CO₂), all are eager for political reasons to show some real steps. Using our influence as the host country and the fact that the summit needs a consensus communique, the above recommended position is one which the other G-7 countries could perhaps support.

For the United States, it shows that we have followed through and implemented the "Baker plan" (or "no regrets" strategy) with an extraordinary degree of effectiveness. While not agreeing that major and detrimental man-made climate change is inevitable, we have acted prudently in taking steps to control "greenhouse gases" which make sense for other reasons.

The good news is that as a result of these prudent steps, the United States economy can continue to grow at unimpeded, projected rates with no net increase in our emission of greenhouse gases for the next decade.

Ancillary benefits to this approach include the fact that the G-7 countries by agreeing to this implicitly agree not to treat the various greenhouse gases separately, but to use a comprehensive approach based on their warming potential. Moreover, it incorporates into any greenhouse gas calculation the benefits of greenhouse gas sinks such as forests and oceans. Both of these are necessary steps towards the possible establishment of an international market for greenhouse gas emission permits.

While there is a question as to what happens in 2000 when economic growth begins pushing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., carbon) beyond the point of stabilization, we need not at this point commit to any targets other than those which we are already equipped to achieve.

U.S. BACKGROUND:

Current emission reduction trends which have been bolstered by Bush Administration initiatives fall into several categories: fixing carbon emissions, preventing carbon emissions, preventing smog-forming emissions which serve as greenhouse catalysts, controlling methane emissions (generally by converting them into less heat trapping efficient carbon emissions through combustion), and phasing out CFCs.

Together, these initiatives will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions from projected levels in the year 2000 by almost 25 percent. This reduction is sufficient to offset those projected emission levels one-for-one. Consequently, the United States is at or near stabilization.

cc: Bob Grady
Tim Deal

**Benefits of the U.S. Global Change Research Program:
Examples**

- o **Greenhouse Gases.** A better understanding of the processes, both natural and human-influenced, that govern the sources and fates of greenhouse gases will provide a basis for analyzing integrated control strategies and cost-benefit analyses.
- o **Ozone Depletion.** Maintaining the "Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer" will require an improved knowledge of the mechanisms controlling the stability of the stratospheric ozone layer.
- o **Energy.** Establishing links between carbon dioxide emissions and atmospheric abundances with energy policy scenarios will facilitate the assessment of different energy technologies.
- o **Agriculture/Ecosystems.** Better knowledge of the linkages of crops, forests and other ecosystems to environmental conditions will enhance the ability to make sound decisions regarding food security, forest management, and conservation of natural resources, including crop selection, reforestation, and deforestation practices.
- o **Water Policy.** A more complete knowledge of the interaction of the climate and hydrological cycles will help resolve issues involving water supply and demand and will allow better planning for the allocation of water resources during extreme events.
- o **Sea Level.** Elucidation of the processes that control sea level will provide the predictive capability to guide policies regarding coastal human settlements and wetlands.

FACT SHEET

THE U.S. CLEAN AIR ACT

The new U.S. Clean Air Act, proposed by President Bush in the summer of 1989, is the most advanced air pollution control program in the world.

Sulfur Dioxide - Acid Rain

- o The bill will require U.S. electric utilities to cut sulfur dioxide emissions in half, thus reducing U.S. SO₂ emissions by 10 million tons (from 1980 levels) by the year 2000.
- o Sulfur dioxide is a major contributor to acid rain, a transboundary pollutant which has been causing damage to lakes, streams, and forests in the United States and Canada.
- o The effect of the bill will be that U.S. utilities will switch to cleaner fuels, employ some of the most advanced pollution control technology in the world, and adopt conservation practices to reduce emissions.

Ozone Control

- o The bill contains a series of tough control measures on factories, refineries, small businesses, gasoline retailers, automobiles, consumer and commercial products, trucks, and buses, which will reduce emissions of smog-forming volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by over 40 percent by the year 2000.
- o The bill will bring all but a handful of U.S. cities into compliance with health standards for ozone by the year 2000. It will require all cities with pollution problems to reduce VOC emissions by 3 percent per year.
- o The bill will cut smog-forming tailpipe emissions from new cars almost in half (they have already been reduced 96 percent from uncontrolled levels), and reduce potentially harmful refueling emissions at gasoline stations.

Carbon Monoxide and Particulate Matter

- o The bill requires sharp reductions in emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM-10) from cars, trucks, and buses; and sets firm deadlines for cities to meet health-based standards for these pollutants.

Alternative Fuels

- o The bill would require, for the first time, the marketing of cleaner alternative fuels to millions of Americans who live in polluted cities. These fuels will significantly lower emissions when compared to vehicles that run on conventional gasoline.
- o The use of these cleaner fuels will greatly reduce emissions of VOCs, carbon monoxide, and harmful air toxics such as benzene. Their introduction may herald the start of a new generation of cleaner cars.

Air Toxics Emissions

- o By requiring some of the most advanced pollution control technology on new and existing factories, the clean air bill will reduce U.S. air emissions of toxic chemicals by over 2 billion pounds within 10 years.
- o As the result of these controls and others, the bill will reduce the public's potential exposure to toxic air emissions in the United States by 75 to 90 percent.

Greenhouse Gas Effects: Climate Change

- o The bill creates a powerful incentive for conservation throughout the utility sector because it permanently caps U.S. emissions of sulfur dioxide at 8.9 million tons. This means that U.S. utilities will have one of the strongest incentives in the world to conserve energy and not increase emissions. U.S. experts believe that CO² emissions from U.S. utilities will drop by 5 to 10 percent overtime as the result of this bill.

- o As the result of increased use of alternative fuels, controls on toxic air pollutants and smog forming pollutants, the bill will further reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Environmental Data and Trends

Source: CEQ 20th Annual Report

U.S. Population

Year	Population
1960	181 million
1970	205 million
1980	227 million
1990	250 million (estimate)

U.S. Population Growth Rate

Year	Growth Rate
1960	1.6%
1970	1.3%
1980	1.1%
1990	0.9%

Expenditures for Environmental Research and Development

Year	Current Dollars
1987	2.7 billion

Expenditures for Pollution Abatement

Year	Current Dollars
1987	76.9 billion

Expenditures for Regulation and Monitoring

Year Current Dollars

1987 1.5 billion

Expenditures for Pollution Abatement, by Type of Pollution

Year Air Water Solid Waste

1987 30.1 bill. 32.1 bill. 16.2 bill.

U.S. Energy Production by Source (in Quadrillion British Thermal Units)

Year Coal Natural Gas Crude Oil & NGPL Hydro-electric Nuclear Other

1980 18.60 19.91 20.50 2.90 2.74 .11

1988 20.94 17.19 19.52 2.32 5.68 .24

U.S. Energy Consumption by Source (in Quadrillions British Thermal Units)

Year Coal Natural Gas Crude Oil & NGPL Hydro-electric Nuclear Other

1980 15.42 20.39 34.20 3.12 2.74 .08

1988 18.81 18.60 33.96 2.62 5.68 .28

(NGPL is Natural gas plant liquids. Other includes electricity produced from geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal sources.)

Automobile Travel and Fuel Economy

Year Autos in use Miles per auto Fuel Consumption rate (mpg) Fuel Economy standard (mpg)

1970 89.2 mill. 10,270 13.5 na

1980 122 mill. 9,140 15.5 20.0

1987 139 mill. 9,880 19.2 26.00

Average annual concentration of carbon dioxide in the
atmosphere
(parts per million by volume basis)

Year	Mauna Loa, Hawaii	South Pole	American Samoa	Pt. Barrow, Alaska
1980	338.4	336.9	338.0	339.9
1988	351.2	348.5	349.7	352.9

**U.S. Global Change Research Program Budget
by Science Element
(In Millions of Dollars)**

<u>Science Element</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
Climate & Hydrologic Systems	291.7	461.5
Biogeochemical Dynamics	189.7	265.8
Ecological Systems & Dynamics	90.2	178.6
Earth System History	7.7	19.1
Human Interactions	4.8	15.0
Solid Earth Processes	57.4	80.9
Solid Influences	8.8	13.2

**U.S. Global Change Research Program Budget
by Scientific Objective
(In Millions of Dollars)**

<u>Scientific Objective</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>
Observations	137.2	255.0
Data Management	65.2	129.4
Understanding	409.7	560.0
Prediction	47.2	89.7

Tropical Forests: Facts and Figures

- o It is estimated that each year between 11 and 15 million hectares of tropical forest (an area larger than Austria) are lost. (A hectare is two and a half times larger than an acre.)
- o Tropical forests, which cover only 7 percent of the world's land area, contain over half the known plant and animal species, including 80 percent of insects and 90 percent of primates.
- o Half the world's main crops originated in tropical forests.
- o 25 percent of drug prescriptions in the U.S. owe active ingredients to plants, but under 1 percent of species have been investigated. It is thought that about 1,400 forest plants may have anti-cancer potential.
- o 50,000 square kilometers of closed tropical forest are logged annually. Loggers take only between 4 and 10 percent of trees, but leave up to one-third of the land surface bare and open to erosion.
- o 80 percent of all forest lands are owned by governments.
- o Europe accounts for 40 percent of global trade in tropical timber by volume and 32 percent by value.
- o Over half the European imports of tropical timber are used for buildings and joinery. The remainder goes mostly for plywood, furniture, transport, packaging and water resistant pilings.

(Data from the World Wildlife Fund's Special Report on Conservation of Tropical Forests.)

Global emissions of carbon dioxide from anthropogenic sources

Year	Emissions (million metric tons of carbon)
1960	2,586
1970	4,090
1980	5,263
1987	5,650

Perspectives on Global Climate Change

A Sizzling Scientific Debate

by Charles Alexander in Time Magazine, April 30, 1990

- o The most widely accepted estimate on greenhouse warming is a rise in the earth's average temperature of 1.5 degrees centigrade to 4.5 degrees (3 degrees Fahrenheit to 8 degrees) as early as 2050. But the computer models that make the projections may not accurately reflect such factors as the role of clouds and the heat-absorbing capacity of the oceans.
- o Evidence that greenhouse warming has already started is at best tenuous. Even though some scientists believe the concentration of CO₂ in the air has shot up 25% since the early 1800s, the average global temperature has risen by no more than 0.5 degrees centigrade (1.1 degrees Fahrenheit). Moreover, the rise has been uneven. From about 1940-1970, a cooling period inspired some forecasters to predict a return of the ice ages.

Let's Cool the Global-Warming Hype

by Robert C. Cowen in the Christian Science Monitor, June 19, 1990

- o The methane gas emitted by the digestive processes of humans and other mammals is a more efficient heat-trapper than CO₂. And the increasing release of methane from cattle, sheep, and goats and from bacteria in rice paddies is as important a contributor to possible global warming as is the increasing release of CO₂ from the use of fossil fuels.
- o Curbing the emissions of methane and carbon monoxide alone will involve major economic restructuring all around the world. It will involve a new approach to agriculture to feed burgeoning population. And it will involve new approaches to industrialization. This can only be done through a truly global cooperative effort in which rich nations help poorer countries find practical alternatives to traditional means of economic growth. It can only be done when industrialized nations themselves act to implement the costly waste management, energy saving, and other conservation measures needed to preserve the environment.

Perspectives on Global Climate Change

The State of the Earth
by Gregg Easterbrook in The New Republic, April 20, 1990

Climate Change

- o Climate change is greater immediate worry than global warming. The unusual behavior of El Nino and other major ocean currents are taken by some as indication that climate change is beginning.

Global Warming

- o Why hasn't the industrial era's output of greenhouse gas triggered runaway heat? One possibility is that scientific understanding of the greenhouse effect is fundamentally mistaken. Another is that nature's climate control systems are more resilient than currently assumed. Nature manages greenhouse gases by having carbon dioxide inhaled by plants and absorbed by ocean life; research increasingly suggests that biologically moderated greenhouse cycles help keep Earth's climate steady and temperate. Plant decay, volcanic seepage and other natural processes annually add about 200 billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere; human activity accounts for 7 billion tons, perhaps a small enough amount that nature can for the moment handle it.
- o We may not have reached the greenhouse tipping point. Environmentalists warn that atmospheric carbon dioxide has increased by 25 percent in the last century, which sounds like a guarantee of woe. They don't add that the carbon dioxide background level is about 290 parts per million (0.029 percent), so that even a huge relative increase in carbon dioxide has little absolute effect on the amount in the air.
- o Industrial activity and volcanoes may be blocking some of the sunlight that would otherwise reach the ground. Evidence to support this view comes from data suggesting that temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere, where the industrial activity is, have not risen, while those in the Southern Hemisphere have.
- o Some think acid rain prevents global warming because the aerosol particles of sulfur dioxide increase the reflectivity of Earth's cloud layer.
- o It is possible that small variations in the sun's output can skew global temperatures in either direction. Astronomer Robert Jastrow has suggested that solar variability is the driving force in climate change.

Pollution in Eastern Europe

By Frederick Painton
in Time Magazine, May 28, 1990

- o Illnesses traceable to pollution consume more than 13% of Hungary's health budget.
- o Around the East German industrial center of Leipzig, life expectancy is six years less than the national average.
- o In the Espenhain, East Germany, 4 out of 5 children develop chronic bronchitis or heart ailments by the age of seven.
- o Children in northern Bohemia, the heart of Czechoslovakia's industrial region, are taken out of the area for up to a month each year as a health measure.
- o In Poland, more than 50,600 hectares (125,000 acres) of woodland have been destroyed, and nearly half the remaining trees are damaged. More than 32,400 hectares (80,000 acres of Czechoslovakia's forests have been lost.)
- o The Vistula River, which runs through Poland, is so laden with poisons and corrosive chemicals that stretches are considered unusable for factory coolant systems, much less for drinking water.
- o Since 1975, East Germany has earned about \$600 million in foreign exchange by serving as a landfill for Western Europe. Last year, trucks from the west delivered 5.5 million tons of household and construction rubbish-plus an additional 65,000 tons of garbage containing dangerous substances.
- o Energy use in Eastern European countries is expected to increase 40% by 2005.
- o West Germany plans to allocate \$500 million to clean up East Germany, and Sweden has approved \$45 million for Poland.

Pollution in East Germany

by David Mutch
From the Christian Science Monitor
May 17, 1990

- o 70 percent of East Germany's energy is derived from burning lignite, or soft coal, since the country has not been able to buy large amounts of oil. This results in a sharp-smelling dusty haze that hangs over the country.
- o At the Buna Chemical plant in Meresburg, there are no scrubbers, filters or other environmental equipment to control emissions. The same plant, without restrictions, dumps several kinds of foul effluents into the Saale river.
- o The exhaust systems of East German cars dump up to 20 times the pollutants into the air as modern Western autos.
- o Acid rain has killed forests in East Germany.
- o A joint East and West German environmental affairs commission has met and decreed that new plants and equipment in East Germany must be up to the ecological standards in West Germany. Also, the West German parliament has already approved an expenditure of \$59 million on 21 priority projects.
- o Recovery cost estimate: \$200 billion.

U.S. Environmental Strategy for Eastern Europe

Programs

- o The 1989 SEED Act authorized \$30 million for environmental activities in Eastern Europe over the next three years. The SEED Act authorized EPA and DOE to:
 - 1) Establish an air quality monitoring network in Krakow, Poland.
 - 2) Improve both water quality and the availability of drinking water in Krakow
 - 3) Establish and support a regional environment center in Budapest, Hungary (which will open this summer).
 - 4) Assist Polish officials to retrofit a coal-fired commercial power plant in the Krakow region, and assess and develop the capability within Poland use fossil fuels cleanly.

Tab I

Net Additions to the Greenhouse Heating Effect in 1987 (In Metric Tons)

(Source: World Resources 1990)

Country	Carbon Dioxide	Methane*	CFC Use*
United States	540,000	130,000	350,000
(Combined Germany)	118,000	10,100	95,000
Japan	110,000	12,000	100,000
West Germany	79,000	8,000	75,000
United Kingdom	69,000	14,000	71,000
France	41,000	13,000	69,000
Italy	45,000	5,800	71,000
Canada	48,000	33,000	36,000
East Germany	39,000	21,000	20,000

*Methane and CFC use are listed by equivalent Carbon Dioxide Heating effect.

Ranking of Countries for Greenhouse Gas Net Emissions

Country	Greenhouse Index Rank	Percent of Total Among Top 50
United States	1	17.6
USSR	2	12.0
Brazil	3	10.5
China	4	6.6
India	5	3.9
(Combined Germany)	5A	3.9
Japan	6	3.9
West Germany	7	2.8
United Kingdom	8	2.7
France	10	2.1
Italy	11	2.1
Canada	12	2.0
East Germany	20	1.1

Contributions to Global Warming by Greenhouse Gases and Human Activity

(Source: World Resources 1990)

Sector	Carbon Dioxide	Methane	Ozone	Nitrous Oxide	CFCs	% Warming by Sector
Energy	35%	4%	6%	4%		<u>49%</u>
Deforest- ation	10%	4%				<u>14%</u>
Agricul- ture	3%	8%		2%		<u>13%</u>
Industry	2%		2%		20%	<u>24%</u>
% Warming by Gas	<u>50%</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>20%</u>	

Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Net Emissions, 1987

(Source: World Resources)

Country	Rank	Metric Tons Per Capita*
Lao People's Dem Republic	1	10.0
Canada	5	4.5
United States	9	4.2
East Germany	12	3.7
United Kingdom	20	2.7
West Germany	21	2.7
France	30	2.2
Italy	35	2.1
Japan	42	1.8

*Carbon Dioxide Heating Equivalents, metric tons of carbon)

**Capital Plus Operating Costs on Pollution Controls
for Some OECD Countries as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product in 1985**

Source: OECD

Country	Spending
United States	1.65
France	.86
West Germany	1.52
United Kingdom	1.25
Japan	Between 1-2 (Estimate)

SUMMIT ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

SCORECARD FOR THE

UNITED STATES

July 8, 1990

U.S. SCORECARD SUMMARY

Issue	Weighted Score
Climate	34
Biodiversity	63
Ocean Pollution	50
Population	20
Eastern Europe	64
Global Bargain	41

CLIMATE SCORECARD

	Weighting %	U.S. Score (out of 10)	U.S. Weighted Score
1. CO ₂ stabilization	15	0	0
2. CO ₂ reduction	15	0	0
3. Global change research	10	8	8
4. National Energy Use	15	2	3
5. Energy efficiency R&D	15	2	3
6. Energy efficiency standards	15	5	7.5
7. CFC phase-out	15	8	12
			33.5

1. CO₂ Stabilization. Has the G-7 country committed itself to a stabilization of CO₂ emissions?

Following the November, 1989 Noordwijk ministerial conference, President Bush declared that "stabilization of carbon dioxide emissions should be achieved as soon as possible." But the Bush Administration has refused to give that statement any meaning by committing to specific stabilization timetables or target emissions levels. President Bush claims to be taking a "no regrets" approach, implementing emissions reduction policies that make sense even were there to be no global warming problem. In an April, 1990 speech, the President claimed that "our phase-out of CFCs, the impact of our Clean Air Act on emissions, our tree-planting initiatives and other strategies will produce reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that will reach 15 percent in ten years --- and considerably more later on." Most of this would come from the CFC phase-out; the policies affecting CO₂ emissions would not offset the projected growth of nearly 20 percent in CO₂ emissions over the next ten years. The Bush Administration opposes bills introduced in Congress calling for stabilization and absolute reductions in CO₂ emissions. Grade = 0

2. CO₂ 20% Reduction. Has the G-7 country committed itself to a significant reduction in CO₂ emissions by the end of the century? How large is any proposed or committed reduction?

The United States has not committed to any measures that would lead to absolute reductions in CO₂ emissions; senior members of the Bush Administration have frequently stated their belief that such measures would slow economic growth. Grade = 0

3. Global Change Research. Has the G-7 country significantly increased support for climate research in the last year? If so, by how much?

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget proposes to increase spending on global change research by 57 percent, from \$659.3 million to \$1.034 billion. Of this latter figure, \$661 million is for NASA programs, many of which are ongoing efforts that only recently were redefined as global change research efforts. Grade = 8

4. Energy Use. How efficiently does the G-7 country use energy? Has the G-7 country reduced its energy use per unit of GNP in recent years? If so, by how much?

In 1987, U.S. carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel use added 1.212 billion metric tons of carbon to the atmosphere, or about 22 percent of world total emissions from fossil fuel use, according to the World Resources Institute. Between 1973 and 1986, the United States substantially reduced its energy use per unit of GNP, from 27.1 thousand btu/\$ to 20.0 thousand btu/\$; this represented a 28% improvement in energy efficiency over the period, or over 2% a year. Since then, as oil prices have dropped, the trend towards higher energy efficiency has stalled; in 1989, the U.S. consumed 19.6 thousand btu of energy per dollar of GNP, or just 2% less than in 1986. Grade = 2

5. Energy Efficiency R&D. Has the country significantly increased its energy efficiency and renewable energy research and development budget, both as a share of its total energy research budget, and as a share of total energy expenditures? If so, by how much?

In its 1991 budget, the Bush Administration proposes a slight decrease in energy efficiency research and development, from \$194.1 million in 1990 to \$182.6 million in 1991. The Administration seeks to virtually eliminate funding for state and local conservation grant programs, asking for \$30 million in 1991 as compared to \$217.5 million in 1990. In fiscal year 1981, by contrast, the United States spent \$343.9 million on efficiency R&D, and \$403 million on state and local conservation grants programs (both figures unadjusted for inflation, which would make the cuts since then even larger).

The Administration proposes to increase funding for renewable energy R&D (including geothermal programs) from \$107.8 million in 1990 to \$134.9 million in 1991. This compares to \$680.4 million (again unadjusted for inflation) actually spent in 1981. It should also be compared to the Administration's 1991 budgets requests for other energy sources: \$658.3 million for fossil fuels R&D, \$357.8 million for nuclear fission R&D, and \$325.3 million for nuclear fusion R&D. The proposed U.S. research budget for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies combined represents less than 0.1% of America's annual expenditures for purchased energy. Grade = 2

6. Energy Efficiency Standards. Does the country have a program for developing energy efficiency standards on automobiles, motors, appliances, lighting, buildings, boilers and other energy-using technologies? Have those standards become more stringent since July 1989?

The United States established Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for automobiles and light trucks in 1975; currently, car manufacturers are required to achieve a 27.5 miles-per-gallon average fuel efficiency for their new car fleets. While the Bush Administration did increase the standard to the full 27.5 mpg allowed by law for the 1990 car fleets (after four years of Reagan Administration rollbacks to 27 and 26.5 mpg), it has so far opposed all Congressional efforts to establish higher fuel economy requirements for cars and light trucks produced over the next decade.

The United States also passed a law in the mid-1980s requiring the federal government to set efficiency standards for a number of residential

appliances. After initial resistance during the Reagan Administration, the Department of Energy has now implemented efficiency standards for major household appliances, including refrigerators, air conditioners, stoves, and dishwashers and has proposed standards for clothes washers and driers.
Grade = 5

7. CFC Phase-Out. Has the country made a national commitment to phase out CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals by certain dates? By what dates? Has it agreed to commit funding to LDCs to defray the incremental costs of using CFC substitutes?

The United States has declared its support for strengthening of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to require the phase-out of production and use of CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals by the year 2000. The Congress is now considering proposals that would require such phase out within the United States by the mid-1990s. After initially opposing the idea, the Bush Administration now supports provisions of additional financial assistance to less-developed countries to defray the incremental costs of using CFC substitutes. Grade = 8

BIODIVERSITY SCORECARD

	Weighting %	Score out of 10	U.S. Weighted Score
1. Tropical Forests	30	8	24
2. Critical Resources	30	6	18
3. Forest Restoration	5	2	1
4. Acid Rain	15	7.5	11
5. International Treaties	10	5	5
6. Antarctica	10	4	4
	100%		63

1. Tropical Forests. Since July 1989, has the G-7 country taken significant steps on its own and through its role in international lending banks to reduce the rate of loss of tropical rain forests and to promote sustained yield tropical forest management? What has it done?

(a) Has the G-7 country supported the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) with funds for model conservation projects? If so, what is the level of budgetary support?

(b) Has the G-7 country taken steps to ensure that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) is reformed?

The U.S. has closely scrutinized recent forestry loans of the World Bank and has led the Bank's Board of Directors in raising serious questions about the viability of recent bank forestry loans to Guinea and the Ivory Coast. In the case of the Ivory Coast loan, the U.S., following the recommendations of environmental groups, abstained on approving the loan on environmental grounds. The U.S. has been far less successful in persuading other G-7 nations to scrutinize destructive forestry loans in the multilateral development banks (MDBs). In addition, AID is spending approximately \$72

million a year on bilateral tropical forestry assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act.

(a) ITTO has established a voluntary fund through which member nations may finance projects to implement sustainable forestry management plans. The U.S. contribution to ITTO is current this year. The Administration's FY 1991 budget transmitted to Congress proposes a five-year plan to pay U.S. arrearages in international organizations, including ITTO where the U.S. is approximately \$216,000 in arrears. The President's FY 1991 budget requests \$1 million for this fund.

(b) Discussions on the future of the TFAP as a mechanism to coordinate international aid efforts for countries with tropical forest resources are currently underway in the U.S., the Federal Republic of Germany and several other G7 countries. There is a growing awareness of the TFAP's failure to represent a viable instrument for the conservation of the world's dwindling rainforests. Two of the founding institutions of the TFAP, the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Resources Institute, have recently released critical reports on the TFAP in its current form. The U.S. Administration over the past six months has listened sympathetically to NGO criticism of the TFAP. The U.S. Executive Director to the World Bank has called for a special seminar of the World Bank's Board of Directors in September 1990 to discuss all forestry sector lending issues, including the TFAP. Grade = 8

2. Critical Resources. Has the G-7 country adopted or strengthened any regulatory or economic incentives program or used international institutions to protect:

- (a) inland and coastal wetlands;
- (b) other near-shore coastal ecosystems;
- (c) endangered species habitats;
- (d) primary or old growth forests?

(a) Wetlands. In early 1989, President Bush articulated his support for an interim national goal of no net loss of wetlands and a longer term goal of restoration of wetland ecosystems. During the past year, the Corps of Engineers and the EPA, the two federal agencies with responsibility for implementation of the Clean Water Act wetlands program, have made important strides towards this goal, and the Administration's appropriation proposals for the Corps' and EPA's wetlands programs are good. More progress needs to be made in regulating agricultural and silvicultural conversion of hardwood wetlands. On the other hand, OMB did weaken a joint Corps and EPA memorandum of agreement on this program early this year, and the President's Domestic Policy Council Task Force has moved at a snail's pace to implement the President's stated goal.

The Administration also introduced an agricultural bill that maintains the Swampbuster program (withdrawal of certain benefits to farmers who grow rowcrops on newly drained and cleared wetlands) but does little to strengthen enforcement which is weak. The appeals process that, through regulations, excludes environmental groups and other third parties is generous to farmers. The Administration bill, like the Senate and House bills, includes a wetlands easement program that is designed to restore 1 to 2.5 million acres of wetlands through long-term or permanent easements. As for other agencies, the

FmHA and the Resolution Trust Corporation have failed to protect wetlands through deed restrictions on wetlands in the federal inventory. Grade - 7

(b) Other near-shore and coastal ecosystems. The U.S. deserves some credit for having in place laws and programs that recognize the importance of protecting coastal marine ecosystems and that lay a foundation for providing that protection. Further, there has been a change in environmental rhetoric from many corners of the Federal government in the last year. However, the U.S. has only made limited progress in strengthening or fully implementing these programs. Although there has been a change in environmental rhetoric from many corners of the Federal government, there has been little actual action towards protecting near-shore and coastal ecosystems in the last year.

- On June 26, 1990, the Bush Administration announced a 10-year continued moratorium on OCS development off the coasts of much of Florida, California, Oregon, Washington and New England. The Bush Administration has made no decision as to whether the Mineral Management Service (MMS) is proceeding with other OCS lease sales.

- Federal coastal zone management laws and programs have not been strengthened, and the government continues to subsidize rebuilding in sensitive coastal areas.

- The Corps of Engineers has revised its guidance for dredge spoil disposal. However, it still does not adequately recognize the complexity of marine ecosystems or the significance of bioaccumulation and sub-lethal effects.

- NOAA has made some progress in designating marine sanctuaries but such designations have been exceedingly slow. One bright light was the naming of Cordell Bank as a sanctuary within which oil and gas exploration is disallowed.

- NOAA can be credited with an increased awareness and a few strong stands on the deterioration of the marine environment. For example, the agency has announced its intention to pursue through the courts polluters that cause damage to marine resources.

- In January 1990 the U.S. Joined other Caribbean nations in adopting the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (SPWA Protocol).

- EPA has made strides toward establishing sediment quality criteria for coastal waters, but has balked at setting national standards and at applying them to the disposal of dredge spoils (often contaminated) in marine waters. Grade: 5

(c) Endangered Species Habitats. The principal U.S. program for protection of endangered species habitats is the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which was last amended and strengthened in 1988. The Act provides for both regulatory control of activities adversely affecting endangered species and their habitats and public acquisition of such habitats. Although the Act provides a strong foundation for conservation efforts, several serious problems continue to beset it, e.g., (1) a very large number of species in the

United States have been identified as warranting the Act's protection, yet they have not been formally designated for protection; as a result, their habitats remain unprotected and at risk; (2) for those species formally designated for protection under the Act, many receive little effective protection, only about half have approved "recovery plans" to guide future protection efforts, and many of the actions called for by these recovery plans remain unimplemented; (3) the overall level of resources available to implement the Act is small and has not grown commensurate with the scope of the problem it seeks to address; as a result, very few nominally protected species are known to be increasing in number or range, many are declining, and some have gone extinct or nearly so; (4) listing and jeopardy determinations by Interior continue to be politized. Regarding the proposed listing of the spotted owl, see (d), below. Grade = 6

(d) **Primary or Old-Growth Forests.** Old-growth forests and the biological communities dependent upon them are declining rapidly in the United States. The old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, on which the northern spotted owl is dependent, have been reduced by about 80 percent. On June 22, 1990, the Administration proposed the listing of the spotted owl as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act without indicating what old growth forest habitat would be deemed critical to this species and therefore off limits to timber harvesting. However, even if controversial habitat protection measures to protect the spotted owl were adopted (and it is not clear what level of habitat protection, if any, the Administration is supporting), the remaining old growth forests in this area could decline by another half.

In the Southeast, short rotation forestry of pine trees has nearly eliminated old-growth pine/wiregrass communities and the red-cockaded woodpeckers dependent upon them. In southeast Alaska, the Tongass National Forest is being rapidly cut despite the fact that its cutting is uneconomic without huge federal subsidies. Finally, in Hawaii, much of the United States' own tropical rainforest is being lost to development. Grade = 6

3. **Forest Restoration** Has the G-7 country initiated implementation of an effective domestic forest conservation program with an objective of protecting remaining primary forests and restoring significant areas of forest cover?

The United States has not initiated implementation of an effective domestic forest conservation program with an objective of protecting remaining primary forests and restoring significant areas of forest cover. It does seek to manage its federally owned forest lands on a sustained yield basis and to reforest such areas after cutting. However, much of the forest restoration that occurs in the United States is actually replacement of diverse, natural forest with even-aged tree plantations. Outside of federal forest lands, there is no policy at all to protect or restore forests as such. A recently announced and modest tree-planting program is included as one of the United States' climate change initiatives. Grade = 2

4. **Acid Rain.** Has the G-7 country significantly strengthened domestic programs to reduce acid rain? If so, what has it done?

The two major precursors of acid rain are sulfur and nitrogen oxides. In June 1989, President Bush presented to the Congress the Administration's clean air bill. That bill provided for an overall 50% reduction in sulfur oxide

emissions from electric utilities by 2002, a very modest reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions, a cap on utility SO₂ emissions and an emissions trading program. The Senate bill includes these features with various loopholes. On the whole, this is a strong proposal. On the other hand, the Administration's proposal to reduce NO_x emissions from automobiles is far weaker. The compromise worked out between the Administration and the Senate leadership reflected in the Senate clean air bill provides for a second-phase, more stringent NO_x emissions standard for cars under various conditions.
Grade = 7.5

5. International Treaties. Is the G-7 country supporting the implementation of international treaties through funding and technical assistance designed to protect global biological diversity and promote forest conservation? If so, what kind of assistance has it provided?

In 1986 the U.S. ratified the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, known as the Ramsar Convention. A major focus of the convention is provision of assistance to developing countries to promote techniques for conserving wetlands and maintaining their values for long periods. The President's FY 1991 budget provides through the Fish and Wildlife Service \$100,000 for Ramsar Convention project assistance which equates to U.S. dues. The U.S. will also soon become a full State member of the IUCN.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) provides a mechanism to protect species threatened by commercial trade. The U.S. has strongly supported this program. The treaty's effectiveness depends upon a strong Secretariat to work with the 105 member nations. As with most UN organizations, the CITES Secretariat is short of funds. In FY 1990, the Congress appropriated \$738,000. For FY 1991, U.S. assessed dues are \$628,000. The President's FY 1991 budget request is \$750,000. The Department of Interior was appropriated \$515,000 in 1990 for activities related to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere.

Outside of treaties, it is estimated that the U.S. is providing approximately \$950 million annually in biological diversity bilateral assistance counting core conservation and sustainable use of resources. In 1990 AID is spending \$42.95 million on biodiversity. Grade = 5

6. Antarctica. Has the G-7 country adopted a scientific research program and supported legal measures designed to assure no further degradation of the land, air and water resources of Antarctica? Does the G-7 country support the permanent banning of minerals activities in the Antarctic and the negotiation of a comprehensive environmental protection regime?

The U.S. has a significant research program in Antarctica. Along with the U.K. and the FRG, it has argued strenuously for protection of depleted fish stocks in Antarctica. On the other hand, the waste disposal practices of the U.S. in Antarctica cast serious doubt on its commitment to "no further degradation" of Antarctic resources.

Recently, the Antarctic Treaty nations adopted the Convention for the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA). This agreement creates an institutional mechanism to govern commercial mining activities in Antarctica. Compared to a recent Australian proposal to replace CRAMRA with a

"world park" regime where commercial mining is flatly banned, CRAMRA must be viewed as a pro-mining agreement. The Bush Administration strongly favors CRAMRA and current U.S. policy places environmental protection and minerals development in Antarctica on the same level. Grade = 4

OCEAN POLLUTION SCORECARD

Question	Weight %	U.S. Score	U.S. Weighted Score
1. Oceans Report	8	5	4
2. Oil Pollution	17	7.5	12.3
3. Pollutant Loadings	25	3.3	8.3
4. Pollution Control	25	3.3	8.3
5. Toxics Dumping Ban	25	6.7	16.7
	100%		50

1. Oceans Report Since July 1989 has the G-7 country actively supported preparation of a report on the state of the world's oceans by relevant bodies of the United Nations?

The G-7's call (in para. 46 of the Paris communique) for a U.N. report on the state of the world's oceans was a self-serving, easy to accomplish objective. The G-7 were well aware that UNEP's Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) initiated a new review of the state of the marine environment in 1985 and that the report would be released in early 1990. All of the technical research and inputs into that report, which was officially released by UNEP in March 1990, had been completed by the time of the Paris summit.

The group of experts panel -- comprised of 20 members and associated experts -- that was tasked with preparing the GESAMP report included 7 U.S.-based scientists. If that were the only basis for scoring U.S. "active support" for such a report, we would give the U.S. a perfect score of 1 point. However, since the 7 U.S. participants all reflected the more traditional "old-boys club" of marine scientists, the U.S. input did not adequately reflect progressive, ecosystem-oriented contributions from U.S. scientists and policymakers within government and elsewhere. The report is inadequate, containing unsupported findings and recommendations that give the misimpression that the marine environment, and especially coastal areas, are doing much better than they really are. It gives short shrift to a number of important threats to the health of the marine environment, and fails to take account of the substantial data and analyses which show that coastal areas are increasingly threatened by a wide range of pollutants, and that the deeper oceans exhibit increasing signs of problems as well. Grade = 5

2. Oil Pollution.

(a) Since July 1989 has the G-7 country fully implemented international conventions for the prevention of oil pollution of the ocean?

(b) Has it taken any special steps to improve national, regional and global capabilities to contain and alleviate the consequences of maritime oil spills?

(c) What action has it taken to support preparation of proposals by the International Maritime Organization for further preventive action to avoid oil pollution of the oceans?

The issue of oil pollution of the oceans took on increased visibility as a result of the Exxon Valdez spill in March 1989. The above three related questions focus on different aspects of the issue. While oil pollution, relative to other sources of marine pollution, represents less than 10-20% of the total pollutant loadings entering the marine environment, it is an area of concern that has received substantial attention over the years at the international level. Most of that attention has focused on oil pollution from tankers and other vessels, with relatively little consideration given to offshore oil rigs or oil pollution from urban non-point source runoff.

On the first of the three questions, the U.S. scores a zero. On 2(b) and (c) it earns a perfect score.

The U.S. has not fully implemented international conventions for the prevention of oil pollution of the ocean. Leaving aside the oil spill liability protocols of 1984, on the merits of which the U.S. environmental community is divided, there is another key global treaty dealing with tanker manning standards -- the Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers -- which the U.S. needs to ratify, and has not.

It has taken special steps at the national, regional and global levels which are, relative to the other G-7's actions, quite significant. Those steps include a major effort at the national level to enact a comprehensive federal oil spill law; a commitment (reflected in the pending legislation) to strengthen regional agreements with Canada and Mexico; and a lead role in proposing a new IMO treaty on oil spill preparedness and response that will be the subject of a diplomatic conference in November 1990. The U.S. has agreed to pay IMO's costs for preparatory meetings that were held in May 1990 as well as the diplomatic conference scheduled for November 1990, and the U.S. hosted a preliminary working group session to discuss the draft treaty in Washington in January 1990.

For the reasons given above, the U.S. has been the most active of the G-7 and has taken the lead in promoting a new treaty on oil spill response and preparedness. Grade = 7.5

3. Pollutant Loadings Information. Does the G-7 country have an adequate program to develop reliable baseline information about total loadings of metals, organics, nutrients and other pollutants entering its estuaries and other near-shore coastal waters?

While this information is not easy to obtain, in part because of the costs involved, it is critical to efforts to combat, curtail, reduce and eliminate harmful pollutant loadings of estuaries and near-shore coastal waters.

Through some federal government efforts, principally within NOAA/OMA and EPA/OMEP, some of the data on total loadings that has been or is being gathered by Sea Grant, other university-based and scientific centers of excellence and industry is pulled together into a common data base. That data gathering is complemented by direct data gathering by NOAA/OMA and EPA/OMEP, as well as some other federal agencies (e.g., DOI's Fish and Wildlife Service,

NOAA/NMFS). Despite these efforts, the program can not be characterized as "adequate." The adequacy of baseline information for estuaries is better than it is for near-coastal waters, but in both areas substantial additional information is needed. Grade = 3.3

4. Pollution Control. Since July 1989 has the G-7 country strengthened programs to limit water-borne and air-borne pollution of near-shore coastal waters? If so, what has been done?

Much more needs to be done worldwide to limit these types of emissions, given their serious impact on near-coastal waters, which accounts for 80-90% of the total pollutant loadings into the marine environment. The issue addressed by this question is very important.

EPA's lead regulatory role in relation to the Clean Water Act, the Ocean Dumping Act and the Clean Air Act is the principal federal lever for seeking to limit water-borne and air-borne pollution. As for water-borne pollutants, the CWA is currently the subject of pending legislation that could significantly strengthen some of the efforts to limit those pollutants, but current programs are not doing a very good job at limiting inputs of nutrients and toxic metals, with the possible exception that point-sources are far better regulated than indirect point and than non-point sources. While some potentially harmful practices have ended or are being phased out under the Ocean Dumping Act (including the 1988 Ocean Dumping Ban Act), disposal-at-sea of contaminated sediments by the Corps of Engineers has not received the scrutiny that it deserves. Air-borne pollution, addressed by the CAA, needs much more attention in relation to its impact on near-coastal waters. Grade = 3.3

5. Toxics Dumping Ban. Beyond national zones of jurisdiction, does the G-7 country have a program to assure that corporations are not discharging or dumping hazardous or toxic substances in other countries' coastal waters or in the high seas?

This issue is a highly visible issue, in the public eye, given the negotiations on the Basel Convention. It raises important North-South considerations.

The U.S. has signed the Basel Convention and is expected to ratify it at some future point in time. While we are not that familiar with the inter-governmental negotiations now going forward in relation to U.S. policies pertinent to Basel, it is our understanding that a formal U.S. policy on the export of hazardous wastes is likely to be announced before the end of the year and that it is likely to ban such exports, including high seas dumping, with the exception of limited exports for recycling purposes to Mexico and Canada. However, since the U.S. policy has not yet been announced, and OMB, for economic reasons, might scuttle or emasculate the draft EPA policy now pending, at this point in time it does not seem appropriate to give the U.S. a higher score. Grade = 6.7

POPULATION POLICY SCORECARD

	Weight %	U.S. Score	Weighted Score
1. Policy Position	30	0	0
2. Universal Family Planning	40	5	20
3. Convention on Women	30	0	0
	100%		20

1. Policy Position. Has the G-7 country adopted a policy position declaring unequivocally that significantly reducing the rate of world population growth is a vital international objective?

For most of the past twenty years, the U.S. not only voiced its commitment to but took important steps towards reducing world population growth. At the UN World Population Conference held in Bucharest in 1974, U.S. government representatives actively supported lowering the birth rates both globally and nationally through family planning programs and improving the status of women.

"My delegation will suggest in the Working Group on the World Population Plan of Action national goals together with a world goal of replacement level of fertility by the year 2000," was the message from HEW Secretary Weinberger to the international conference in 1974. "In the United States, fertility has been declining steadily for several years....I personally hope the birth rate in the United States will continue to drop until a stable population is reached," asserted Mr. Russell Peterson, Chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality in his statement to the conference's working committee.

In 1984, at the most recent UN World Population Conference held in Mexico City, former Assistant Secretary of State Buckley reversed the long-standing U.S. policy on population. He asserted that population growth "...is, of itself neither good nor bad....Our planet...has the natural resources, production capacity and different administrative and political skills it needs to fully meet the basic needs of its future population." In the same breath, Buckley announced the cut-off of funding to any non-governmental organization which provides abortion information or services.

A recent GAO study (May 1990) confirms that the U.S. government objectives no longer support reducing population growth rates as a primary goal of its population assistance efforts. GAO found that the policy announced in Mexico City -- that the phenomenon of population growth is a neutral one -- was evident in the AID population efforts. (AID's Population Program, May 1990, U.S. General Accounting Office, GAO/NSIAD-90-112). Grade = 0

2. Universal Family Planning Assistance. Is the G-7 country contributing in a significant way to the World Population Plan of Action to make family planning services universally available? What is the level of support for international population efforts for this fiscal year?

While the U.S. is the second highest funder of population efforts among the G-7 countries, this statistic is somewhat misleading. First, since 1972, U.S. population assistance has declined in constant dollars every year. By 1989, the funds provided for international population assistance had shrunk to roughly 50% of their 1972 level.

In addition, the vast majority of the U.S. funds have been provided through AID and U.S. non-governmental organizations, while most of the other G-7 countries provide funds through UNFPA. AID programs have been repeatedly criticized for a lack of funding accountability (e.g., that funds appropriated for family planning efforts end up supporting other activities) and for administrative inefficiency (see recent GAO report cited above). Finally, some AID funds support "natural family planning programs" which are of questionable effectiveness. Grade = 5

3. Convention on Women. Has the G-7 country ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women? 4

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is an international bill of rights for women and a framework for women's participation in the development process. The Convention spells out internationally accepted principles and standards for achieving equality between women and men. Governments that ratify or accede to the Convention are obligated to submit reports on progress to CEDAW within one year of ratification and every four years after that.

The United States helped initiate the Convention and joined in signing it as adopted by the UN General Assembly in December of 1979. However, the U.S. has since failed to ratify the treaty and put it into force.

The White House has sent the treaty to the U.S. Senate for action, but it has not placed an adequate priority on it to secure ratification. As a result, other White House initiatives are acted upon while CEDAW has languished for almost ten years.

Organizations supporting women's rights in the United States strongly assert that failure to ratify CEDAW is not a procedural fluke. They point to a general change in attitude, and policy, in the White House during this period as the fundamental cause for inaction. In addition, some knowledgeable sources assert that the Convention has not been ratified because the reports we would be required to publish documenting the status of women in our society would be embarrassing. For example, it would become more apparent that the U.S. does not have an amendment in its constitution recognizing equality of women and men, the U.S. has the highest rate of rape of any industrialized country, and pay equity for women has not been achieved -- to note a few potentially embarrassing facts. Grade = 0

EASTERN EUROPE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

	Weight %	U.S. Score out of 10	U.S. Weighted Score
1. Environmental Policy	20	7	14
2. Energy Efficiency	10	5	5
3. Least Cost Planning	10	5	5
4. Ecosystem Protection	10	6	6
5. Pollution Control	7.5	5	4
6. Technical Transfers	7.5	5	4
7. Debt Reduction	15	6	9
8. Environmental Institutions	20	8	16
	100%		63

1. Environmental Policy Towards Eastern Europe. In developing aid, lending and trade programs for Eastern Europe, has the G-7 country adopted a commitment to help Eastern European countries improve the quality of their water and air resources?

The rhetorical commitment on the issue is high. President Bush drew attention to the issue on his 1989 trip to Poland and Hungary. In the Poland-Hungary Aid package (SEED I) passed by Congress last year, the Congress sought to address some aspects of the environmental degradation in Eastern Europe.

The financial commitment is low. Direct U.S. bilateral environmental assistance is \$40 million. Other multi-lateral structures may provide additional funds, such as the Bank for European Reconstruction and Development (BERD) and the World Bank. Still, overall flows from the U.S. to Eastern Europe's environmental needs, both bilateral and multilateral, probably amount to less than \$100 million. A study of East Germany alone indicates that to bring its industry up to West German environmental standards would require roughly \$200 billion. The cost of cleanup for the whole region will be immense. The U.S. assistance, however, needs to be assessed in relation to the levels of support other G-7 countries have provided.

Environmental aid is segregated. Rather than weaving environmental assistance throughout U.S. aid, it is set aside within the SEED Act, but not made a priority or condition for flows from other aid elements, such as enterprise funds.

The U.S. appears to have taken a good position vis a vis the environment in the negotiations on the charter for the BERD. Grade = 7

2. Energy Efficiency and Pollution Abatement. Has the G-7 country adopted programs to help Eastern European countries rebuild their industries to be as energy efficient and non-polluting as possible?

EPA is also doing a study which should establish environmental investment priorities. Expected completion date is January 1991, this will say much about the direction of U.S. policy. Grade = 5

3. Least Cost Planning. Has the G-7 country adopted a policy to support least cost energy planning, including cost-effective investments in energy conservation and efficiency in Eastern European countries?

To date, there seems to be little to no emphasis on either least cost planning or energy conservation investments in Eastern Europe. In emphasizing development of free markets, however, the U.S. is pushing for higher energy prices and market signals which might do much to spur efficiency gains.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation has provided \$130 million in insurance to General Electric for its takeover of the Hungarian Tungstam lightbulb firm. GE intends to manufacture incandescent bulbs in the factory. No consideration was given to alternative technologies or to the follow-on environmental costs of the project. Grade = 5

4. Ecosystem Protection. Is the G-7 country pursuing a policy of protecting crucial forest, wetland and river ecosystems in Eastern European countries?

Preservation of the Danube is advocated in SEED I, particularly with regard to avoiding disastrous hydropower projects. EPA also has been working in Poland to develop a sound development plan for the Mazurian Lake district. Language in the current House version of the SEED II bill also advocates conversion of the undeveloped borderlands between the East and West Blocks into parklands. Grade = 6

5. Indigenous Pollution Control Capability. Has the country facilitated the transfer of high technology for pollution control to Eastern Europe? Have such transfers been directed at developing a regional Eastern European pollution control industry?

The U.S. has provided \$20 million to help Poland develop cleaner technologies for fossil fuel burning. The goal does seem to be to build indigenous capacity. On the other hand, \$10 million is going for a clean-coal retrofit of a power plant near Krakow. This may be environmentally useful but does not seem to be targeted at building Polish pollution control industry. Grade = 5

6. Technology Transfer. Has the country removed existing barriers to the export of high-tech pollution control?

The U.S. has been the most reluctant among the COCOM countries to relax high tech export restrictions. These, however, are now low enough that they should not be a barrier to pollution control equipment, with the possible exception of the USSR, where, at U.S. insistence, stricter requirements remain.

The main barrier to tech transfer is the shortage of hard currency in the East, hence the judgment must be tied to how well a country is doing on overall levels of assistance and debt reduction. The U.S. seems to be taking neither a leadership nor a dragging role on these issues. Grade = 5

7. Debt Reduction. Has the country promoted debt forgiveness and debt for nature swaps in its assistance to Eastern Europe to promote resource conservation, pollution abatement and energy efficiency?

No policy statements favoring debt forgiveness are coming out of the U.S. Administration. In practice, however, the U.S. does not appear to be collecting on sovereign debts. No framework for debt for nature swaps has emerged in Eastern Europe.

The House of Representatives recently passed legislation which would suspend U.S. contributions to the BERD and to the World Bank, "until such time as agreement is reached recognizing the uncollectability of Polish debt." The true political momentum behind this initiative remains to be seen. The provisions apply only to Poland.

Both the World Bank and the IMF are not pursuing rigorous policies in the region and seem to be making an effort to ease the region's transition. The U.S. plays an important role in both institutions. Grade = 6

8. Environmental Institutions. Has assistance for Eastern Europe included provisions to develop environmental ministries and non-governmental structures that will enhance the ability of the countries to monitor and enforce pollution control?

Initial U.S. assistance has provided some aid in this area. The Budapest Environmental Center, which EPA is organizing, is designed to be a source center for NGOs, businesses and governments. Some questions have been raised about the Center's involvement of NGOs in its initial design stages.

EPA's mandate in the SEED Act includes broad authority to provide institution-building assistance, but sufficient funding for such projects is lacking. It looks likely that more funds will be provided for these needs in the upcoming SEED II. Grade = 8

U.S. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BARGAIN SCORECARD

	Weight %	U.S. Score	Weighted Score
1. Debt Reduction	23	3	6
2. MDB Reform	15	7.5	11.5
3. MDB Vote Made Public	8	10	8
4. IMF Reforms	8	5	4
5. Bi-lateral Environmental Programs	23	3.5	7.5
6. GATT Environmental Initiatives	8	0	0
7. UNEP Funding	15	2.5	3.75
	100%		41

1. Has the U.S. taken significant steps to reduce the net flow of economic resources from less developed countries to it since July 1989, so as to enable those countries to improve the long term sustainable management of their resources?

The U.S. Treasury Department over a 3-year period will forgive \$600 million of principal and \$220 million of interest for potentially 14 African countries if they continue World Bank and IMF programs. There are serious doubts about whether structural adjustments as presently used by the World Bank and IMF accomplishes its objectives, and therefore it is doubtful that debt reduction conditioned on adhering to structural adjustment is really much of a benefit to the country.

With U.S. AID money \$2.1 million of Madagascar debt was converted to a nature conservation program. This year an additional \$900,000 for Madagascar will be negotiated. In addition the U.S. joined other funders to buy \$10.8 million of Costa Rica debt, and the Dominican Republic has made \$6 million available over five years, from which \$.5 million has been redeemed. \$10 million for a Panama debt for nature swap has been included in the FY 90 supplemental AID package.

There has been no similar debt forgiveness for South America and Asia.
Grade = 3

2. Has the U.S. taken significant steps since 1989 to use its authority in multilateral development banks to promote environmentally sound investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, sustainable forest management, agriculture and pollution control in the LDCs and to integrate environmental considerations into all of their activities?

The U.S. government and Congress have taken several significant steps. In 1989 the U.S. Congress passed legislation to promote environmentally sound investments by the multilateral development banks, and the Treasury Department has begun to implement the legislation. Treasury promoted the successful adoption by the Bank of guidelines to protect wetlands, and will be seeking similar action on ocean and coastal protection. The U.S. took the lead in the IDA Replenishment negotiations to require energy efficiency and least-cost energy investments. It also helped instigate loans to Brazil and India for energy efficiency and conservation.

The U.S. government has not vigorously lobbied its G-7 counterparts to support their own actions in the MDBs.

The U.S. has promoted sustainable agriculture at the World Bank, including a \$50 million loan to the Sudan that included a component for integrated pest management. The World Bank revised its pest guidelines partly as a result of U.S. legislation. Grade = 7.5

3. Has the U.S. made its MDB votes public?

Yes. Grade = 10

4. Has the U.S. taken steps to support reforms at the IMF that would lead to establishing an Environmental Unit and requiring that the impacts of structural adjustment policies on the natural resource base and social sectors be carefully examined and taken fully into consideration?

Significant steps have been made to support the IMF reforms. At the end of 1989 the U.S. Congress passed two bills, PL 101-167 and PL 101-240 that require the Treasury Department to promote a series of reforms. These include establishment of an Environmental Unit within the Fund; incorporation of social and environmental impact studies of structural adjustment policies in particular countries; and the creation of an overall evaluation mechanism to review whether IMF conditionality and structural adjustment are accomplishing their intended goals. The U.S. Executive Director has played an active role in promoting these reforms. Negotiations are underway within the IMF, at the request of the U.S. Executive Director to establish an Environmental and Social Unit.

PL 101-045 also was passed by the U.S. Congress in late 1989, which directs U.S. representatives to international institutions to seek a new approach in compiling national accounts, so that environmental damage and unsustainable development of natural resources are counted as a minus in calculating GNP. In the IMF Survey of June 1990, the Fund has published an article on how to account for the environment in national accounting systems. Grade = 5

5. Has the U.S. instituted or strengthened any programs since July 1989 to facilitate access of the LDCs to improved energy efficiency, renewables, CFC substitutes, forestry conservation, and sustainable agricultural and waste minimization technologies?

At the bilateral level, the U.S. has a mixed record. Congressional directives to AID have been generally good, but AID is moving very slowly to implement them. They have not been aggressive in making energy efficiency and renewable

technologies available to developing countries, although there are new projects in Costa Rica and India. The Department of Energy is helping Poland with a retrofit of one coal-fired power plant, but so far has not done much to help promote least-cost energy investments. EPA is developing some good programs on transfer of high-tech pollution control technology, and is promoting support by the U.S. of technology transfer mechanisms to deal with the CFC phase-out and other global issues. With great reluctance, the U.S. pledged \$25 million to the Montreal Protocol for CFC substitutes in developing countries.

Biological diversity funding in AID has more than doubled this year, in part because of Congressional pressure, and forestry projects accounted for approximately \$127 million. AID and other agencies are spending about \$25 million for tree planting in deforested areas, \$14 million on tropical forest research, and \$64 million for technical assistance and institution building in developing countries. Through its contributions to international organizations, such as UNDP, FAO, UNEP, World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter American Development Bank, and the World Food Program, the U.S. provides approximately 18% of all UN expenditures on tropical forestry. In addition, the Smithsonian Institution spends about \$7 million per year on tropical forestry research in Panama, Brazil, Malaysia and India, and the Peace Corps spends about \$13 million on tropical forestry projects.

AID has put forward a few minor initiatives on integrated pest management and other sustainable agriculture concepts, but overall its record is very weak, particularly in Central America and S.E. Asia. In Costa Rica its \$50 million environmental program has turned out to be a bad model for sustainable agriculture. It has also continued to support development models that are heavily based on promoting export development, which has led to serious environmental problems, for example, its promotion of prawn farming and other similar projects in wetlands, mangrove and other coastal ecosystems. AID has spent about \$6.5 million for loans to Honduras during the last three years, for shrimp farms that are destroying mangrove forests. Grade = 3.5

6. Has the U.S. taken significant steps to integrate environmental protection and resource conservation measures into GATT principles now being negotiated to insure that principles of international trade do not confer competitive advantage on the basis of inferior environmental standards?

The U.S. has not taken the steps. Moreover, the U.S. is pursuing actions that would subordinate environmental goals to trade-related economic objectives. The Scheuer Resolution currently being considered by Congress, which would enhance both environmental as well as trade goals, makes approval of implementing legislation for GATT contingent upon:

- (a) an environmental analysis of all GATT agreements;
- (b) discarding or amending of any agreement provisions which would undermine environmental or health and safety standards in the U.S., such as the U.S. proposal on harmonization;
- (c) adoption of an amendment to GATT which permits measures necessary to protect the environment;

(d) Convening of a special session of GATT devoted to environmental issues by no later than April 1, 1991. Grade = 0

7. Has the U.S. increased financial support for UNEP and other international institutions concerned with environmental protection and resource consideration? If so, by how much?

Congress gets more credit than the Administration for this year's \$2 million increase in UNEP funding and similar increases or new funding for other international organizations concerned with conservation of natural resources. Grade = 2.5

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Notes	Typewritten notes on reverse of pp 11-12 of the Draft Communique (2 pp.)	n.d.	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

56a. We note and will study with interest the Craxi Report on debt commissioned by the UN Secretary General.

THE ENVIRONMENT

57. One of our most important responsibilities is to pass on to future generations an environment whose health, beauty, and economic potential are not threatened. Environmental challenges such as climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation, marine pollution, and loss of biological diversity require closer and more effective international cooperation and concrete action. We as industrialized countries have an obligation to be leaders in meeting these challenges. We agree that, in the face of threats of irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty is no excuse to postpone actions which are justified in their own right. We recognize that strong, growing, market-oriented economies provide the best means for successful environmental protection.

58. Climate change is of key importance. We are committed to undertake common efforts to limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. We strongly support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Control (IPCC) and look forward to the release of its full report in August. The Second World Climate Conference provides the opportunity for all countries to consider the question of targets and strategies for limiting or stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions, and for discussing an effective international response. We reiterate our support for the negotiation of a framework convention on climate change, under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The convention should be completed by 1992, [with work on possible early protocols being undertaken as expeditiously as possible] [with work on early protocols being undertaken simultaneously.] [Any implementing protocols should be developed subsequent to the completion of the framework convention and should treat all sources and sinks comprehensively.]

59. We welcome the amendment of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by the year 2000 and to extend coverage of the Protocol to other ozone depleting substances. The establishment of a financial mechanism to assist developing countries to tackle ozone depletion marks a new phase in cooperation between the developed and developing worlds. We applaud the announcement in London by some major developing countries, including India and China, that they intend to review their position on adherence to the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. We would welcome their adherence as a crucial reinforcement of the effectiveness of the Protocol.

60. We acknowledge that enhanced levels of cooperation will be necessary with regard to the science and impacts of climate change and economic implications of possible response strategies. We recognize the importance of working together to

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THE ENVIRONMENT (cont.)

60. Bracketed language was introduced by the United States. Others countries cannot accept it. We introduced the two words in order to emphasize the need for more scientific research on the causes of global warming. We may be able to drop our language eventually.

61. The U.S. bracketed the language in the middle of the paragraph because we are not ready to commit ourselves to a legally binding international agreement to protect forests. The Germans are the strongest supporters of the language in brackets. We may change our position.

62. The U.S. has bracketed the language at the end of the paragraph because we do not support an international convention on biodiversity.

develop new technologies and methods over the coming decades to complement energy conservation and other measures to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions. We support accelerated scientific and economic research and analysis on the [causes and] potential impact of climate change, and on potential responses of developed and developing countries.

61. We are determined to take action to increase forests, while protecting existing ones and recognizing the sovereign rights of all countries to make use of their natural resources. The destruction of tropical forests has reached alarming proportions. [We support the approach taken under the IPCC of giving legal substance to the protection of forests in the form of an implementing protocol to be concluded at the same time as the framework climate convention in 1992. The protocol on forest protection should attach special significance to the conservation of tropical forests.] The Tropical Forestry Action Plan must be reformed and strengthened, placing more emphasis on forest conservation and protection of biological diversity. The International Tropical Timber Organization action plan must be enhanced to emphasize sustainable forest management and improve market operations. We urge all countries to join us in these efforts.

62. The destruction of ecologically sensitive areas around the world continues at an alarming pace. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on estuaries, wetlands and coral reefs, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. To reverse this trend, we will expand cooperation to combat desertification; expand projects to conserve biological diversity; protect the Antarctic; and assist developing countries in their environmental efforts. We will work within UNEP and other fora to achieve these objectives [and support UNEP's work in developing a convention to protect biodiversity.]

63. Efforts to protect the environment do not stop at the water's edge. Serious problems are caused by marine pollution, both in the oceans and in coastal areas. A comprehensive strategy should be developed to address land-based sources of pollution; we are committed to helping in this regard. We will continue our efforts to avoid oil spills, urge the early entry into force of the existing International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention, and welcome the work of that organization in developing an international oil spills convention. We are concerned about the impact of environmental degradation and unregulated fishing practices on living marine resources. We support cooperation in the conservation of living marine resources and recognize the importance of regional fisheries organizations in this respect. We call on all concerned countries to respect the conservation regimes.

64. To cope with energy-related environmental damage, priority must be given to improvements in energy efficiency and to the development of alternative energy sources. Nuclear energy will

THE ENVIRONMENT (cont.)

66. The language at the end of the paragraph would give Summit support to the World Bank Green Fund ("Global Environmental Facility"). We do not support this Fund, because we believe the ongoing work of the World Bank can cover global environmental issues. We are also worried about establishing a precedent that developed countries have the major responsibility to finance LDC environmental clean-up/protection.

67. The U.S. insisted on the two sets of brackets in this text, because we wanted to review these two proposals more carefully within the Administration. We may be able to withdraw the brackets on the last sentence, on labeling. We may insist on deleting the reference to the collection of satellite data as inappropriate in this document.

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THE ENVIRONMENT

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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Tab N

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Chairman

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The Bush Administration and the Environment:

Summary of Initiatives and Accomplishments

May 1990

President George Bush, continuing a life-long record of concern for the environment, has demonstrated a commitment to environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our natural resources. What follows is a summary of the Administration's initiatives and accomplishments.

1. General leadership
2. Air pollution
3. Environmentally-sensitive budget policy
4. Pollution prevention and recycling
5. Asbestos ban
6. Water pollution, water projects and wetlands
7. Energy
8. Global climate change
9. International environmental initiatives
10. Alaskan oil spill
11. Future oil spill prevention
12. Food safety
13. Hazardous wastes and Superfund
14. Clean oceans and coastlines
15. Radon
16. Defense & the Environment Initiative
17. Endangered species
18. Earth Day
19. Environmental education
20. Enforcement
21. Deterring conflicts of interest

1) General leadership:

President Bush appointed William K. Reilly to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the first professional conservationist to hold the post.

The President named Michael R. Deland, former Administrator of EPA's Boston regional office, to be chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The President is committed to revitalizing CEQ's advisory role and requested funding to increase the staff of CEQ from 10 to 34 positions over two years.

The President supports elevating EPA from sub-Cabinet to full Cabinet status, and approved the elevation of EPA's International Activities Office to the assistant administrator level.

President Bush has directed all Cabinet officers to incorporate consideration of environmental impacts into all agency decisions. More departments are embarked on substantive environmental policy initiatives than ever before (see below). The President has devoted dozens of speeches, news conferences, and events to environmental themes, and the White House Domestic Policy staff has devoted thousands of hours to ambitious environmental quality initiatives.

2) Air pollution:

After a decade of policy gridlock, President Bush's Administration crafted amendments to the U.S. Clean Air Act to reduce the emissions that cause acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution. Thanks in large measure to the President's personal commitment, a bill recently passed the Senate and it appears likely this complex reform package will be enacted in 1990.

Among several other administrative actions on clean air, EPA issued rules that lower gasoline volatility (which contributes to smog) in summer months; and rules to reduce industrial emissions of the hazardous pollutant benzene by 90 percent. EPA proposed standards to require source separation by municipal waste handlers to effectively reduce overall air emissions from municipal waste incinerators by 90 percent.

The Administration has taken important strides forward on global air pollution issues (see #8 and #9).

Related actions on automobile fuel efficiency, energy efficiency and renewables, and clean coal technology are listed below.

3) Environmentally-sensitive budget policy:

The Administration's budget request for 1991 continued a trend begun with the President's first budget in 1990: substantial funding increases for most environmental programs, and greater sensitivity to the impact of federal actions on the environment. Notable areas include:

-- Increases for EPA's operating budget, especially for enforcement (more than 500 new staff) and cleanup at Superfund and federal sites (see #10)

-- "America the Beautiful": a three-pronged effort to acquire lands with high environmental or recreation value (up to \$1 billion over four years); restore threatened natural resource and recreation areas ("Legacy '99"); and a new program to expand and accelerate national reforestation to a rate of one billion trees annually

-- concerning global climate change, sharply higher funding for the "Mission to Planet Earth" space-based Earth observation system, solar and renewable energy, energy conservation (see #7), and basic research

-- research, protection and enhancement of the nation's wetlands; termination or mitigation of certain water projects (see #5)

-- proposed demonstration projects to terminate wasteful "below-cost" timber sales at nine national forests and provide improved recreational facilities in those areas

-- an increase of almost \$800 million, or 21 percent above 1990 levels, for Federal facility cleanups

-- full funding for the Clean Coal Technology program

4) Pollution prevention and recycling:

The Administration seeks reforms to move beyond costly end-of-the-process cleanups, toward an emphasis on pollution prevention.

Within EPA, two percent of every program's budget has been set aside to fund specific pollution prevention demonstration projects.

EPA has launched a nationwide "early warning system" to prevent municipal sewage treatment plants from violating Clean Water Act standards.

Legislation and administrative actions are under development to spur federal and private pollution prevention efforts. The legislation would set numerical goals and timetables, enhance data collection, improve municipal solid waste minimization and management, and create helpful new market incentives.

5) Asbestos ban:

EPA announced a ban on almost all uses of asbestos in the United States by 1997. Asbestos is a carcinogen linked to lung and chest cancer.

6) Water pollution, water projects, and wetlands:

EPA Administrator Reilly blocked issuance of a permit that would allow construction to begin on the Two Forks Dam in Colorado. President Bush seeks termination of uneconomic and destructive projects such as the Garrison Diversion Unit in North Dakota. EPA rejected the proposed Big River reservoir project in Rhode Island, based on unacceptable adverse effects on wetlands, wildlife and recreation.

EPA issued proposals to regulate 17 pesticides and 21 other contaminants in drinking water, almost doubling the number of pollutants subject to federally enforceable standards. The proposals also call for monitoring 110 currently unregulated contaminants.

The Bureau of Reclamation has been given new direction and proposed doubled funding to pursue mitigation of adverse impacts of certain large water projects already constructed.

Concerned by the rapid loss of American wetland habitats, the President directed an interagency task force to report by late 1990 on ways to implement a policy of "no net loss" of wetlands. EPA and Army Corps of Engineers signed an agreement to clarify wetlands protection policy; the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service signed an agreement to cooperate in expanding the wetlands breeding habitat for numerous species.

The President's FY91 budget seeks a 24 percent boost (to \$460 million) for research, protection and enhancement of wetlands, including acceleration of the national wetlands inventory. This follows a 32 percent increase in 1990.

For related actions on ocean pollution, see #14.

7) **Energy:**

The Department of Energy is preparing a National Energy Plan which emphasizes, among other things: energy conservation and efficiency; alternative and renewable energy sources; and nuclear power safety.

DOE announced eleven initiatives in energy efficiency and renewables, including: more efficient lighting for federal buildings; regulatory and legislative changes to stimulate efficiency improvements in the utility, commercial and construction sectors; and using the government-industry technology transfer process to speed promising energy technologies into widespread use.

In a reversal of previous policy, DOE proposed rules to centralize and significantly strengthen compliance with the environmental assessment process under the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Department of Transportation raised the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standard for autos to 27.5 mpg.

The President postponed lease sales and oil and gas development in sensitive areas off the shores of California and Florida, and will make a final decision on these leases in 1990.

The President has requested all of the necessary funds to complete the \$2.5 billion Clean Coal Technology program.

To address waste cleanup at DOE facilities, funding was increased by \$500 million in FY90; an increase of \$600 million is sought for FY91. DOE released a five-year, site-by-site cleanup plan, and a five-year research and development plan to reduce outyear costs.

8) **Global climate change:**

The Bush Administration has demonstrated a willingness to confront the complex and important question of global climate change.

The Secretary of State's first major address in January 1989 expressed the President's intention to take comprehensive action in this area. In February 1990, the President became the first and only head of state to address the U.N.-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the leading global forum for climate change policy.

The U.S. agreed in November 1989 to stabilize U.S. carbon dioxide emissions and study further reductions; the President proposed two major international conferences on the issue in 1990. The first conference, held April 17-18, addressed scientific and economic questions. The second conference would open negotiations toward a multilateral framework treaty once the IPCC has completed initial assessments of the scientific evidence, potential impacts, and policy options.

The President supports efforts to build upon the Montreal Protocol and phase-out all uses of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) and halons by the turn of the century. The Administration supports financial and technical assistance to developing countries to make the transition to non-CFC technologies.

The FY91 budget request seeks \$1 billion for research into global climate change, up 57 percent from 1990. That research includes work on the "Mission to Planet Earth" orbiting observation system, renewable and solar energy sources, and energy efficiency/conservation.

The Administration's clean air bill, National Energy Strategy and increased CAFE standard also will have the effect of stabilizing/reducing "greenhouse gas" emissions.

9) Other international environmental initiatives:

The President banned imports of African elephant ivory (see #18).

During his 1989 trips abroad, the President pledged financial and technical aid to Poland and Hungary to control air and water pollution, draft environmental statutes, and establish an East European environmental center.

President Bush led efforts to make the environment a major focus of the "G-7" Summit in Paris. In Tokyo, the President held meetings with leaders of Japan and Brazil to discuss the problem of rapid rainforest depletion.

The Administration helped develop and then signed the Basel Convention, which governs transboundary shipments of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

President Bush supported and signed a bill to prohibit U.S. support for foreign development loans unless environmental impacts are studied first.

The Administration persuaded Japan, Taiwan and Korea to enter into agreements to monitor driftnet fishing. This will allow the U.S. to monitor the incidental take of birds, seals, whales, dolphins and other marine mammals.

In 1990, for the first time, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by EPA in water pollution prevention, waste disposal, reforestation and pesticide management.

The President's plan to elevate EPA to full Cabinet status will give the U.S. Environment Secretary commensurate status with his counterparts from other nations. The plan would also enhance "USDE" authority to offer technical assistance to foreign environmental programs. In early 1989, EPA's International Activities Office was elevated to the assistant administrator level.

10) Alaskan oil spill:

The President sent Vice President Quayle and a Cabinet-level team to assess the situation; the Department of Transportation is overseeing cleanup by Exxon, while EPA is coordinating an interagency task force on long-range restoration of Prince William Sound.

After negotiations broke down, the Justice Department issued a five-count criminal indictment against Exxon with potential penalties of up to \$600 million.

11) Future oil spill prevention:

The President proposed, and Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and cleanup. In May 1989, President Bush sent Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation. The Interior Department began a \$6 million, 3-year joint project with the American Petroleum Institute to research and develop new cleanup technology.

12) **Food safety:**

The Administration proposed legislation to improve food safety by streamlining regulations to allow faster removal of dangerous substances from the market. EPA prohibited all sales, distribution and use of "Alar" products labeled for use on food products, and stepped up its efforts against other suspect pesticides. EPA blocked the sale of roughly 100 million apples that had been illegally treated with the fungicide "Botran."

13) **Hazardous wastes and Superfund:**

After an intensive management review, the Administration reoriented the "Superfund" hazardous waste dump cleanup to an "enforcement first" program to get more responsible parties to undertake cleanups. EPA added 500 new enforcement staff to this program.

The Administration fought Congressional attempts to cut the Superfund budget and in 1989, exceeded Congressionally-mandated targets for cleanup starts and site studies.

The Administration commenced a similar review of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), expected to yield proposals for upcoming legislative reauthorization.

14) **Clean oceans and coastlines:**

EPA implemented the first step of the President's commitment to prevent medical wastes from washing up on beaches: a pilot medical waste tracking system to serve as a model for further action. The program involves the states of Connecticut, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

EPA negotiated agreements with local jurisdictions to stop ocean dumping of sewage sludge by late 1991, an initiative that also resulted in penalty actions against 61 cities in 1989. The President proposed legislation to require criminal felony penalties for illegal ocean dumping.

15) **Radon:**

EPA released data showing high levels of cancer-causing radon to be widespread in housing throughout the country, and undertook public education efforts to urge Americans to test and safeguard their homes, schools and businesses.

16) **Defense & the Environment Initiative**

The Department of Defense established a five-point initiative intended to forge long-term partnerships in defense-environmental matters well beyond mere compliance. An autumn 1990 conference will attempt to: finalize a near-term DOD environmental action plan; activate an enhanced DOD environmental decision-making structure; and discuss how global strategic policy might encompass environmental challenges.

17) **Endangered species:**

The President has rejected the suggestion of amendments to the federal Endangered Species Act.

The President banned imports of African elephant ivory products in an effort to save that endangered species; and he requested funding from Congress to assist African countries with management and protection of this species.

The Department of Interior issued an emergency listing of the Desert Tortoise as an endangered species in Southern California, Utah and Nevada. DOI acquired additional habitat for endangered panthers in Florida.

The Two Forks Dam and Big River decisions (see #6) protected thousands of acres of wildlife habitat. And the President reversed a proposal to cap the outlay of funds under the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund used for fisheries protection and development.

18) **Earth Day**

The Council on Environmental Quality coordinated actions by all federal agencies to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, including an exhibition on the Mall in Washington, and various activities by more than a dozen Federal agencies.

19) **Environmental education**

The President proposed a program of cash awards of up to \$5,000 to elementary and secondary school teachers in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the territories who develop innovative, effective environmental education curricula.

20) Enforcement

EPA's aggressive enforcement program levied civil and administrative penalties totaling just under \$35 million in fiscal year 1989, including \$13.6 million from over 4,000 administrative actions, two record highs.

EPA referred 364 civil judicial cases of alleged environmental law violation to the Department of Justice for prosecution in FY89, just short of the 1988 record of 372. EPA referred 60 criminal cases to Justice in FY89.

Notable enforcement actions include:

--Proposed fines of \$1.65 million on 42 companies that failed to report toxic chemical discharges as required by law.

--Civil lawsuits against 34 companies and individuals to halt violations of rules protecting the public from unlawful asbestos demolition and renovation practices.

--Civil lawsuits against 61 cities (including Detroit, El Paso, Phoenix and San Antonio) for violations of the Clean Water Act.

--A civil penalty of \$15 million against the Texas Eastern company for toxic substance violations at up to 89 sites along a 1,000 mile-long natural gas pipeline. The fine was the largest ever for violation of any environmental statute.

--A coordinated campaign to protect the Chesapeake Bay included charges against 26 facilities in the watershed for violations of the Clean Water Act.

After negotiations broke down, the Justice Department issued a five-count criminal indictment against Exxon with potential penalties of up to \$600 million.

21) Deterring conflicts of interest:

EPA has set a strict new policy on the agency's use of contractors, barring them from involvement 17 specific activities and warning of improper conflicts of interest in 15 additional areas.

Feb M

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1990

FACT SHEET

UNITED STATES INITIATIVES AFFECTING GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

During his first year in office, the President has advanced a large number of initiatives to enhance the quality of the environment. Several of these initiatives, when fully implemented, will result in substantial reductions in future greenhouse gas emissions in the United States -- at least 15 percent by 2000, and even more in later years. The measures are outlined below.

Full Phase-Out of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

The President has committed the United States to seeking an international agreement for a worldwide phaseout of the production and use of CFCs by the year 2000. As a further step, the President signed into law a unilateral U.S. fee on production of CFCs. This will reduce U.S. emissions of CFCs below levels allowed by international protocols.

Clean Air Act

The President's proposed revisions to the Clean Air Act call for two steps which will substantially reduce carbon dioxide emissions:

- o A 10 million ton reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions from 1980 levels; and
- o A cap on emissions at this sharply reduced level in perpetuity.

These measures in combination create a powerful incentive for energy conservation in the electric utility sector. The President's proposal on clean air would also increase the use of alternative fuels and includes measures to reduce carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds. Both of these initiatives will result in substantial reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Reforestation

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget contains \$175 million to fund the first year of a multi-year program to plant one billion trees annually for the next ten years. This program has the potential, if continued for 20 years, to sequester up to 5 percent of annual U.S. carbon dioxide emissions.

Increased Funding for Solar and Renewable Energy and for Energy Conservation

The President's fiscal year 1991 budget contains about \$360 million for research and development activities in solar and renewable energy and energy conservation. This represents a 75 percent increase over the amount requested in the previous year, and an increase of about 10 percent above fiscal year 1990 enacted levels. This research will be critical to identifying technologies which will allow us to meet our energy needs in environmentally efficient ways.

Energy Saving Appliance Standards

The Department of Energy recently issued new appliance standards which will result in increased energy conservation and reduced energy demand to service affected products. These standards are projected to reduce U.S. carbon dioxide emissions by up to one percent by the year 2000.

Commitment to Increased Research

In addition to these measures which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the President remains committed to a major research effort. The President's FY 1991 budget proposes spending over one billion dollars on global change research. This research is targeted towards investigating the underlying causes, effects, and consequences of global change. This funding is in addition to the \$660 million already allocated for such research in FY 1990.

#

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

257 Park Avenue South
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THE U.S. SCORECARD

Statement of James T. B. Tripp, general counsel, Environmental Defense Fund, on the release of the EnviroSummit Scorecard.

HOUSTON -- As part of the Summit Environmental Accountability Project, U.S. environmental groups have prepared a scorecard on the U.S.' performance on six critical global environmental and resource issues: climate change and energy, protection of biodiversity, ocean pollution, population, aid to Eastern Europe and the Global Environmental Bargain. The U.S. score is 41.5 out of a maximum score of 100, a low grade that ties it for fourth and fifth place with Canada in the G-7 rankings.

On the positive side, the U.S. has shown leadership in its efforts to reform the lending policies of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks towards protection of tropical rain forests. It has similarly pushed environmental policy reform at the IMF. The Administration's recently announced proposal for a partnership on trade, investment and debt with Latin America could similarly provide additional protection for these rain forests. The Administration has proposed an innovative acid rain abatement program that includes a reduction in and then cap on utility SO₂ emissions with emissions trading. It has also recently announced a continuation of a moratorium on OCS oil development off of much of the Pacific coast, Florida and New England. The U.S. has taken some important initiatives to promote pollution abatement in Eastern Europe, although far more needs to be done there to satisfy our proposal that the G-7 countries' assistance to central and eastern Europe, including the USSR, assures a doubling of energy efficiency by the year 2000. These actions account for the two highest scores awarded the U.S. -- sixes -- for biodiversity and environmental aid to Eastern Europe.

The picture then becomes more bleak. On global population, the U.S. has received the lowest score -- a two -- of any of the G-7 countries. This abysmal score reflects the total lack of any policy towards reducing the rate of world population growth. It also reflects the fact that the U.S. alone among the G-7 does not contribute any funds for population through the two major multilateral population organizations, the UN Population Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

The most distressing U.S. score however, is on global climate change and energy. A recent report of Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), prepared by most of the world's leading climate scientists, shows clearly that current rates of fossil fuel use will lead to significant global warming in the next century. It also concludes that global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the principal greenhouse gas would have to be cut by 60 percent simply to stabilize CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere.

The U.S. is addicted to cheap energy and is one of the world's most inefficient users of energy. With 5 percent of the world's population, the U.S. consumes more than 20 percent of the world's fossil fuels. That consumption releases more than 1 billion tons of carbon to the atmosphere each year. Following a period of decline in fossil fuel use from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, U.S. fuel use and CO2 emissions are now on the rise again. This addiction stems in part from the fact that gasoline is two to four times cheaper in the U.S. than it is in Western Europe and Japan. In 1988, the U.S. spent \$440 billion on energy. At Japan's or West Germany's energy-use rate, this huge bill would have been cut nearly in half.

The U.S. has increased its funding for global climate research; it is preparing a national energy strategy; it has offered to host the first negotiations for a convention on greenhouse gases. But this does not excuse the total lack of clear direction on government energy policy. While the U.S. has said repeatedly it supports the IPCC process, it not only has failed to provide effective leadership in that forum, but has actually hindered efforts by western European and other countries to press the industrialized world to support a CO2 reduction policy. The U.S. has been unwilling even to commit to a stabilization of CO2 by early in the next century, a step that even the U.K. has taken.

It is ironic that this Economic Summit, hosted by the U.S., is taking place in Houston, Texas. With all of its Gulf coast ambiance, Houston is associated with heat, oil and relentless, unforgiving traffic -- a microcosm of U.S. energy addiction. Reflecting the U.S.'s increasing dependence on imported oil, Texas' Gulf coast waters have recently been fouled with oil from tanker spills. The U.S. must wean itself of this addiction to cheap, inefficiently used energy. The U.S.'s low score on climate and energy indicates its lack of leadership on this front.

The Administration, through a leading spokesperson, yesterday said its position on global climate change and energy policy was balanced. But is a policy that results in the U.S. squandering \$50 billion a year on oil imports and the consumption of fossil fuels at two to three times the rate per capita of western Europe and Japan a balanced policy?

The U.S. should be a leader on energy policy, not a global hinderer and laggard. The U.S. has been a military superpower -- a position increasingly irrelevant. It is time that it become an energy efficiency and renewables superpower, not an energy consumption wimp. Absent such action, the U.S.'s pathetic score on climate and energy is generous indeed.

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For More Information Contact Jim Middaugh at the EnviroSummit Press Center, 713 654-1234 ext. 1550.

ENVIROSUMMIT



1 9 9 0

NOTE: The individual issue and country scores are based on a 1 out of 10 scale.

In computing the overall percentage scores, weighting of 20% each is given to climate change, biodiversity and population, 15% each to ocean pollution and the global bargain, and 10% to environmental aid to Eastern Europe.

SCORE CARD

	41.5%	39.5%	65%	42.5%	39%	48%	41.5%
	US	JAPAN	GERMANY	UK	ITALY	FRANCE	CANADA
Global Climate Change and Energy	3	3	7	3	5	5	3
Protection of Biodiversity	6	2	6	4	2	5	4
Ocean Pollution	5	5	6	5	5	4	5
Population	2	6	7	5	2	5	6
Environmental Aid for Eastern Europe	6	4	8	5	4	6	2
Global Environmental Bargain	4	4	4	4	1	4	4
	26/24	24/18	38/31	26/21	19/17	29/24	24/15

E-7

ENVIROSUMMIT



1 9 9 0

SCORE CARD

- #1 West Germany — good
- #2 France — fair
- #3 United Kingdom — poor
- #4 Canada — poor
- #5 United States — poor
- #6 Japan — poor
- #7 Italy — poor(est)

E-7

ENVIROSUMMIT



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E-7

ENVIROSUMMIT



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TALKING POINTS FOR PRESS BRIEFING

THE ENVIRONMENT

CHARGE: "Since the enunciation of ambitious rhetoric on the environment last year in Paris, nothing has happened in substance to back it up."

RESPONSE: In the last year alone, look at what the U.S. has done:

- * Last July 21, the President proposed the most ambitious air pollution control program in the world. It has now passed both Houses of Congress by huge margins.
- * In January, the President proposed a program to plant a billion trees a year in America. Trees sequester carbon dioxide, so this will help address any greenhouse effect.
- * Just two weeks ago, with U.S. support, 93 nations agreed to a complete phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) -- the most potent of the greenhouse gases.
- * Last fall, the Department of Energy promulgated new standards requiring appliances of all kinds to be more energy efficient.
- * In the President's budget, he proposed \$1 billion, a 57% increase over the previous year, to fund an ambitious global climate monitoring and data analysis network -- with satellites to be placed over the poles to monitor changes in the world's climate. The US provides more than half of all the global climate change research funds spent worldwide.

This has all occurred just in the last year, since Paris, and all of it will affect the issue of global climate change. So alot has happened.

CHARGE: "Bill Reilly has not been invited to this meeting, and has been kept away, because you're running environmental policy out of the White House."

RESPONSE:

- * By longstanding and formal arrangement, this is a meeting of Heads of State, Finance Ministers, and Foreign Ministers.
- * No other environmental ministers are here.
- * In fact, during the formal summit sessions, no others are even allowed in the room -- including myself and General Scowcroft.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY BUSH ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL
INITIATIVES (NON GREENHOUSE-RELATED)

- * The Administration proposed increases in the Superfund budget that have been cut by Congress.

FY '90 proposed increase: +\$300 M	FY'90 Congressional action: \$+150M
FY '91 proposed increase: +\$240 M	FY'91 Initial House action: \$+100M

- * The Administration has proposed a major new funds for land acquisition for parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands.

FY '90 proposal: \$207 million
FY '91 proposal: \$250 million

Total Bush Admin: \$457 million for new parks and refuges.

- * The Administration proposed last month a 10 year moratorium on oil drilling off the coasts of southwest Florida, most of California, Washington, Oregon, and New England.
- * The Administration signed the Basel Convention, limiting the transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes.
- * The Administration has added almost 2,000 personnel to EPA since taking office. The FY '91 budget contains a 12% increase (over \$200 million) in EPA's operating budget.
- * The Administration has stepped up Superfund cleanups -- adding 500 people to focus on enforcement in the Superfund program alone.
- * The Administration supported a ban on the import of ivory; and the worldwide market for ivory has collapsed, with demand off by 90%.

SOME KEY POINTS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- * The U.S. is the ONLY country in the world to have considered a cap on utility SO2 emissions. With the cap, the effective emissions standard for new utility emitters is ZERO -- all new emissions must be offset by reductions in old ones.
- * The U.S. also requires that all new emissions of smog (VOCs) from major sources in major cities be offset with reductions from existing sources. The U.S. is the ONLY country in the world to even control smog-forming emissions from factories. Ozone (which is caused by VOCs) is a greenhouse gas.
- * The U.S. is the ONLY country in the world to require energy efficiency standards for household appliances.
- * The U.S. is the ONLY country in the world to have established a special fund to clean up abandoned hazardous waste sites (Superfund).
- * The U.S. is the ONLY country in the world to have enacted a unilateral fee on the production of CFC's -- in order to speed up the phase out of CFC's even more quickly than required under the protocol. The tax is \$1.00 per pound (rising to \$2.00 over five years) on a product that cost 60 cents a pound at the time of enactment.
- * The U.S. spends over \$90 billion per year on pollution control -- almost 2% of its Gross National Product. And this number is rising fast, with enactment of the Clean Air Act, growing costs to clean up wastes at Federal facilities, and new rules under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The U.S. spends more of its GNP on pollution control than any nation in the world.

(backup attached)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS: POLLUTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>W.Germany</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Italy</u>
Pollution Control Expenditures as % of GNP (1985)	1.65%	N/A	N/A	1.52%	.86%	1.25%	N/A
<u>Acid Rain/Power Plant Controls</u>							
New Source Stds. for SO2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Existing Source stds. for SO2	Proposed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
SO2 -- 50% Reduction from 1980 Levels	Proposed	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
SO2 -- Emissions Cap	Proposed	No	No	No	No	No	No
Existing Source stds. for NOx	Proposed	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Particulate Stds. (Mg./nm ³)	31	116	100	50	N/A	115	N/A
<u>Ozone/Smog Controls</u>							
VOC Controls on Industrial Sources	Yes	No	N/A	No	No	No	No
VOC Controls on the Manufacture of Consumer Solvents	Proposed	No	No	No	No	No	No
<u>Automobile Controls</u>							
Tailpipe Controls Similar to U.S. (Year)	Yes (1975)	Yes (1986)	Yes (1978)	(Yes (1988)	Yes (1988)	Yes (1988)	Yes (1988)
Enhanced Tailpipe Controls Similar To Clean Air Act	Proposed	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Partial 1987-1992

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS: POLLUTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS (page two)

<u>Automobile Controls (cont'd.)</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>W.Germany</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>Italy</u>
Recalls & In-Use Testing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Gasoline Volatility Controls	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Refueling Emission Controls	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Evaporative Emission Controls	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Lead in Gasoline Phased-Out	Yes*	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Clean Fuels Program (Less VOCs and air toxics)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Advanced Controls on Heavy Duty Trucks	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
<u>Hazardous Waste</u>							
Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

* Eight percent of U.S. gasoline sales are leaded gas.

Table 1. Capital Plus Operating Costs for Some OECD Countries as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
United States	1.51	1.57	1.64	1.79	1.79	1.82	1.76	1.80	1.82	1.74	1.70	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.7
Austria				1.09	1.16	1.10	1.13								
France										1.06	.93	.85	.84	.86	.8
West Germany				1.37	1.36	1.29	1.33	1.37	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.37	1.52	
Netherlands									1.10		1.13			1.33	
Norway														.82	
United Kingdom						1.66				1.57				1.25	

Source: OECD, Environment Committee, Pollution Control Expenditures in Selected OECD Countries: 1972-1986, Draft Report, (Paris, 1989).

POINT: U.S. spends almost 2% of its GNP on pollution control (1.72% as of 1986), the highest in the world.

FYI: The US spends over \$90 billion per year on pollution control -- about \$33 billion on air pollution, \$30 billion on clean water, and \$30 billion or more on drinking water contamination, pesticides, chemical production and use, and solid and hazardous waste disposal.

Table 8. Exhaust Emission Standards of New Gasoline Powered Automobiles

Country	Model Year	Test Procedure	NO _x std (g/mile)
United States	1983	United States 1975	1.0 **
Europe	1988-91	European	1.3 - 2.4
Japan (max. limits)	1978	10-mode	.8
Canada	1987	United States 1975	1.0

Source: Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation and Office of International Activities, International Comparison of Air Pollution Control, August 1988.

** 1.0 = Current law standard

0.7 = standard proposed in Administration Clean Air bill.

0.4 = standard contained in House and Senate Clean Air bills.

POINT: U.S. has lower NO_x tailpipe standards

WETLANDS, state and changes, selected countries, 1950-1980
ZONES HUMIDES, état et évolution, pays sélectionnés, 1950-1980

	1950 (km2)	1980 (km2)	Loss 1950-1980/ Pertes 1950-1980 (%)
Canada	..	1,271,940 a)	..
USA/Etats Unis	340,000 b)	280,000	17.6 c)
N. Zealand/N. Zélande	..	10,400	..
Austria/Autriche	..	93 d)	..
Denmark/Danemark	..	3,400 e)	..
Finland/Finlande	27,150	20,900	23.0
France	..	1,778	..
Germany/Allemagne f)	2,471	1,174	52.5
Netherlands/Pays Bas	1,450	707 g)	51.2
Norway/Norvège	..	20,300 g)	..
Portugal	220	..	..
Spain/Espagne	..	10,853	..
Sweden/Suède e)	26,100	24,310	6.9
Turkey/Turquie	..	485 h)	..

NOTES:

- a) 1985, estimate.
- b) 1955.
- c) from 1955 to 1980.
- d) Only uncultivated marshes, 1983.
- e) Bogs and fens only.
- f) Not including marshes.
- g) 1983.
- h) 1971.

NOTES:

- a) 1985, estimation.
- b) 1955.
- c) De 1955 à 1980.
- d) Uniquement les marais non cultivés, 1983.
- e) Tourbières seulement.
- f) N'inclut pas les marais.
- g) 1983.
- h) 1971.

SOURCE: OECD/OCDE

POINT: U.S. is losing wetlands far less fast than Germany or the Netherlands.

G-7 Energy Efficiency Regulatory Activities

U.S.

- Currently the U.S. has mandatory efficiency standards for 12 types of appliances:

home furnaces
room air conditioners
water heaters
refrigerators & freezers
clothes-washers
pool heaters

room heaters
central air conditioners & heat pumps
kitchen ranges and ovens
dishwashers
clothes-driers
flourescent lamp ballasts

Other G-7 Countries

- The EC is currently looking at appliance **labeling**. They have considered efficiency **standards**, but are not yet ready to commit to them.
- Canada is moving towards an appliance standards system very similar to ours, but don't have them yet.
- Ontario may even be ahead of the U.S. in window labeling and standards.
- Japan is moving towards more efficient appliances through government-industry cooperation. Management groups have agreed on socially desirable levels of efficiency, and industry is implementing them without government regulation.

Thus, if having regulations is a sign of commitment to efficiency, the U.S. currently leads the world. If the efficiency targets agreed upon in Japan cover a wider variety of appliances than do current U.S. regulations, the voluntary model might be used to press U.S. manufacturers without actually enacting new regulations.

POINT: U.S. has mandatory energy efficiency standards for appliances;
other countries do not.

UNIT EMISSIONS OF TRADITIONAL AIR POLLUTANTS, selected countries, 1980
ÉMISSIONS UNITAIRES DE POLLUANTS TRADITIONNELS, pays sélectionnés, 1980

Emissions per/par.															
	capita/habitant (kg/capita)/(kg/habitant)					unit of GDP/unité de PIB (kg/1000 US\$)					unit energy consumed/ unité d'énergie consommée (kg/TOE)/(kg/TEP)				
	SOx	PART.	NOx	CO	HC	SOx	PART.	NOx	CO	HC	SOx	PART.	NOx	CO	HC
Canada	194	80	81	414	88	17.9	7.3	7.5	38.2	8.1	28.9	11.9	12.1	61.8	13.1
USA/Etats Unis	102	37	89	334	100	8.9	3.2	7.8	29.2	8.7	17.8	6.4	15.6	58.3	17.5
Japan/Japon	11	1	11	..	..	1.2	0.1	1.3	..	..	4.8	0.5	5.1	..	..
Australia/Australie	101	18	62	252	29	10.4	1.9	6.5	26.1	3.0	30.6	5.6	18.9	76.6	8.7
N. Zealand/N. Zélande	28	7	28	181	12	3.7	0.9	3.7	23.8	1.6	11.5	2.7	11.6	73.9	5.0
Austria/Autriche	47	7	28	150	33	4.6	0.7	2.7	14.6	3.3	18.1	2.6	10.8	57.6	12.8
Belgium/Belgique	87	27	32	85	..	7.3	2.3	2.7	7.2	..	23.7	7.4	8.8	23.2	..
Denmark/Danemark	89	9	47	118	21	6.9	0.7	3.6	9.1	1.6	29.7	3.1	15.7	39.3	6.9
Finland/Finlande	122	20	59	138	23	11.3	1.9	5.5	12.8	2.2	31.6	5.3	15.4	35.8	6.1
France	66	5	48	97	41	5.4	0.4	3.9	7.9	3.3	24.8	1.8	17.9	36.2	15.2
Germany/Allemagne	52	12	50	146	30	3.9	0.9	3.8	11.0	2.3	16.0	3.6	15.4	44.7	9.3
Greece/Grèce	73	4	20	72	9	17.4	1.0	4.9	17.3	2.0	62.1	3.5	17.4	61.7	7.3
Ireland/Irlande	64	28	21	146	18	11.5	5.0	3.8	26.4	3.3	33.2	14.4	10.9	76.0	9.5
Italy/Italie	67	3	27	71	9	9.6	0.5	3.9	10.2	1.3	35.9	1.9	14.6	38.1	4.7
Luxembourg	63	..	58	..	..	5.0	..	4.5	..	..	7.0	..	6.4	..	..
Netherlands/Pays Bas	31	11	35	97	32	2.6	0.9	3.0	8.1	2.7	8.7	2.9	9.7	26.6	8.8
Norway/Norvège	34	16	31	154	39	2.4	1.1	2.2	11.0	2.7	8.6	4.0	7.6	38.6	9.7
Portugal	30	21	25	54	9	11.9	8.4	10.1	21.6	3.7	37.4	26.6	31.7	68.1	11.6
Spain/Espagne	97	41	21	101	20	17.1	7.2	3.7	17.8	3.5	70.5	29.6	15.2	73.6	14.4
Sweden/Suède	58	20	39	150	49	3.9	1.4	2.6	10.1	3.3	14.0	4.9	9.5	36.3	11.9
Switzerland/Suisse	20	4	31	112	49	1.2	0.3	1.9	7.0	3.1	7.4	1.7	11.6	42.0	18.4
Turkey/Turquie	16	3	8	83	4	12.5	2.4	6.7	65.1	3.5	26.9	5.2	14.3	139.8	7.6
UK/Royaume Uni	83	8	34	92	35	8.8	0.8	3.6	9.6	3.7	33.9	3.2	14.0	37.3	14.2
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES: see table 2.1A/voir tableau 2.1A

SOURCE: OECD/OCDE

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Roger Porter to POTUS Re: Environmental Initiative for the Houston Summit (3 pp.)	7/2/90	P/5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 12/12/07

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Environmental Initiative for the Houston Summit

The Summit will present an opportunity to stress key Administration themes.

At Houston we should put a positive emphasis on the environment, particularly where cooperation is possible. Your leadership has stressed the values of environmental stewardship, international good will, and service to others. The environmental discussions, which should draw attention to the pressing needs of Eastern Europe and the developing world, will provide an opportunity for you to propose a positive initiative which highlights these important themes.

Developing world environmental problems the Summit nations might discuss include life expectancy reductions in many Eastern European cities due to severe air pollution, and an increasing Third World mortality rate for children due to polluted drinking water. To confront these serious problems, we can and should offer countries in need additional technical advice and assistance through the voluntary efforts of our technically skilled citizens. Such assistance would be relatively low-cost and constitute a highly effective use of resources. And unlike previous American unilateral assistance programs, we can seize the opportunity in this instance to share the responsibility for helping countries in need with the other Summit nations.

The International Environmental Corps.

With these thoughts in mind, you might propose in Houston a cooperative program among the Summit nations to send technically skilled volunteers through the Peace Corps and similar foreign agencies to assist environmental protection activities in Eastern European and Third World countries in both urban and rural areas.

Our Peace Corps environmental volunteers and those of the other industrial nations (most of the Summit nations have volunteer service programs), could possibly be funneled through the U.N. Development Programme, run by Bill Draper, which is already engaged in some environmental projects.

International Environmental Corps (IEC) participants could provide valuable assistance for projects such as municipal air pollution control planning, water purification system design and forestry protection programs.

As Peace Corps volunteers are currently pursuing several environmental projects, this initiative need not require a significant increase in Peace Corps staffing, although it would require intensified efforts to recruit skilled participants. Making the initiative unique is the concept of teaming arrangements with volunteers from other Summit nations, and the targeting of Eastern Europe and urban as well as rural areas in the developing countries. And because existing organizational structures can absorb the administrative requirements of such an initiative, the Summit nations would likely welcome the United States IEC proposal as a low-cost, positive initiative.

The Peace Corps would be a good springboard for this initiative.

Two weeks ago you saluted the 120 dedicated Americans who have the honor of being the first Peace Corps volunteers to serve in Eastern Europe. These volunteers will join approximately 6,800 other Americans serving in over 70 countries. Nearly 30 more have asked for volunteers.

Currently, most Peace Corps assignments are related to teaching (33 percent) and agriculture (30 percent). Other assignments involve health and skilled trades projects. In responding to global environmental concerns, however, the Peace Corps has developed various natural resource programs such as forestry management and sanitation system development. It would be a natural development to expand the environmental scope of Peace Corps activities through the creation of an IEC that Peace Corps volunteers could participate in.

Just as President Kennedy began the Peace Corps with an appeal to American's idealism, your call for new Peace Corps participants to assist the IEC will reinforce your leadership in promoting international good will and service to others.

A concept paper is attached. If you concur, we will seek to build support for the IEC initiative prior to the summit.

Recommendation

That you concur with the plan outlined above.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Let's Discuss _____

PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE

The United States encourages the other Summit nations to join in a commitment to send volunteers to assist in environmental protection activities throughout Eastern Europe and the developing nations. This initiative has the potential to contribute positively to global stewardship throughout the globe.

At Houston, the U.S. would like to discuss how the Summit nations could launch an environmental volunteers initiative that builds upon what our volunteer programs are currently achieving throughout the world. The Summit nations might conclude an agreement in principle that they will work together on a cooperative "International Environmental Corps" program.

The Heads of State could direct appropriate officials to work together to develop the details and working arrangements of such a program. The initiative might encompass such activities as assisting host nations with air pollution control planning, water purification system design and forestry protection programs.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	From Mike Defand to John Sununu Re: Climate Change and the Houston Summit [same as doc 05] (3 pp.)	6/26/90	P/S	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [3] Environment

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/8/2004	OA/ID Number:	29153-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
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AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

June 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR SUNUNU
GENERAL SCOWCROFT
DICK DARMAN
BOYDEN GRAY

FROM: MIKE DELAND

Re: CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE HOUSTON SUMMIT

SUMMARY:

International and domestic interest in the environmental component of the Houston Summit is piqued by the prospect of seeing how the G-7 countries which hold differing positions on the global climate issue handle those differences in this consensus-based forum.

Generally, we have not yet done an adequate job of telegraphing realistic expectations in this area to the public, and specifically, we have yet to determine the best way of comparing U.S. efforts in the climate change area with the other G-7 countries.

RECOMMENDATION:

The President announce in Houston that the United States will essentially cap its emission of "greenhouse gases" until the year 2000 by which time we will have better scientific understanding of the certainty, timing and degree of climate change and the relative effectiveness and efficiency of various response strategies.

*Amly -
just so you
don't feel
left out!
BS.*

RESULT:

While the G-7 countries are nowhere near unanimity in responding to this issue (though the Europeans are focusing almost exclusively on controlling CO₂), all are eager for political reasons to show some real steps. Using our influence as the host country and the fact that the summit needs a consensus communique, the above recommended position is one which the other G-7 countries could perhaps support.

For the United States, it shows that we have followed through and implemented the "Baker plan" (or "no regrets" strategy) with an extraordinary degree of effectiveness. While not agreeing that major and detrimental man-made climate change is inevitable, we have acted prudently in taking steps to control "greenhouse gases" which make sense for other reasons.

The good news is that as a result of these prudent steps, the United States economy can continue to grow at unimpeded, projected rates with no net increase in our emission of greenhouse gases for the next decade.

Ancillary benefits to this approach include the fact that the G-7 countries by agreeing to this implicitly agree not to treat the various greenhouse gases separately, but to use a comprehensive approach based on their warming potential. Moreover, it incorporates into any greenhouse gas calculation the benefits of greenhouse gas sinks such as forests and oceans. Both of these are necessary steps towards the possible establishment of an international market for greenhouse gas emission permits.

While there is a question as to what happens in 2000 when economic growth begins pushing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., carbon) beyond the point of stabilization, we need not at this point commit to any targets other than those which we are already equipped to achieve.

U.S. BACKGROUND:

Current emission reduction trends which have been bolstered by Bush Administration initiatives fall into several categories: fixing carbon emissions, preventing carbon emissions, preventing smog-forming emissions which serve as greenhouse catalysts, controlling methane emissions (generally by converting them into less heat trapping efficient carbon emissions through combustion), and phasing out CFCs.

Together, these initiatives will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions from projected levels in the year 2000 by almost 25 percent. This reduction is sufficient to offset those projected emission levels one-for-one. Consequently, the United States is at or near stabilization.

cc: Bob Grady
Tim Deal