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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name COBB, TYRUS W. (INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS/TECHNOLOGY AFFAIRS): FILES

Withdrawer

JMN 2/20/2019

File Folder GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (1)

FOIA

F18-035

Box Number 2

PAWLETTA

1

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
227352	COVER SHEET		1	2/9/1988	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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 concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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



United States Department of State

Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and
International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

JAN 27 1988

TO: Richard Hallgren, U.S. Permanent Representative
to the World Meteorological Organization

FROM: Richard J. Smith, Acting *RJS*

SUBJECT: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The attached statement of U.S. Government views on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to be established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has been agreed by the National Climate Program Policy Board. As you discussed with Bill Nitze, this statement will serve as your guidance at the February 8 WMO Bureau meeting. It will also serve as guidance for your consultations with WMO President and PRC Permrep Zou Jingmeng this week, for Lee Thomas and his delegation in their discussions in Moscow next week, and for Bill Nitze when he meets with concerned UNEP officials at the UNEP Governing Council Special Session in March.

I believe it important that we take an active role in shaping this panel to meet U.S. Government objectives. The panel should not undertake scientific work itself; sufficient mechanisms exist within WMO and elsewhere, which should be used, not duplicated. At the same time, we believe calls for negotiation of an international legal instrument to address the issue are premature. What we need is an intergovernmental forum to provide an interface between science and policy. The panel should both identify for the scientific community information needed by policy makers to evaluate possible response strategies, and communicate to policy makers what is known -- and what is not known -- about climate change, in order to ensure that consideration of climate-related policies is based on solid scientific information. In this way, governments, and the intergovernmental community, will be able to address the issue responsibly.

Governments, rather than individuals, should be invited to participate in the panel. The government representatives should reflect the full range of their governments' policy interests, including, for instance, energy and agricultural policies as well as science and environmental policies.

Attachment:

U.S. Position Paper: Intergovernmental Panel
on Climate Change

cc: National Climate Program Policy Board Members:

- AID - Dr. Nyle Brady
- USDA - Dr. Ewen Wilson
- DOC - Dr. Joseph Fletcher
- DOD - Dr. Ronald Kerber
- DOE - Dr. Joel Snow
- HHS - Dr. Lowell T. Harmison
- HUD - Mr. Jack Stokvis
- DOI/USGS - Dr. Richard Poore
- Justice - Mr. F. Henry Habicht, II
- DOT - Mr. Nicholas Krull
- Treasury - Mr. Hazen Gale
- EPA - Mr. Richard Morgenstern
- FEMA - Mr. Robert T. Jaske
- NASA - Dr. Shelby Tilford
- NCPO - Dr. Alan Hecht
- NSF - Dr. Eugene Bierly

- CEQ - Alan Hill
- Commerce - J. R. Spradley
- DOE - Ted Williams
- EPA/OIA - Sheldon Myers
- Interior - Martin Smith
- OPD - Jan Mares
- OMB - Norman Hartness
- OSTP - Dr. Beverly Berger
- State/IO - Sandy Vogelgesang
- USGS - Ray Watts

January 27, 1988

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE ¹

1. Introduction

The USG supports action taken by WMO and UNEP to establish an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Panel) with the charge of overseeing a review of the scientific knowledge of natural and man-induced climate change, possible societal responses, and their impact on society. The purpose of this review, much like that done by these international agencies for ozone depletion, is to provide governments with a sound consensus of scientific evidence on climatic change and resulting impact on natural and human systems from which policy options can be developed. The U.S. intends to contribute actively to the formulation of the function of this panel and its operation.

2. Background

The atmospheric concentration of radiatively active substances (e.g. carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, methane, and nitrous oxide) is reaching such a magnitude that the radiation balance of the atmosphere may be seriously modified and result in climatic change over the next few decades.

In June 1987, following a request by governments, the Secretary General of WMO and Executive Director of UNEP were asked to establish an intergovernmental panel to carry out internationally coordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing, and potential consequences of climate change caused by the ongoing increase of atmospheric concentrations of radiatively important trace gases (greenhouse gases). This action was based on the facts that:

- o Evidence exists that the level of trace gases in the atmosphere is increasing.
- o There is a growing international concern about the possible consequences of the increasing atmospheric concentrations of radiatively important trace substances.
- o Several nations have undertaken independent scientific assessments of this issue during the last few years, e.g., the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and the USA.

1 Drafted by staff of the NCPO. Reviewed and approved by NCP Policy Board at meetings on 6 and 15, January, 1988.

- 4
- o The results of an international assessment, sponsored by WMO, ICSU, and UNEP and carried out by the International Meteorological Institute in Stockholm 1983-1985 (SCOPE 29, 1986), were presented at an international nongovernment conference held in Villach, 1985. This conference made specific recommendations for actions by governments and intergovernmental organizations.

This WMO/UNEP initiative to establish an intergovernmental panel reflects the need for an orderly process to ensure that research and impact assessment studies proceed together, and that adequate research will precede legal or regulatory activities.

Furthermore, it was stated that this mechanism should avail itself of balanced scientific expertise and provide for participation of governments and organizations.

Based on these decisions by WMO and UNEP it is proposed that the Panel be established, and that the activities of this Panel be organized along two parallel tracks: one track on climate research and environment impact, and, a second track on social - economic impacts and response strategies. The initial responsibilities of the Panel should be to develop an overall plan and timetable for its activities.

3. Functions of the Panel

The panel initially will be requested to develop an overall plan for its activities. The principal functions of the panel should be to:

- o Guide the scientific review.
- o Identify information needed by policy makers to evaluate policy impacts of climate change and appropriate response strategies.
- o Ensure that the scientific issues be reviewed by scientists in an environment free of policy directives. In this regard, the preparation of the scientific review for ozone depletion by UNEP and WMO is a useful model for the Panel to follow.

In carrying out its functions the Panel should take account of a wide spectrum of inter-related activities:

- o The further development and implementation of a long-term monitoring system making it possible to diagnose accurately the current state of the climate system, and the factors having an influence on climate.
- o The improvement of our knowledge of the sources and sinks

of the major radiatively important trace gases, development of more reliable methods for predicting their future atmospheric concentrations under present use patterns and alternative assumptions.

- o The promotion of research aimed at improving our understanding and prediction of changes in the climate system.
- o The development of methods and integrated regional studies of the consequences of a climate change on natural and human ecosystems.
- o The evaluation of the extent climate change can be delayed or mitigated through various means.
- o The review of potential impact of current and planned national and international policies related to greenhouse gas induced climate change.
- o The development and evaluation of strategies for adjustment to a climate change.

4. Modus Operandi of the Panel

The Panel should be established by the summer of 1988. In determining modes of operation and membership the Panel should be guided by the following:

- o Membership of the Panel should include representatives of countries making major contributions to the knowledge related to the various aspects of the greenhouse gas issue. It should be small enough so that it can function efficiently. Membership of the panel should include equitable geographic representation.
- o Representatives of relevant international organizations (WMO, UNEP, FAO, IOC, ICSU and others) should be invited as observers to the meetings of the Panel.
- o The Panel may establish ad-hoc working groups for carrying out its mandated responsibilities. The WMO/ICSU Joint Scientific Committee (JSC) for the World Climate Research Programme (WRCP) and the UNEP Scientific Advisory Committee for the World Climate Impact Program (WCIP) on climate impact studies should be recognized as scientific advisory bodies.
- o The chairman of the Panel shall report on its activities to the Executive Council of WMO and the Governing Council of UNEP, and should keep other relevant organizations informed.

- 6
- o The mandate and the work of the Panel and its working groups should be assessed periodically by the WMO Executive Council and the Governing Council of UNEP.

A small secretariat will be needed to provide assistance to the Panel, e.g., organization of meetings of the Panel, follow-up on decisions made by the Panel, preparation of publications, and distribution of relevant material.

5. Activities of the Panel

The activities of the Panel should be carried out as a two-track effort. There is a need, however, for these efforts to be interactive. Elements of Track I have been underway for some years; Track II is only now beginning.

Track I. Assessment of the Science

These activities will concentrate on reviewing and assessing the state of the scientific information related to the individual components of the greenhouse gas issue, ranging from the emission of the major greenhouse gases, their ability to modify the radiation balance of the earth and thereby cause a climate change, to the evaluation of the consequences of a climate change for natural and human ecosystems.

Track II. Assessment of the Social and Economic Effect of Climate Change and Societal Responses

These activities will concentrate on assessing the social and economic effects of climate change and of potential responses. Methods development, effect studies and then review of assessment should be included in any activity in this track.

6. Relation of the Panel to AGGG

With the establishment of the Panel the WMO/UNEP/ICSU Advisory Group on Greenhouse Gases (AGGG) should conclude their work.

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100 (STEX) ISG #01/22/88# #03:07:13.0.0#
 2020 08:05:37Z (ST)
 INT DTG : 88012201165581

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION: NONE INFO: ADDO/NA, DOWDS, BONOVA, INI, ^{STATE} ODPD-1, ODPD-N, ODPD-S, OPCTR/USSR, RF, STATDICT, FILE, SE/NA/NA, SE/ISSR, SE/XFR, SECIP/V, CI/PROD, CPAS/USSR, D/FBIS-2, FBIS/AG, ICS/NE/NA, NCS/1, NIO/ECON, NIO/USSR, OMS/EHPMO, PPS/AMB, PPS/SIB, PMSTAFF/JC, SW/EST/1, SOV/RF/EUR, TTIC-3, (23/W)

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 TO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE OOOO
 INFO RUEHLN/AMCONSUL Leningrad OOOO
 BT

EZ1:

UNCLAS STATE 018924

EZ2:

FOR SCIENCE OFFICE

E.O. 12356: NA

TAGS: SENV, EPA, US, UR

SUBJECT: US-USSR ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT: 02.00 ~~SECURITY~~

CORRESPONDENCE - 11TH JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

REF: A) STATE 10238 B) MOSCOW 764, C) MOSCOW 941

1. REQUEST EMBASSY PASS LETTER AND ENCLOSURE PARA. 2

BELOW TO HYDROMET FOR IZRAEL AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY:

20 JANUARY 1988

DR. YU A. IZRAEL

CHAIRMAN

STATE COMMITTEE FOR HYDROMETEOROLOGY
AND CONTROL OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

12 PER. PAVLIKA MORZOVA

MOSCOW 123376

DEAR DR. IZRAEL:

LOOKING TOWARD THE UPCOMING JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING,
 I WOULD LIKE AT THIS TIME TO RAISE SOME ISSUES FOR
 DETAILED DISCUSSION WHILE OUR DELEGATION IS IN MOSCOW.
 THE DELEGATION LIST IS ENCLOSED BELOW.

AS YOU ARE NO DOUBT AWARE FROM RECENT DISCUSSIONS
 BETWEEN YOUR STAFF AND U.S. EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVES, I AM
 PERSONALLY VERY KEEN TO DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

UNCLAS

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE PROTOCOL AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, CONSISTANT WITH THE STATEMENT BY THE LEADERS OF OUR COUNTRIES AT THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT.

IN ADDITION TO REVIEW OF EXISTING PROJECTS UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT, I HOPE WE CAN ACT ON SEVERAL NEW TOPICS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION: PREDICTING IMPACTS OF POLLUTANTS; RADIONUCLIDE PARTITIONING, TRANSPORT AND EFFECTS; AND RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MAY ALSO WISH TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE COOPERATION TO COMPARE REGULATORY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCTION AND USE OF <><>BIOTECHNOLOGICALLY<><>ENGINEERED SUBSTANCES AND RESEARCH IN WETLANDS ECOLOGY.

WE HAVE LEARNED OF THE RECENT CREATION IN THE USSR OF A NEW STATE COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF NATURE. MY COLLEAGUES AND I ARE MOST EAGER TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS DEVELOPMENT.

THE ENCLOSED LIST OF U.S. DELEGATION MEMBERS INCLUDES AFFILIATIONS AND THE TOPICS (AREAS, PROJECTS) EACH WILL ADDRESS. I AM MOST PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT THE HONORABLE JAMES W. ZIGLAR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR WATER AND SCIENCE; WILLIAM NITZE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE; AND JAMES DEVINE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ENGINEERING GEOLOGY, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ARE AMONG THE SENIOR MEMBERS OF OUR DELEGATION. CAPTAIN R. STORCH OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD UNFORTUNATELY WILL BE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS YEAR'S MEETING. ADMIRAL KINE HAS WRITTEN MR. O. KHALIMONOV ABOUT THIS. VISA DATA FOR ALL DELEGATES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED VIA THE U.S. EMBASSY; FLIGHT INFORMATION IS BEING TRANSMITTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

BEST WISHES FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS IN THE NEW YEAR. SINCERELY,

<> LEE H. <><>THOMAS<><>
ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ENCLOSURE: U.S. DELEGATION TO THE

11TH ENVIRONMENTAL JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

NAME/AFFILIATION

FUNCTION

<> LEE H. <><>THOMAS<><>
ADMINISTRATOR, EPA
SIDNEY SMITH,
EPA

CO-CHAIRMAN, HEAD OF
DELEGATION
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WG 02.04-20, PREDICT
02.09-21, AREA I,
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
ARCTIC AND WATER
RESOURCES ISSUES

JAMES W. ZIGLAR
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR WATER AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WILLIAM A. NITZE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MULTILATERAL ENVIRON-
MENTAL ISSUES

UNCLAS

JOHN DEWINE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FOR ENGINEERING GEOLOGY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
VALDAS ADAMKUS
EPA REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
TERRY YOSIE
DIRECTOR, SCIENCE ADVISORY
BOARD, EPA
ERICH BRETTTHAUER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT, EPA

RUSS PEKAR
EPA, AIR AND ENERGY ENGINEERING
RESEARCH LABORATORY
REGINALD NOBLE
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
STEVE KOHL
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ALAN HECHT
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CLIMATE
PROGRAM OFFICE, NOAA
BILL GREENWOOD
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DINAH BEAR
GENERAL COUNSEL,
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TOM ROBERTSON
STATE DEPARTMENT
AMY EVANS
EPA
JOANNA FORLLMER
EPA
JOHN VARD, SCIENCE COUNSELOR
PHILLIP OTTS, SCIENCE OFFICER

PLEASE NOTE: OF THE 19 DELEGATES LISTED, TWO (MR. VARD AND MR. OTT) RESIDE IN MOSOW AND THUS WOULD NOT REQUIRE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, PER DIEM, ETC. MR. J. ZIGLAR AND MR. T. ROBERTSON WILL PARTICIPATE UNDER SENDING-SIDE-PAYS TERMS. KINDLY RESERVE HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS AND FOR THESE TWO GENTLEMEN AT THE SAME HOTEL WHERE THE U.S. DELEGATION WILL BE HOUSED. IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF HYDROMET COULD ARRANGE PREFERENTIAL HOTEL RATES FOR MR. ZIGLAR AND MR. ROBERTSON.

J. MORCOM/LENINGRAD MINIMIZE CONSIDERED. SHELTZ
 END OF MESSAGE

NDDD

<>>GEOPHYSICAL/BIOSPHERE/SEA
AND ARCTIC ISSUES;
WG 02.09-10

CO-CHAIRMAN, WG 02.02-
10; PROJECT 02.02-31
PROJECT 02.07-21; AND
PROJECTS 02.07-11;
02-03-31; 02-06-21
WG 02.01-10, PROJECTS
02-01-31; 02.21-21,
02-04-31; HAZARDOUS

WASTE

WG 02.01-20; LOW-NON
WASTE TECHNOLOGIES
PROJECT
PROJECT 02.03-21

AREA V

AREA VIII

WG 02.09-10 AND
ARCTIC ISSUES

AREA XI

DELEGATION ADVISOR

SECRETARIAT SUPPORT

CLERICAL SUPPORT,
DOCUMENT PREPARATION
AMERICAN EMBASSY,
MOSCOW

UNCLASSIFIED
SECRET

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MSCND

35 (STXX) ISG *01/25/88* *12:24:50.0.8*
 ZCZC 17:23:13Z (ST)
 ENI DTG : 88012511072166

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION: NONE INFO: ADDO/NA, DOMDS, DOMOVA, INA, ODPD-B, ODPD-D,
 ODPN-N, ODPS-S, ODPW-W, OPCTR/USSR, RF, STATDICT, PILE, SE/NA/NA,
 SE/USSR, SE/XFR, SECIP/V, CI/PROD, CPAS/USSR, D/FBIS-2, DD/SON, FBIS/AG,
 ICS/HC/UR, NCSOV, NIO/ECON, NIO/USSR, OGI/FICO, OMS/ES/NO, OSM/EC/TTC,
 OSWR/TTC, PPS/AMB, PPS/SIB, PWSTAFF/JC, SOV, SOV/DEIG, SOV/ES/CI,
 SOV/RP/EUR, (26/W)

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 TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2740

BT

EZ1:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<> LIMITED OFFICIAL USE <><>MOSCOW<><> 01402

EZ2:

FOR EUR/SOV/BILAT: T. ROBERTSON

PASS EPA/SID SMITH

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: KSCA, SENV, UR, US

SUBJECT: US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ON
 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONREF: (A) STATE 19001, (B) STATE 18924 (C) MOSCOW 941,
 - (D) STATE 10238

1. EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED FOLLOWING PROGRAM FOR USDEL'S
 VISIT FROM HYDRONET. THE ONLY MAJOR CHANGE FROM THE
 PROGRAM REPORTED IN REF (C) IS THAT THE VISIT TO
 YEREVAN HAS BEEN CANCELLED AND HAS BEEN REPLACED BY
 A TRIP TO TALLIN, ESTONIA.

2. OFFICIAL PROGRAM IS AS FOLLOWS:
 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1

0930 - 1030 MEETING OF US AND SOVIET CO-CHAIRMAN
 - AT HYDRONET
 1100 - 1200 OPENING CEREMONY
 1230 - 1330 INITIAL DISCUSSION OF REPORT OF THE
 - ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority DOS WaiverBY JN NARA DATE 2/20/2019

* REPORTS BY WORKING GROUP LEADERS AND
 * PROJECT LEADERS
 1500 - 1800 CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE
 * REPORT
 1830 - 2030 RECEPTION HOSTED BY AMBASSADOR MATLOCK
 * AT SPASO HOUSE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2

0930 - 1330 INITIAL DISCUSSION OF MEMORANDUM
 - OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTS OF
 - WORKING GROUP AND PROJECT LEADERS
 1500 - 1800 CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION ON MEMORANDUM
 EVENING BOLSHOY THEATER
 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3

0930 - 1800 VISIT TO ZAGORSK; SECRETARIATS WILL
 - PREPARE JCM DOCUMENTS
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

1000 - 1200 PLENARY SESSION
 1400 - 1500 CLOSING SESSION
 1500 - 1600 SIGNING OF JOINT MEMORANDUM
 1600 - 1700 PRESS CONFERENCE
 1830 RECEPTION HOSTED BY ACADEMICIAN ISRAEL
 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

<> - SEPARATE MEETINGS FOR MR. <>>THOMAS<>>
 - REQUESTED (NOT YET CONFIRMED)
 - OTHER USDEL MEMBERS WILL FLY TO TALLIN
 - ESTONIA, FOR VISIT TO A NATURE PARK,
 - MEETINGS WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND
 - INSPECTION OF HISTORICAL LANDMARKS
 - (NOTE: USDEL GROUP GOING TO TALLIN GROUP
 - DEPART MOSCOW THURSDAY EVENING BY TRAIN
 - INSTEAD OF FLYING ON FRIDAY. HOWEVER,
 - EMBASSY RECOMMENDS FLIGHT ON FRIDAY.
 - PLEASE ADVISE PREFERENCE ASAP, AS WELL
 - AS NAMES OF THOSE WHO WILL TAKE PART
 - IN THIS VISIT.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

P.M. TALLIN GROUP RETURNS TO MOSCOW
 * MR. <>>THOMAS<>> DEPARTS USSR

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 04000
 FOR EUR/NOV/BILAT: T. ROBERTSON
 PASS EPA/ED SMITH
 S.O. 12306: N/A
 TAGS: ESCA, SEUV, UR, US

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ON

**-----
MAIN GROUP DEPARTS USSR**

3. DR. KAZAKOV OF HYDROMET HAS ADVISED US THAT SEPARATE MEETING WITH MINISTER OF GEOLOGY REQUESTED FOR A/S ZIGLAR AND MESSRS. DEVINE AND GREENWOOD CAN ONLY BE HELD ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1.

4. REGARDING U.S. INTEREST IS DISCUSSING NEW TOPICS DURING JCM (REF B) HYDROMET REQUESTS CLARIFICATION OF "PREDICTING IMPACTS OF POLLUTANTS." PLEASE ADVISE.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS:

-- USDEL WILL BE LODGED AT THE MEZHDUNARODNAYA HOTEL. TELEPHONE: 253-9611 (SWITCHBOARD), 253-2382 (GENERAL NUMBER). TELEX ADDRESS: 411339 KOMMSU.

-- PREFERENTIAL RATE REQUESTED FOR A/S ZIGLAR VIA HYDROMET.

-- PHOTOCOPYING: USDEL SECRETARIAT MAY USE EMBASSY XEROX MACHINES WHEN AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, OUR RESOURCES ARE SOMEWHAT LIMITED AND USDEL MEMBERS MUST BE ESCORTED WITHIN EMBASSY AT ALL TIMES UNLESS PROPER CLEARANCE PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ARRANGED IN ADVANCE IN WASHINGTON AS SUGGESTED IN MOSCOW 764. PLEASE PROVIDE US WITH A FAIR ESTIMATE OF USDEL'S COPYING REQUIREMENTS. HYDROMET TELLS US PHOTOCOPYING SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE AT THE MEZHDUNARODNAYA -- WHERE MEETINGS WILL BE HELD -- FOR A FEE, BUT WE ARE SKEPTICAL THAT THIS WILL BE SATISFACTORY.

-- WORD PROCESSING: EMBASSY WILL PROVIDE TRANSFORMER FOR USDEL'S WORD-PROCESSOR AS WELL AS ADAPTOR PLUGS. FYI COMPUTER CANNOT BE BROUGHT INTO, OR USED IN EMBASSY.

<> 6. SCICONS JOHN K. WARD WILL MEET MR. <><>THOMAS<><> UPON ARRIVAL JANUARY 31. WARD CAN BE REACHED AT 252-2451, EXTENSION 267 (OFFICE) OR EXTENSION 576 (HOME).

MATLOCK

END OF MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WMM

MDD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MSCMO

12 (STIX) ISG *02/05/88* *01:08:04.6.6*
ZCZC 06:05:11Z (ST)
ENI DTG : 88020500215174

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: ADDO/NA, DOMDS, DOMOVA, INU, ODPB-B, ODPD-D,
ODPK-K, ODPN-N, ODPS-S, ODPW-W, OPCTR/USSR, PWSTAFF/JC, RF, STATDICT,
FILE, SE/RR/NA, SE/USSR, SE/YFR, SECI/RC, ASG/AM, CI/PROD, D/FBIS-2,
DD/SOV, FBIS/AG, ICS/HC/UR, NCSOV, NED, NED/MTB, NIO/DOON, NIO/MP/AL,
NIO/USSR, NPIC, OGI/FICG, OIA/EREB, OMS/EHPMO, OTS/SAD, PPS/AMB, PPS/SIR,
SOV, SOV/DEIG, SOV/ES/CI, SOV/RP/EUR, STG/TCB, (30/V)

BB 7739694 SCR

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MC 7739694
MOSCOW 02193

RR RUEAIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TOP0461
RR RUEHC
DE RUEHMO #2193/01 0351318
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R 041317Z FEB 88
FM ANEMBASSY MOSCOW
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 3546
INFO RUEHXD/MOSCOW POLITICAL COLLECTIVE
RUEHLN/AMCONSUL Leningrad 4914
BT

EZ1:

<> ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ <><>MOSCOW<><> 02193

EZ2:

FOR EUR/SOV: R. PATTERSON
FOR OES/ENH: S. BUTCHER
PASS EPA/SID SMITH AND INTERIOR/SKOHL
PASS USDA ELECTRONICALLY: USDA/FAS FOR ITP/HARRISON,
FAA/NICKS; USDA FAS PASS ERS/IED/CPE FOR KEN GRAY
E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: KSCA, SENV, UR, US

<> SUBJECT: EPA ADMINISTRATOR <><>THOMAS<><>' MEETING WITH
- SOVIET VICE PREMIER MURAKHOVSKIY

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. SUMMARY: IN A MEETING FEBRUARY 2 WITH EPA
<> ADMINISTRATOR <><>THOMAS<><>, THE AMBASSADOR AND SEVERAL
<> MEMBERS OF MR. <><>THOMAS<><>' DELEGATION, FIRST VICE
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS V. S.
MURAKHOVSKIY EXPLAINED THAT GREAT ATTENTION WAS
BEING FOCUSSED ON PROTECTING AND IMPROVING THE
ECOLOGY IN THE USSR. THIS WAS THE BASIS FOR THE
RECENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW STATE COMMITTEE FOR
THE PROTECTION OF NATURE (GOSKOMPRINODA), WHICH
WILL HAVE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL OVERSIGHT OVER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority DDS Waiver

BY JN NARA DATE 2/20/2019

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CIA

PAGE

ALL INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT (EXCEPT FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS). MURAKHOVSKIY SAID THAT STRONGER, MORE CENTRALIZED CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS WAS REQUIRED TO OVERCOME PAST ABUSES AND TO ENSURE THAT ACTIVITIES RESULTING FROM THE ECONOMIC REFORMS UNDER PERESTROYKA WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO ADDRESS AND RESOLVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS.

<> BOTH MURAKHOVSKIY AND ADMINISTRATOR <><>THOMAS<><> AGREED THAT THERE WERE MANY FRUITFUL AREAS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, NOTING THE ATTENTION WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THIS SUBJECT AT THE RECENT SUMMIT IN WASHINGTON. END SUMMARY.

<> 3. EPA ADMINISTRATOR LEE <><>THOMAS<><>, WHO IS LEADING THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, MET WITH FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS V. S. MURAKHOVSKIY (CHAIRMAN OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE) TO DISCUSS THE SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE (GOSKOMPRIRODA) WHICH WAS FORMULATED UNDER MURAKHOVSKIY'S GUIDANCE.

4. MURAKHOVSKIY EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE FRUITFUL COOPERATION WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED THE LONG-ESTABLISHED US-USSR JOINT AGREEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SAID THAT THE USSR, LIKE OTHER COUNTRIES, FACED MANY ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT WITHOUT SUFFICIENT ATTENTION OR CONCERN OVER THEIR IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT. ALTHOUGH A LEGAL BASIS ALREADY EXISTED TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, ITS APPLICATION WAS OFTEN FITFUL AND GENERALLY WAS SELF-ADMINISTERED (OR IGNORED) BY MINISTRIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN PRODUCTION. NATURALLY, THESE ORGANIZATIONS PLACED ECONOMIC GOALS AHEAD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS AND THIS HAD RESULTED IN THE RISE OF SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE USSR.

5. THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE WILL DRAW UP REGULATIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS, REVIEW AND APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE PLANS FOR NEW INDUSTRIAL/AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS AND OVERSEE THE ACTIVITIES OF EXISTING PRODUCTION FACILITIES TO BRING THEIR OPERATIONS INTO CONFORMITY WITH NEW LAWS AND REGULATIONS, ONCE THE LATTER ARE ON THE BOOKS, MURAKHOVSKIY EXPLAINED. CITING WASTEFUL USE OF WATER RESOURCES AS A CRITICAL PROBLEM IN SOME AREAS OF THE USSR, MURAKHOVSKIY INDICATED THAT THOUGHT WAS BEING GIVEN TO CHARGING USERS, E.G., FACTORIES AND

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AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, FOR THE WATER SUPPLIED TO THEM. TO DATE WATER HAS BEEN FREE AND THE IMPOSITION OF CHARGES HOPEFULLY WOULD RESULT IN MORE EFFICIENT PRACTICES.

- <> 6. MR. <><>THOMAS<><> ASKED WHETHER THE NEW COMMITTEE WOULD ALSO HAVE ANY CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS. MURAKHOVSKIY NOTED THAT NUCLEAR POWER WOULD REMAIN OUTSIDE OF THE COMMITTEE'S
- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 02193
- FOR EUR/SOV: R. PATTERSON
FOR OES/ENH: S. BUTCHER
PASS EPA/SID SMITH AND INTERIOR/SKOHL
PASS USDA ELECTRONICALLY: ODA/FAS FOR ITP/HARRISON,
FAA/NICKS; USDA FAS PASS ERS/IED/CPE FOR KEN GRAY
E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: KSCA, SENV, UR, US
- <> SUBJECT: EPA ADMINISTRATOR <><>THOMAS<><>' MEETING WITH JURISDICTION, ALTHOUGH OVERALL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS BY THE NEW COMMITTEE MAY INCLUDE SOME RESPONSIBILITY FOR RADIATION, AND WOULD REMAIN UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR SAFETY IN THE ATOMIC
- <> POWER INDUSTRY. MR. <><>THOMAS<><> COMMENTED THAT THE STRUCTURE AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOSKOMPRIRODA APPEARED TO PARALLEL CLOSELY THAT OF EPA, WHOSE AUTHORITY DOES NOT EXTEND TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AS WELL, EXCEPT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AMBIENT RADIATION STANDARDS WHICH MUST THEN BE MET BY THE NRC AND DOE.

7. SUMMING UP, MURAKHOVSKIY NOTED THE GOOD COOPERATION WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE USSR ON ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION AND EXPRESSED HIS HOPE THAT THIS WOULD CONTINUE AND
- <> EXPAND. ADMINISTRATOR <><>THOMAS<><> AND HYDROMET CHAIRMAN IZRAEL ASSURED HIM THAT THE BILATERAL COOPERATION WAS BEING CARRIED OUT SMOOTHLY AND THAT THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AGREEMENT WERE EXPANDING IN SUCH KEY
- <> AREAS AS GLOBAL <><>CLIMATE<><> CHANGE AND THE OZONE LAYER.
- <> MR. <><>THOMAS<><> ADDED THAT THE RECENT SUMMIT JOINT STATEMENT HAD SPECIFICALLY NOTED THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION IN THESE AREAS AND HE AND ACADEMICIAN IZRAEL WERE FOCUSING CLOSELY ON THESE SUBJECTS.
8. AMBASSADOR MATLOCK, INTERIOR A/S ZILAR, OES/DAS NITZE, VAL ADAMKUS OF EPA AND SCICOUNS ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETING.
9. LENINGRAD MINIMIZE CONSIDERED.

MATLOCK
END OF MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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NNDD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10

U.S. Delegation to the
11th Environmental Joint Committee Meeting

<u>Name/Affiliation</u>	<u>Function</u>
Lee M. Thomas Administrator, EPA	Co-chairman, Head of delegation
Sidney Smith, Executive Secretary, EPA US-USSR Environmental Agreement	Executive Secretary
Richard J. Smith Acting Assistant Secretary for Oceans, and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs {OES} Department of State	Multilateral Environmental issues
William Nitze Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment {OES/E}	
Jim Devine Assistant Director for Engineering Geology U.S. Geological Survey	Geosphere/Biosphere and Arctic issues
Valdas Adamkus EPA Regional Administrator	Co-chairman, WG 02.02-10; project 02.02-31 {Groundwater}
Terry Yosie Director, Science Advisory Board, EPA	project 02.07-21; and projects 02.07-11; 02.03-31; 02.06-21
Erich Bretthauer Deputy Director, Research and Development, EPA	WG 02.01-10, projects 02.01-31 02.02-21, 02.04-31, Hazardous Waste
Russ Pekar EPA, Air and Energy Engineering Research Lab.	WG 02.01-20; Language support; low-non waste
Reginald Noble Bowling Green State University {under project 02.03-21 auspices}	project 02.03-21
Steve Kohl Fish and Wildlife Service	Area V
Capt. Robert Storch U.S. Coast Guard	Project 02.06-11

Alan Hecht
Director, National Climate
Program Office, NOAA

Area VIII

Bill Greenwood
Deputy Director, Office of
International Geology, USGS

Area IX

Dinah Bear
General Counsel,
Council on Environmental Quality

Area XI

↳ Tom Robertson
Soviet desk, State Department

Policy guidance

Amy Evans
EPA/OIA

Secretariat support

Joanna Foellmer
EPA/SAB

Clerical support,
document preparation

John Ward, Science Counselor
Phillip Otts, Science Officer

American Embassy,
Moscow

Itinerary

11th Environment Joint Committee Meeting of the
Bi-lateral Agreement on Cooperation
in the Field of Environmental Protection

January 30th	Travel to Moscow
February 4th	Travel and stay in Moscow
February 4th - February 7th	side trip to Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia
February 7th	Return to Moscow Travel to Frankfurt, Germany
February 8th	Return to the United States

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20

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

February 11, 1988

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: ROBERT W. DEAN *RWD*

SUBJECT: Lee Thomas's Trip to Moscow

In his recent consultations with the Soviets on the Global Climate Change Initiative, Lee Thomas did not discuss the topic of biotechnology.

Just before Thomas left for Moscow in early February, OSTP and others discovered that he was planning to discuss biotechnology and its relationship to certain ecology. Even though the discussions were to be very general in nature, OSTP protested that this topic was sensitive and should only be discussed in the context of the prospective negotiations on the Basic Sciences Agreement. Since biotechnology was peripheral to Thomas's mission, the EPA and State had no difficulty in accepting the OSTP request that the topic not be addressed at all. A message was sent to that effect. The reporting cable is not yet in but the Soviet desk at State assures us that the topic was not discussed at all.

We believe that this flap is over and that no damage was done to Thomas's mission or to the prospects for the Basic Sciences Agreement.

FE
Fritz Ermarth concurs.

Prepared by:
Jerry W. Leach *JWL*

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
JN NARA, Date 2/20/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

LEACH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1988

Dear Jim and Brent:

Thank you for your letters of February 29 and March 17 and the two studies which you enclosed. I have circulated the studies within the NSC staff and at State, Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency for comment and discussion.

We received your suggestion for raising the topic of global warming and its long-term implications for energy policy at the Toronto Economic Summit with interest. Our conclusion is, however, that the topic is premature for Summit discussion at this time.

The Government is nevertheless very concerned about the global warming phenomenon and is pursuing the issue through internal discussions. As you know, the U.S. Government is actively supporting the formation of a UNEP-WMO panel on the issue of global climate change, which we hope will begin meeting shortly. We also look forward to the results of the Environment Canada conference on the issue of global warming in June of this year.

We welcome the effort you have made to bring the new analyses and policy recommendations forward. I can assure that they will be given serious consideration.

Best wishes as always.

Sincerely,



John D. Negroponte
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Brent Blackwelder, Vice President
and Mr. James Barnes, Senior Staff Attorney
Environmental Policy Institute
218 D Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

April 15, 1988

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN D. NEGROPONTE

FROM:

JERRY W. LEACH *JW*

SUBJECT:

Response to Letter from Environmental Policy
Institute on Global Warming and the Toronto
Economic Summit

Jim Barnes and Brent Blackwelder of the Environmental Policy Institute (EPI) wrote you two letters (Tabs II) in February and March asking for your help in getting global warming and its long-term implications for energy policy on the agenda of the Toronto Economic Summit.

They enclosed two lengthy scientific papers entitled "The Warming of the Industrial Middle Latitudes 1985-2050" and "Developing Policies for Climatic Change". I have circulated these papers to key people at State, Energy, and EPA.

I raised the question of the Summit agenda with State, EPA, and DOE. Eric Melby and I discussed it with Allen Wallis's staff. Everyone agrees that it is premature for Summit discussion at this time.

PM Mulroney has indicated, however, that he would like a series on environmental issues addressed at the Summit of which global warming is one. As there is no formal Summit agenda, there is no way to be certain that the topic will not come up. State is preparing if-raised-only talking points in case the topic arises.

For your information, the UNEP and the WMO are forming a joint panel on global climate change, of which global warming is a main component, at this time. The USG is actively supporting this effort. The first meeting is expected in the summer.

Also there will be a major Environment Canada conference on global warming in Toronto at the end of June, a week after the Summit.

The letter at Tab I expresses our appreciation for the papers and the proposal. It says that, in the US view, the topic is premature for Summit discussion at this time but indicates the Government is well aware of the issue and already working on it.

Just for Eric Melby, *Just for* Jeremy Curtin, Ty ^{N/A} Cobb, and Marybel Batjer concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Approve

Disapprove

Attachments

- Tab I Letter To Barnes and Blackwelder for Signing
- Tab II Letters from Barnes and Blackwelder

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II

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INSTITUTE

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26
For Staffing
please

February 29, 1988

Ambassador John Negroponte
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

One environmental item in which the National Security Council may be interested is the issue of global warming -- the greenhouse effect -- and its long-term implications for energy policy. Enclosed is a paper prepared by scientists at the Woods Hole Research Institute that summarizes what is known and suspected at present, along with some papers that begin to address policy options.

EPI and other non-governmental organizations submit that these types of issues should be addressed at the annual economic summit meetings. We are proposing that this particular issue be placed on the agenda of the June summit in Toronto, and would appreciate your advice and assistance in accomplishing that.

We understand that Canadian officials would support placing this issue on the agenda, establishing a precedent for discussing long-term environmental issues on a regular basis at future summits. The discussion paper enclosed, prepared by George Woodwell and other scientists, would be an excellent background document for this purpose, and could be circulated well in advance to other governments.

If this issue were to be placed on the agenda and discussed, the question of appropriate followup arises. One idea would be for the governments to informally bring together the best scientific minds from each country to consider jointly the scientific evidence and policy implications, and to report back to the summit parties on their conclusions and recommendations.

We look forward to discussing this initiative with you at your earliest convenience. The non-governmental community, particularly the World Resources Institute and Woods Hole Research Institute, have many other documents that may be useful to you in considering this issue and its implications.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jim Barnes

Jim Barnes
Senior Attorney

Brent Blackwelder

Brent Blackwelder
Vice-President

3/22/88

28

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INSTITUTE

MAR 21 1988

March 17, 1988

*5/22/88
L'
FBI*

Bob Deau

Ambassador John Negroponte
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

Enclosed is the most recent paper produced by George Woodwell and other colleagues regarding global warming, which was not ready when the other materials were sent to you on February 29. We hope it will be possible to place on the agenda of the economic summit the issue of global warming and its economic implications.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jim Barnes

Jim Barnes
Senior Attorney

Brent Blackwelder

Brent Blackwelder
Vice-President



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

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kerry:

Thank you for your March 31, 1988 letter to President Reagan, co-signed by forty-one of your colleagues, regarding international initiatives on global climate change. As potentially one of the most serious environmental issues which will confront mankind in the coming years, global climate change certainly warrants the highest level of attention in the international arena. Accordingly, I have recommended that global climate change be raised at both the U.S.-Soviet Summit in May and the Toronto Economic Summit in June.

Bilateral cooperative research to help establish the scientific base for documentation and assessment of global climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion has been conducted for several years -- principally by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration -- under the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. The "protocol", which lays out joint activities in this area for 1988, includes about 40 individual projects, exchanges and experiments. Also under that Agreement, and as urged by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in their joint summit statement of last December, the United States and Soviet Union have undertaken to prepare a joint report on future climates.

In February, at our last meeting of the Joint Environmental Committee which I co-chair, Soviet Co-Chairman Yuriy Izrael and I agreed to establish a working group to explore possible response strategies to climate change. The first meeting of that group is planned for early this summer. I see it as a constructive contribution to the emerging international discussion on this topic.

EPA is also engaged in bilateral programs with other nations with active research programs related to global climate change. Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, for example, will be carried out under Annex IV on Environmental Management Issues to the US-PRC Protocol for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. In recent discussions with senior Dutch environmental officials, we agreed to begin a new program of cooperation with the Netherlands.

Bilateral cooperation will contribute to multilateral efforts to deal with this serious global environmental issue. The United States fully supports the establishment by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) of an intergovernmental panel to carry out internationally coordinated assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential consequences of climate change. The results of these assessments will provide a sound basis for consideration of a wide range of options to deal with the global climate issue, including the possibility of a climate convention. The United States will be an active participant in the work of the WMO/UNEP panel.

I will be in contact with my senior officials in other federal agencies to discuss how the United States can improve both its domestic and international programs related to global climate change. In the meantime, I appreciate your continued interest in this global environmental issue and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Lee M. Thomas

-3-

EPA/OIA:JKoehler:382-4894:4/26/88
Redrafted:OPPE/OPA:DTirpak:475-8825:4/26/88
Redrafted:JKoehler:EPA/OIA:SHajost:4/29/88
Redrafted:NCPO:AHecht:EPA/OIA:SSmith:5/4/88

Cleared:	EPA/OAR:DClay	State/E:CRies
	EPA/OPPE:JSmith	State/EUR/SOV:TRobertson
	EPA/ORD:PJutro	DOE/OEA:TWilliams
	State/OES:SButcher	NOAA/NCPO:AHecht

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6175

PETER D. PROWITT, STAFF DIRECTOR
BAILEY GUARD, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

March 31, 1988

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge that you continue and expand recent initiatives on the international environmental problem of the greenhouse effect and global climate change, such as those announced at the conclusion of the December 1987 summit meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev. Specifically, we urge that, at the next summit meeting with the General Secretary in Moscow and at the upcoming economic summit meeting this June in Toronto, you call upon all nations of the world to begin the negotiation of a convention to protect our global climate. Such a convention could be modeled after the historic Vienna Convention to Protect the Ozone Layer.

You are to be congratulated for including the problem of global climate change as part of the agenda at the December 1987 summit meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev. It is encouraging to observe the growing commitment that our two nations are making to deal with the environmental threat of global warming. Of particular note was the Joint Summit Communique which stated that the "two sides will continue to promote broad international and bilateral cooperation in the increasingly important area of global climate and environmental change."

Scientists have warned us that increasing concentrations of certain pollutants in the atmosphere will increase the earth's temperature over the coming years to a level which has not existed for tens of millions of years. There is some urgency to this matter since scientists predict that, as a result of past pollution, we are already committed to a significant global warming. These greenhouse gases will lead to substantial changes in the climate of our planet with potentially catastrophic environmental and socio-economic consequences.

The predicted global warming and climate changes are expected to occur at a rate and in a fashion that will preclude natural evolutionary responses. The likely effects of the greenhouse effect include rising sea levels, changes in the location of deserts, extremely high temperatures in cities during

the summer months, increases in the number and severity of hurricanes, the death of large portions of forests, and the loss of adequate moisture in the mid-continent agricultural belt.

The challenge of reducing this threat to the planet's well being is considerable. One of the most significant greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide, a by-product of fossil fuels. The United States and the Soviet Union are the world's two largest contributors of carbon dioxide. Together, we account for almost one-half of the global total.

For these reasons, the United States and the Soviet Union must take positions of global leadership on this matter and call for a convention on global climate change. Such a convention could address our scientific understanding of the problem, the need for and limits of adaptation as a response to future climate change, as well as strategies to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at safe levels.

Negotiations to achieve a climate convention would have to take place on a multilateral basis. However, cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is an essential precondition of a successful international response to the greenhouse effect. The problems associated with global climate change provide an historic opportunity for our two countries to cooperate on a long term basis to insure the habitability of Earth. These facts were recognized and endorsed in the recently enacted Global Climate Protection Act (P.L. 100-204, sections 1101-1106).

For these reasons, we urge you and General Secretary Gorbachev to use the upcoming summit meeting scheduled to be held in Moscow as a forum to call for the negotiation of a convention on global climate change and to commit the United States and the Soviet Union to a leadership role in that process. At the same time we suggest that you expand and elevate the level of ongoing bilateral U.S.-U.S.S.R. activity which could enhance our understanding of the problem. We endorse the establishment of a high level working group to study potential responses to climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions reductions and adaptation to climate change. This expanded bilateral activity should be recognized and supported as an important priority within the United States' foreign and environmental policy agenda.

Similarly, we urge you to use the seven nation economic summit that is scheduled to be held during the month of June in Toronto as a forum to urge the negotiation of a global climate convention. At last year's economic summit, the leaders of the seven nations stated: "We underline our own responsibility to

encourage efforts to tackle effectively environmental problems of worldwide impact such as ... climate change...." This year's economic summit is the appropriate opportunity to take the next step and call for a global climate convention.

Thank you for your attention and commitment to this important, international environmental issue. We look forward to working with you and assisting you in our mutual efforts to protect our fragile planet.

Sincerely,

John F. Kerry
John F. Kerry
U.S. Senator

Max Baucus
Max Baucus
U.S. Senator

John H. Chafee
John H. Chafee
U.S. Senator

Dave Durenberger
Dave Durenberger
U.S. Senator

George J. Mitchell
George J. Mitchell
U.S. Senator

Robert T. Stafford
Robert T. Stafford
U.S. Senator

Albert Gore
Albert Gore
U.S. Senator

Dale Bumpers
Dale Bumpers
U.S. Senator

Carl Levin
Carl Levin
U.S. Senator

Pete Wilson
Pete Wilson
U.S. Senator

Frank Murkowski
Frank Murkowski
U.S. Senator

Spark M. Matsunaga
Spark M. Matsunaga
U.S. Senator

Terry Sanford
Terry Sanford
U.S. Senator

David Pryor
David Pryor
U.S. Senator

Wiche Fowler, Jr.
Wiche Fowler, Jr.
U.S. Senator

Tom Harkin Frank R. Lautenberg Brock Adams
 Tom Harkin Frank R. Lautenberg Brock Adams
 U.S. Senator U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

Timothy E. Wirth Donald W. Riegle, Jr. Alfonse M. D'Amato
 Timothy E. Wirth Donald W. Riegle, Jr. Alfonse M. D'Amato
 U.S. Senator U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

Bob Graham Patrick J. Leahy Quentin N. Burdick
 Bob Graham Patrick J. Leahy Quentin N. Burdick
 U.S. Senator U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

Dennis DeConcini Bob Kasten Arlen Specter
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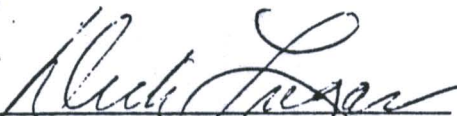
Steven D. Symms Jeff Bingaman Edward M. Kennedy
 Steven D. Symms Jeff Bingaman Edward M. Kennedy
 U.S. Senator U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

Bob Packwood Thomas A. Daschle Pete V. Domenici
 Bob Packwood Thomas A. Daschle Pete V. Domenici
 U.S. Senator U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

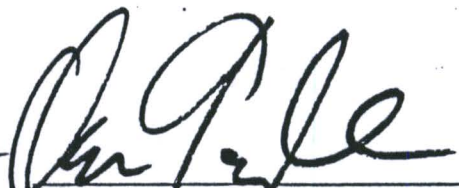
Daniel J. Evans Nancy Landon Kassebaum Thad Cochran
 Daniel J. Evans Nancy Landon Kassebaum Thad Cochran
 U.S. Senator U.S. Senator U.S. Senator



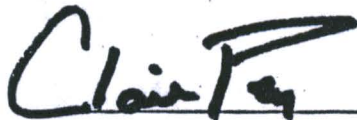
William S. Cohen
U.S. Senator



Richard G. Lugar
U.S. Senator



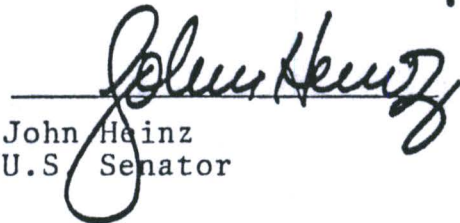
Dan Quayle
U.S. Senator



Claiborne Pell
U.S. Senator



William V. Roth, Jr.
U.S. Senator



John Heinz
U.S. Senator

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NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 8803528
RECEIVED: 10 MAY 88 11

37

TO: POWELL

FROM: GRAHAM, WILLIAM R

DOC DATE: 09 MAY 88
SOURCE REF:

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COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ W/ATTCH: YES NO

OPENED BY: NSRCB CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1988

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MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL
NANCY J. RISQUE

FROM: WILLIAM R. GRAHAM *WRG*

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE TO SENATE LETTER
ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

We perceive the need for some modifications to the draft EPA response to the March 31, 1988, letter to the President from 42 Senators concerning the raising of global climate change issues at the forthcoming Moscow Summit, as well as the Economic Summit. An interagency review is needed in order to ensure that the Administration's policy is accurately reflected.

Attachments:
Incoming Letter
Draft EPA Response

QUENTIN N. BURDICK, NORTH DAKOTA, CHAIRMAN

D-~~NEL~~ PATRICK MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK
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PETER D. PROWITT, STAFF DIRECTOR
BAILEY GUARD, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6175

March 31, 1988

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge that you continue and expand recent initiatives on the international environmental problem of the greenhouse effect and global climate change, such as those announced at the conclusion of the December 1987 summit meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev. Specifically, we urge that, at the next summit meeting with the General Secretary in Moscow and at the upcoming economic summit meeting this June in Toronto, you call upon all nations of the world to begin the negotiation of a convention to protect our global climate. Such a convention could be modeled after the historic Vienna Convention to Protect the Ozone Layer.

You are to be congratulated for including the problem of global climate change as part of the agenda at the December 1987 summit meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev. It is encouraging to observe the growing commitment that our two nations are making to deal with the environmental threat of global warming. Of particular note was the Joint Summit Communique which stated that the "two sides will continue to promote broad international and bilateral cooperation in the increasingly important area of global climate and environmental change."

Scientists have warned us that increasing concentrations of certain pollutants in the atmosphere will increase the earth's temperature over the coming years to a level which has not existed for tens of millions of years. There is some urgency to this matter since scientists predict that, as a result of past pollution, we are already committed to a significant global warming. These greenhouse gases will lead to substantial changes in the climate of our planet with potentially catastrophic environmental and socio-economic consequences.

The predicted global warming and climate changes are expected to occur at a rate and in a fashion that will preclude natural evolutionary responses. The likely effects of the greenhouse effect include rising sea levels, changes in the location of deserts, extremely high temperatures in cities during

the summer months, increases in the number and severity of hurricanes, the death of large portions of forests, and the loss of adequate moisture in the mid-continent agricultural belt.

The challenge of reducing this threat to the planet's well being is considerable. One of the most significant greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide, a by-product of fossil fuels. The United States and the Soviet Union are the world's two largest contributors of carbon dioxide. Together, we account for almost one-half of the global total.

For these reasons, the United States and the Soviet Union must take positions of global leadership on this matter and call for a convention on global climate change. Such a convention could address our scientific understanding of the problem, the need for and limits of adaptation as a response to future climate change, as well as strategies to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at safe levels.

Negotiations to achieve a climate convention would have to take place on a multilateral basis. However, cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is an essential precondition of a successful international response to the greenhouse effect. The problems associated with global climate change provide an historic opportunity for our two countries to cooperate on a long term basis to insure the habitability of Earth. These facts were recognized and endorsed in the recently enacted Global Climate Protection Act (P.L. 100-204, sections 1101-1106).

For these reasons, we urge you and General Secretary Gorbachev to use the upcoming summit meeting scheduled to be held in Moscow as a forum to call for the negotiation of a convention on global climate change and to commit the United States and the Soviet Union to a leadership role in that process. At the same time we suggest that you expand and elevate the level of ongoing bilateral U.S.-U.S.S.R. activity which could enhance our understanding of the problem. We endorse the establishment of a high level working group to study potential responses to climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions reductions and adaptation to climate change. This expanded bilateral activity should be recognized and supported as an important priority within the United States' foreign and environmental policy agenda.

Similarly, we urge you to use the seven nation economic summit that is scheduled to be held during the month of June in Toronto as a forum to urge the negotiation of a global climate convention. At last year's economic summit, the leaders of the seven nations stated: "We underline our own responsibility to

encourage efforts to tackle effectively environmental problems of worldwide impact such as ... climate change...." This year's economic summit is the appropriate opportunity to take the next step and call for a global climate convention.

Thank you for your attention and commitment to this important, international environmental issue. We look forward to working with you and assisting you in our mutual efforts to protect our fragile planet.

Sincerely,

John F. Kerry
John F. Kerry
U.S. Senator

Max Baucus
Max Baucus
U.S. Senator

John H. Chafee
John H. Chafee
U.S. Senator

Dave Durenberger
Dave Durenberger
U.S. Senator

George J. Mitchell
George J. Mitchell
U.S. Senator

Robert T. Stafford
Robert T. Stafford
U.S. Senator

Albert Gore
Albert Gore
U.S. Senator

Dale Bumpers
Dale Bumpers
U.S. Senator

Carl Levin
Carl Levin
U.S. Senator

Pete Wilson
Pete Wilson
U.S. Senator

Frank Murkowski
Frank Murkowski
U.S. Senator

Spark M. Matsunaga
Spark M. Matsunaga
U.S. Senator

Terry Sanford
Terry Sanford
U.S. Senator

David Pryor
David Pryor
U.S. Senator

Wycle Fowler, Jr.
Wycle Fowler, Jr.
U.S. Senator

Tom Harkin Frank R. Lautenberg Brock Adams
 Tom Harkin U.S. Senator Frank R. Lautenberg U.S. Senator Brock Adams U.S. Senator

Timothy E. Wirth Donald W. Riegle, Jr. Alfonse M. D'Amato
 Timothy E. Wirth U.S. Senator Donald W. Riegle, Jr. U.S. Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato U.S. Senator

Bob Graham Patrick J. Leahy Quentin N. Burdick
 Bob Graham U.S. Senator Patrick J. Leahy U.S. Senator Quentin N. Burdick U.S. Senator

Dennis DeConcini Bob Kasten Arlen Specter
 Dennis DeConcini U.S. Senator Bob Kasten U.S. Senator Arlen Specter U.S. Senator

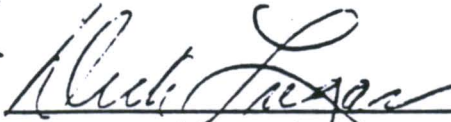
Steven D. Symms Jeff Bingaman Edward M. Kennedy
 Steven D. Symms U.S. Senator Jeff Bingaman U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy U.S. Senator

Bob Packwood Thomas A. Daschle Pete V. Domenici
 Bob Packwood U.S. Senator Thomas A. Daschle U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici U.S. Senator

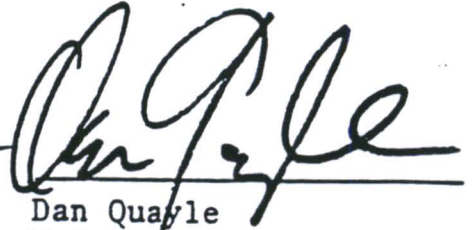
Daniel J. Evans Nancy Landon Kassebaum Thad Cochran
 Daniel J. Evans U.S. Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum U.S. Senator Thad Cochran U.S. Senator



William S. Cohen
U.S. Senator



Richard G. Lugar
U.S. Senator



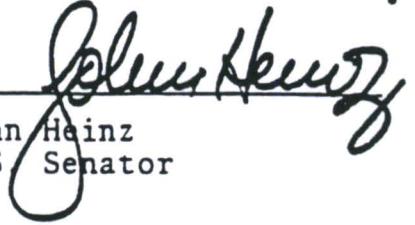
Dan Quayle
U.S. Senator



Claiborne Pell
U.S. Senator



William V. Roth, Jr.
U.S. Senator



John Heinz
U.S. Senator



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

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable John F. Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kerry:

Thank you for your March 31, 1988 letter to President Reagan, co-signed by forty-one of your colleagues, regarding international initiatives on global climate change. As potentially one of the most serious environmental issues which will confront mankind in the coming years, global climate change certainly warrants the highest level of attention in the international arena. Accordingly, I have recommended that global climate change be raised at both the U.S.-Soviet Summit in May and the Toronto Economic Summit in June.

Bilateral cooperative research to help establish the scientific base for documentation and assessment of global climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion has been conducted for several years -- principally by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration -- under the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. The "protocol", which lays out joint activities in this area for 1988, includes about 40 individual projects, exchanges and experiments. Also under that Agreement, and as urged by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in their joint summit statement of last December, the United States and Soviet Union have undertaken to prepare a joint report on future climates.

In February, at our last meeting of the Joint Environmental Committee which I co-chair, Soviet Co-Chairman Yuriy Izrael and I agreed to establish a working group to explore possible response strategies to climate change. The first meeting of that group is planned for early this summer. I see it as a constructive contribution to the emerging international discussion on this topic.

OUTLINE OF WORKPLAN FOR DEVELOPING
U.S. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY, FY-1989-1990

Purpose: To provide a plan, including a series of studies, to develop and refine an Administration global climate change policy over the next two and one half years. This policy will be developed in the context of current scientific understandings and uncertainties, consider international developments, and be consistent with the Global Climate Protection Act (GCPA) and other statutory/policy mandates.

The U.S. is working with other nations on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to review the international scientific understanding on climate change and to consider the need for policy options to adapt to climate change or to limit emissions affecting climate change. If needed, the control of emissions affecting global climate change can only be fully successful if implemented on a global basis.

Timing: By November 1988, the DPC will review and approve the work plan and the position paper for the U.S. delegation to use at the meeting of the IPCC sponsored by UNEP and WMO. Subsequent timing of reports is to be responsive to the DPC or its successor organization providing options and supporting analyses that allow the Administration to meet the Congressional mandate in the GCPA and to develop policy options for the United States by the end of CY-1990. These efforts will also provide available information as needed by the DPC prior to that report and meet requirements of the U.S. delegation activities within the IPCC. At the minimum, annual summary reports will be provided to the DPC by the end of 1989 and 1990.

- Elements:
- o Review Data
 - o Design Policy Questions
 - o Conduct Policy Analysis
 - o Analyze Implementing Mechanisms
 - o Develop Options Paper

The work plan and subsequent reporting efforts will also include a regular review of the gaps and uncertainties in the knowledge needed for the

development and evaluation of global climate change policy. This review will be available to the DPC so that the character and uncertainties of the knowledge base which exists to support decisions will be fully understood by those decision-makers. This review will also be available to the FCCSET so that its work in coordinating scientific research on global climate change will be fully informed about the information needs of policy developers and policy makers. The work plan will serve as the basis for communications to the public and to the Congress to explain the need for the actions being taken by the Executive Branch and the reasons why further actions are premature.

Review Data:

Science Assessment - A plan for assessment of the science issues associated with climate change is being developed by NOAA, NASA, NSF, EPA and DOE and will be carried out to meet requirements of the IPCC and the GCPA. A report on the status of the assessment will be provided by December 1989. The assessment for the IPCC is scheduled for completion in December 1990.

Effects Studies - A series of studies to determine potential impacts of climate change on U.S. and selected foreign countries, including impacts on agriculture (e.g., drought), wetlands, forests, water resources, sea level rise, human health, biodiversity, infrastructure and trade. The EPA report to Congress (December 1988) will be the initial reference document, supplemented by additional products from other agencies. EPA and DOE will lead effort with participation by at least DOI, USDA and NOAA.

Emissions Inventory - A series of studies, to be conducted by EPA, DOE, and other agencies, to inventory worldwide sources and project future trends of principal greenhouse gases, including, at a minimum, CO₂, CFC's, N₂O and CH₄. These estimates should consider energy sources, agricultural sources, deforestation and natural sources. The EPA Report to Congress (December 1988) will be the primary initial reference document. A subsequent report will be prepared by DOE and EPA.

Technology Assessment - A series of studies, to be conducted by DOE (with the assistance of NAS), EPA, and other agencies, to assess the current

state of research and development activities in alternative energy sources, including energy conservation and energy efficiency, nuclear, solar, and renewable energy sources, and improved methods of employing fossil fuels. DOE will lead the interagency effort. Technology assessments will also be conducted by appropriate agencies in areas of CFC substitutes and agricultural practices.

Information Transfer Assessment - The current status of data and information available to support public understanding and decision making will be developed periodically. In each of the elements described above, the studies and papers produced will fully describe, in terms useful to the public, policy analyst and policy maker, the assumptions, knowledge gaps, and uncertainties which limit our ability to make the projections and evaluations needed for making policy decisions.

Design
Policy
Questions:

Policies for adaptation, emission limiting, and other strategies will be considered. Three time periods for policy/technology development will be addressed:

- o Near term (until 2000)
- o Midterm (2000 -2025)
- o Long term (beyond 2025)

Policies for the U.S., other developed and developing countries will be identified in general terms. For the U.S., more quantitative results will be provided. An array of policies including those needed to meet a Congressional requirement (a near term 20 percent reduction in U.S. CO₂ emissions and a midterm 50 percent reduction) will be addressed. A much broader set of stabilization/ reduction goals with families of proposed responses will be set out in the study report. An explicit set of policy issues relevant to adaptive strategies will also be identified. Examples of stabilization/adaptive strategies will include deforestation and reforestation practices, resource pricing policies, agricultural policies, CFC emission reduction steps, trade and credit policies, and other policies as appropriate. Quantitative analyses of options will be conducted as

possible. Studies for improving the climate change information bases and for improved forecasting capabilities will be undertaken. EPA and DOE will jointly lead these activities with a draft set of policy issues.

Conduct Policy Analysis:

For each policy option for adaptation and emission limiting strategies, total costs (for the set of responses) will be estimated, as well as the distribution of those costs within the U.S. society. Various measures of physical benefits will be estimated, e.g., temperature and physical effects. To the extent practicable, costs and benefits measures will be monetized. Analyses will be conducted by participating agencies. Where relevant, information developed by other countries/international organizations will be considered. The analysis will be done as an interagency effort led by DOE and EPA with at least State, DOI, DOC, Treasury, CEA and USTR participating.

Analyze Implementing Mechanisms:

Analysis of a variety of implementing mechanisms may be useful as part of U.S. climate change policy. Domestically, mechanisms to facilitate adaptation will include information dissemination/technical assistance to public and private managers involved in the management of potentially vulnerable resources (e.g., forests, agriculture, water resources). Financial incentives/disincentives and the use of targeted R&D in these areas will also be explored. To limit emissions, a variety of incentives/disincentives, (e.g., stimulation of R&D and of technology modernization, energy and natural resources pricing, tax mechanisms, energy efficiency requirements, international aid and technology transfer) plus targeted R&D will be considered. Internationally, the requirements for, the cost, and the feasibility of coordinated emission reductions will be analyzed. The limitations of unilaterally undertaking implementation mechanisms will be included. The interagency group noted above will be used for developing this and the subsequent task.

Developing Options Paper:

An options paper of a full set of potential of potential policy elements--research, technology development, mitigation steps and emissions stabilization responses--with proposed implementation elements will be drafted for discussion by the Domestic Policy Council.

Inasmuch as a significant fraction of the data/analyses referenced above will still be in progress, it is anticipated that the process of developing U.S. policy on global climate issues will be iterative for several years; hence, this first effort establishes an initial information base and sets out follow-on requirements for the next iterations. Initial policy directions are likely to be influenced and modified by any emerging consensus in the science area, Congressional reaction, the direction of IPCC activities, technological, economical and other considerations.

Products

In November 1988, the work plan and the position paper for the delegation to the IPCC will be developed. These papers should outline uncertainties, limitations and gaps in our present knowledge and research activities plus outline some initial activities that could be studied as potential early responses to global climate change.

A first summary report reflecting all interim results will be completed by December 1989. This report will summarize activities, including any conclusions reached at that time, and relevant uncertainties.

By the end of 1990, a more detailed report summarizing all results will be provided to the DPC. This will include detailed findings on the understanding of the science, proposals for adaptation and emissions limiting responses, and proposed study efforts post 1990.

The attached table provides timing and scope of the major reports. Updating of these elements will be done as needed to meet DPC and Administration requirements.

	1988	Interim Products 1989	Final Products 1990
Review Workplan	November		
Review IPCC Position Papers	November		
Review data		x	x
Design Policy Questions		x	x
Conduct Policy Analysis		x	x
Analyze Implementing Mechanism		x	x
Prepare Annual Report		December	December
Develop Options Papers			December