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William K. Reilly Swearing-In Ceremony 2/8/89 [OA 6853]

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**REMARKS FOR SWEARING-IN OF WILLIAM K. REILLY  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
FEBRUARY 8, 1989**

**I AM TOLD THIS IS THE FIRST TIME A PRESIDENT HAS VISITED THE EPA ... WELL, I'M GLAD TO BE THE FIRST. IN MY SEARCH FOR A FIRST-RATE EPA ADMINISTRATOR, ONE OF MY TOP PRIORITIES WAS TO FIND SOMEONE WITH STRONG CREDENTIALS AS A LEADER IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY ... AND THAT MAN IS WILLIAM REILLY.**

**2**

**I HOPE IT'S PLAIN TO EVERYONE IN THIS ROOM AND AROUND THE COUNTRY THAT AMONG THE FIRST ITEMS ON MY PERSONAL AGENDA AS PRESIDENT IS THE PROTECTION OF AMERICA'S ENVIRONMENT.**

**I AM PLEDGED TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF AMERICAN LIFE -- FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE AIR WE BREATHE, THE WATER WE DRINK, AND THE LAND GOD HAS ENTRUSTED US TO USE WISELY. I'VE JUST COME FROM THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF OUR NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR -- MANUEL LUJAN.**

**INTERIOR AND EPA MUST WORK AS PARTNERS IN KEEPING OUR AIR, LAND AND WATER CLEAN -- AND OUR PUBLIC LANDS SECURE.**

**I'M SURE ALL OF YOU KNOW BY NOW BILL REILLY'S INCREDIBLE BACKGROUND IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ... PRESIDENT OF THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, ONE OF THE NATION'S OUTSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL THINK TANKS ... PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-U.S.**

**HE BEGAN HIS CAREER IN THIS FIELD AS A SENIOR STAFF MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN THE EARLY 70S AND THEN AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE TASK FORCE ON LAND USE AND URBAN GROWTH. A LEADER IN ONE OF THE OTHER MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS HAS SAID OF BILL THAT HE HAS, I'M QUOTING NOW, "WITHOUT QUESTION... THE MOST PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBSTANCE OF ISSUES OF ANY OF THE C.E.O.S" OF ANY OF THE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS. THAT GIVES YOU AN IDEA OF WHY I PICKED BILL.**

I THOUGHT I'D TELL YOU A STORY THAT WILL TELL YOU SOMETHING MORE ABOUT WHY I PICKED HIM. ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF AGO, BILL CONVENEED A FORUM ON THE WETLANDS CRISIS. HE BROUGHT TOGETHER 25 PEOPLE WHO, AS THE WASHINGTON POST PUT IT, "NORMALLY WOULD HAVE DIFFICULTY AGREEING [EVEN] ON A PLACE FOR DINNER."

ENVIRONMENTALISTS, DEVELOPERS, INDUSTRIALISTS, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATORS -- ALL WERE THERE. AND THE RESULT?

BY THE TIME BILL WAS THROUGH WITH THEM, WHICH TOOK MORE THAN A YEAR, THEY'D PUT ASIDE DIFFERENCES AND CALLED FOR "NO NET LOSS" OF WETLANDS, AND THEY'D AGREED ON 100 REFORMS TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL.

I SPOKE THE OTHER DAY ABOUT WANTING TO BROADEN THE CONSENSUS FOR DEFENSE. BUT THAT'S NOT THE ONLY CONSENSUS I WOULD LIKE TO BROADEN. I WANT TO BROADEN THE CONSENSUS FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, AND I BELIEVE DOING THAT REQUIRES FINDING WAYS TO CLEAN UP THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT STIFLING THE ECONOMY.

DURING THE CAMPAIGN I NOTED THAT "... ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION HAS TOO OFTEN BEEN MARKED BY CONFRONTATION AMONG COMPETING INTERESTS... [WHILE] THE FACT IS THAT MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, THERE IS COMMON GROUND IF THE PARTIES WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO FIND IT."

OUR GREAT COMMON DESIRE IS A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL AMERICANS -- AND I BELIEVE THAT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT ARE BOTH PART OF WHAT ALL AMERICANS UNDERSTAND A BETTER LIFE TO MEAN.

I ALSO BELIEVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE IMPATIENT FOR RESULTS. THEY WON'T ACCEPT EXCUSES. THEY WON'T ACCEPT FINGER POINTING. THEY WANT US TO GET ALL THE SIDES TOGETHER AND FIND A WAY TO ACHIEVE BOTH THEIR GOALS.

BY THE WAY, THE OTHER DAY I GOT A LITTLE LESSON IN JUST HOW IMPATIENT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE. IN THE MORNING MAIL I FOUND LETTERS FROM 7TH GRADERS AT A CHURCH SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA. I THOUGHT I'D SHARE ONE WITH YOU, DATED JANUARY 20TH, THE DAY I WAS INAUGURATED.

IT SAID, AND REMEMBER, THIS WAS ON THE DAY I WAS JUST TAKING OFFICE, "DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, WOULD YOU PLEASE DO SOMETHING ABOUT POLLUTION. I AM NOT SAYING YOU'RE DOING A BAD JOB, BUT COULD YOU PUT A LITTLE MORE EFFORT INTO IT?"

WELL, WITH BILL REILLY AT THE HELM HERE, WE'RE GOING TO PUT A LOT MORE EFFORT INTO IT.

[AND NOW I BELIEVE IT'S TIME TO SWEAR BILL IN.]

!!!

(Judge/cw)  
February 6, 1989  
5:45 p.m.  
clark10

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF WILLIAM K. REILLY  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1989

I am told this is the first time a president has visited this building ... which, may I say, is a first that is long overdue. In my search for a first-rate EPA Administrator, one of top priorities was to find someone with strong credentials as a leader in the environmental community ... and that man is William Reilly.

I hope it's plain to everyone in this room and around the country that among the first items on my personal agenda as President is the protection of America's environment.

This is a great day for improving the quality of American life -- for improving the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land God has entrusted us to use wisely. I've just come from the swearing-in ceremony another great friend of the environment -- our new Secretary of the Interior -- Manuel Lujan. I want them to work as partners in keeping our air, land and water clean -- and our public lands secure.

I'm sure all of you know by now Bill Reilly's incredible background in environmental protection ... president of the Conservation Foundation, one of the nation's outstanding environmental think tanks ... president of the U.S. Affiliate of the World Wildlife Fund. He began his career in this field as a

senior staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality in the early 70s and then as executive director of the Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth. A leader in one of the other major environmental organizations has said of Bill that he has, I'm quoting now, "without question... the most personal knowledge of the substance of issues of any of the C.E.O.s" of any of the conservation organizations. That gives you an idea of why I picked Bill.

I thought I'd tell you a story that will tell you something more about why I picked him. About a year and a half ago, Bill convened a forum on the wetlands crisis. He brought together 25 people who, as the Washington Post put it, "normally would have difficulty agreeing [even] on a place for dinner."

Environmentalists, developers, industrialists, state and federal regulators -- all were there. And the result? By the time Bill was through with them, which took more than a year, they'd put aside differences and called for 'no net loss' of wetlands, and they'd agreed on 100 reforms to achieve that goal.

I spoke the other day about wanting to broaden the consensus for defense. But that's not the only consensus I would like to broaden. I want to broaden the consensus for a clean environment, and I believe doing that requires finding ways to clean up the environment without stifling the economy.

During the campaign I noted that "... environmental action has too often been marked by confrontation among competing interests... [while] the fact is that more often than not, there is common ground if the parties will make an effort to find it."

Our great common desire is a better life for all Americans -- and I believe that economic growth and a clean environment are both part of what all Americans understand a better life to mean.

I also believe the American people are impatient for results. They won't accept excuses. They won't accept finger pointing. They want us to get all the sides together and find a way to achieve both their goals.

By the way, the other day I got a little lesson in just how impatient the American people are. In the morning mail I found letters from 7th graders at a church school in California. I thought I'd share one with you, dated January 20th, the day I was inaugurated. It said, and remember, this was on the day I was just taking office, "Dear Mr. President, Would you please do something about pollution. I am not saying you're doing a bad job, but could you put a little more effort into it?"

Well, with Bill Reilly at the helm here, we're going to put a lot more effort into it.

[And now I believe it's time to swear Bill in.]

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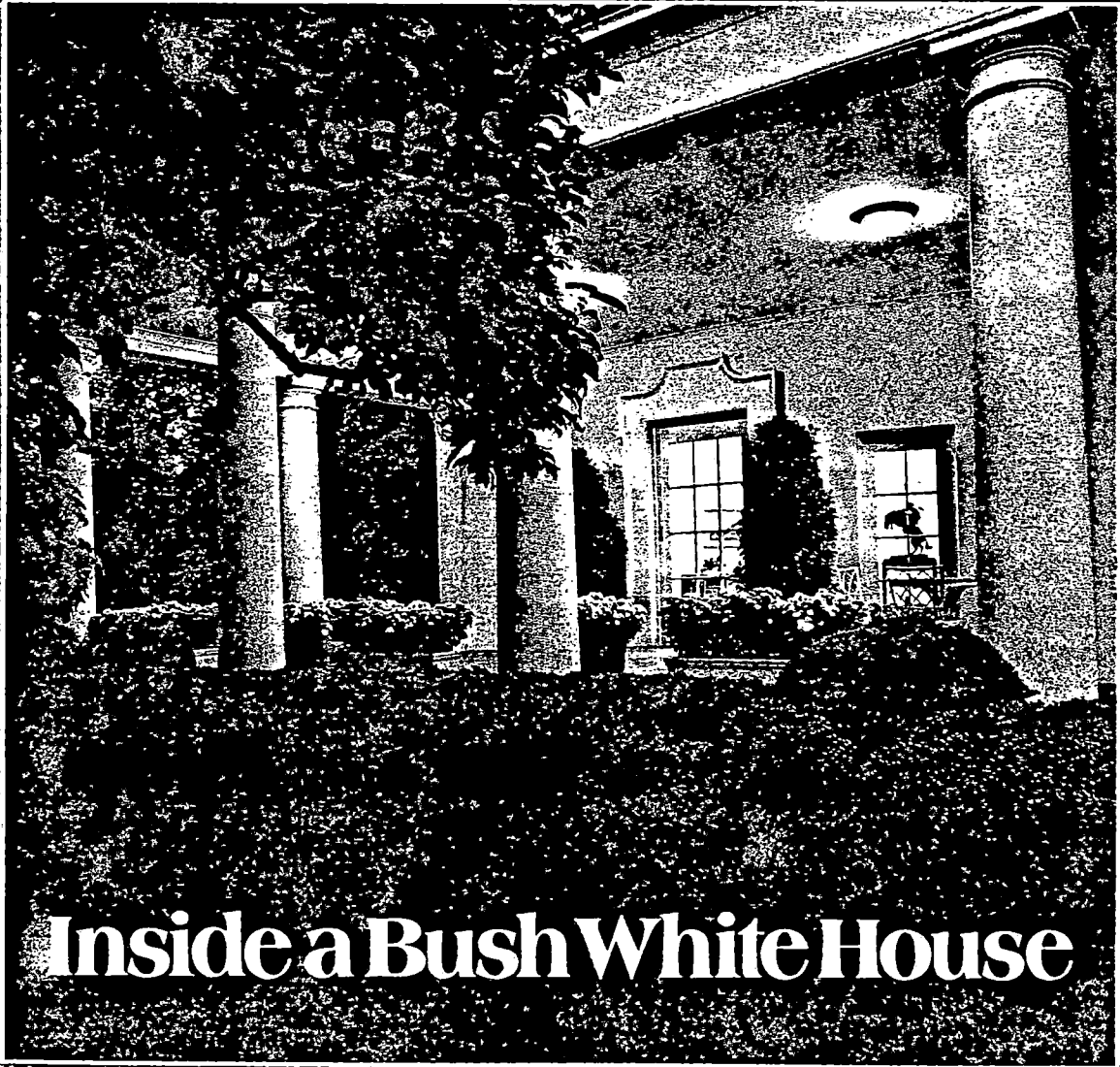
House Lib- Lib

The Defense Issue  
Why Dukakis Tumbled

# National Journal

THE WEEKLY ON POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OCT. 29, 1988/NO. 44



**Inside a Bush White House**

By Rochelle L. Stanfield

William K. Reilly, the president of the Conservation Foundation for the past 15 years, is often described as the man in the middle on environmental issues. "It has seemed to me for a long time," he said, "that an important part of responding to our environmental problems is a responsible understanding of the social and economic context in which decisions about the environment are made."

For that reason, "it was no accident," Reilly said, that he was attracted to the foundation, an organization he characterizes as "a highly regarded spokesman for what I like to think of as the inclusive view of conservation."

The Conservation Foundation's inclusivity sets it apart from most other environmental organizations, which typically file lawsuits or take extreme positions on legislation. The foundation tries to get all sides in a room and negotiate a consensus.

Reilly believes strongly in the need for balance, although he recognizes that as a consequence, he is often considered outside the environmental club. "If you are sensitive to economics and if you see one of your functions as bridging the various interests and making sure they are involved in something that will affect them, then you are seen as a moderate or conservative, and that is what happened to us," he said. "I would argue from the environmental view that if you don't do that, you won't develop enduring policies and laws. We simply cannot effect environmental improvements without the cooperation of business."

Reilly and his group draw mixed reviews. David K. Baker, political director of Friends of the Earth Inc., sees the Conservation Foundation's approach as elitist. "In the end, it is non-inclusive because it leaves important people out—the people who don't have a lot of money," he said. "The people taking the adversarial approach are closer to the relative have-nots."

Others disagree. "Bill Reilly and his institution fill a wide moderate, middle-of-the-road niche," said Brock Evans, the National Audubon Society's vice president for national issues.

Environmental Protection Agency administrator Lee M. Thomas is such a fan of both Reilly and the foundation



Richard A. Brown

## An Environmental Leader Who'd Prefer to Negotiate

that he has gone to Reilly for help in convening meetings. "He does exactly the kind of bringing people together, sitting around the table and talking things through that I think is needed," Thomas said.

Reilly, 48, was attracted to the environmental movement because of "my feeling for the land," he said, which dates back to weekends at a family farm in downstate Illinois, not far from his childhood home in Decatur. He graduated from Yale University and Harvard Law School, where he wrote a thesis on land reform in Chile. Years later, he took a master's degree in urban planning from Columbia University.

"Bill Reilly, without question, is the brightest of the CEOs of any conservation organization and has the most personal knowledge of the substance of issues of any of the CEOs," said T. Destry Jarvis, vice president for conservation policy of the National Parks and Conservation Association.

At the White House Council on Environmental Quality from 1970-72, Reilly specialized in such issues as coastal zone management and mineral leasing. In 1972-73, he was executive director of the Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth.

Land use remains a high priority for Reilly and his organization. Sensing the forthcoming importance of inter-

national environmental issues, Reilly in 1985 arranged a merger between the Conservation Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund, an international organization that works in developing countries to preserve wildlife. "I see the centrality of land and decisions about land conservation in the developing world," he said. "The economic context [of actions helping or hindering the environment] is an even more fundamental, more unavoidable imperative in the developing world."

Reilly made changes in the Conservation Foundation when he took over, "really emphasizing the interdisciplinary character of the institution and deepening its capacity to do the research that has served as a basis for a lot of our policy analysis," he said. Now he intends to do the same with the World Wildlife Fund, which has had a low profile in Congress. "I don't think we'll become activist in the sense of bringing lawsuits and engaging in confrontation," he said. "But we are increasing our congressional representation for both institutions."

Reilly says he is optimistic about the next Administration's leadership in this area. "I hope the next President will have an expert on the environment close to hand, as previous Presidents have had," he said. And he added: "I am not interested in a job. This is a very satisfying place." □

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY  
University of California, San Diego  
October 14, 1988

I'd like to talk to you today about my vision for this country; about how I would set about building a better America. One part of that vision -- a very big part -- is working for a cleaner and safer environment. The mission of a President is to lead -- and I'd like to lead this country, and the other nations of the world, to a greater understanding of the threats facing our planet, and to a greater commitment to meeting and resolving them.

The other night, I flew here to southern California from Seattle. As I looked out the window, past the silvery wing of Air Force Two, I could see the sun setting over the Pacific, casting its orange, purple, and pink hues across the sky. I could see the dark, jagged mountains of the Coastal Range, draped in white mist. And in that moment, I knew once again why you in California -- with its special beauty -- have a special appreciation for the environment which surrounds you.

I have spent my life enjoying what nature has to offer, whether fishing or camping or enjoying the open sea. I've worked -- as a Congressman, and since -- to protect that natural beauty, whether by creating a national park in my home state of Texas, or pushing last year for a worldwide agreement to cut CFC production and protect the ozone layer.

So I say this from the bottom of my heart: in George Bush, you will have a President who is committed to conservation. As I've said before in this campaign, I am an environmentalist. The kind of beauty I spied through that small window on the plane the other night must be preserved.

A better America is a cleaner America.

Building a cleaner America won't always be easy. Here in California -- a state adding 680,000 new residents a year -- you know the strains which rapid growth can place on the environment. But if we don't see the need to act clearly, future generations will not only see it dramatically in retrospect, they'll have to live with the consequences of our inaction. After all it's no mistake that in Jackson, Wyoming, the second director of the National Park Service, Horace Albright, was hailed as a savior by the grandchildren of the people who hung him in effigy in the town square.

The fact is that, ultimately, the goal of a clean and healthy environment is not in conflict with the need to create jobs in a growing economy. Quite, the contrary: in the long run, successful environmental protection is a prerequisite to solid, sustainable economic growth.

There is another truth -- and that is that we Americans cannot protect our environment alone.

You at Scripps recognize that fact better than most. I read just this week of your Collaborative Research program, under which your scientists will team up to study those global processes which are contributing to a warming in the earth's climate.

The point is that many of the major environmental problems we face -- global warming, acid rain, the deterioration of the oceans, tropical deforestation -- are truly international in nature. Their solution will require a President who is adept at negotiating with friend and foe alike -- a President who is willing to lead on a global scale and who has the experience and knowledge to do so.

And that is why I have pledged that in my first year in office, I will convene a global conference on the environment, at the White House, to address global warming, acid rain, and the full range of challenge before us.

Here in southern California, perhaps the most pressing environmental concern is air quality. Your growth, not only here in San Diego but especially up in Los Angeles, has not come without a price -- a price commonly described with four letters: s-m-o-g.

I believe that we can take immediate steps to make our air healthier to breathe, beyond those we're already taking. One of the little-known successes of this Administration has been to eliminate the overwhelming majority of airborne lead. Levels of ambient lead in the air have declined by nearly 90% in the last ten years, and one of the key accomplishments of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief which I headed was to accelerate this reduction.

But now there is much more to be done, as the quality of the air this summer proved beyond doubt. The most pressing need is to reduce levels of ambient ozone, which contributes to smog and has too often made the air dangerous to breathe.

One of my priorities as Vice President has been to lead the search for alternative fuels -- so-called "clean fuels" such as methanol made from remote natural gas and ethanol made from grain -- and to promote their use. I am proud to report that progress is on the horizon.

Already, four western cities -- Los Angeles, Denver, Albuquerque, and Phoenix -- have initiated alternative fuel programs to clean up their air.

And today in Washington, President Reagan signed a bill -- the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 -- that will encourage the production of cars, trucks and buses that can run exclusively on these fuels, and of "dual-fuel" vehicles that can run on any combination of gasoline and alternative fuels.

That bill was one of the principle goals of the Task Force I mentioned; it was pushed through Congress with the strong support of Congressman Lowery and his colleagues Carlos Moorehead and Bill Dannemeyer in the House, and your own great Senator Pete Wilson; and, most important, it will help lead to cleaner air for southern California.

A "dual-fuel" car using methanol emits only half as much ozone as a regular car. The goal is to have several million clean-fuel vehicles operating in southern California by the year 2000. And that will lead to cleaner, safer air.

There is another step that's needed -- and that is reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. Frankly, I am disappointed that the Congress is now set to adjourn without passing clean air legislation in this session. So let me say today that, next January, if I am sworn in as your President, one of my first priorities will be to win passage of clean air legislation, one that will help not only with the solution to problems here in southern California, but one that will provide for reductions in those substances that contribute to acid rain. The time for action, on clean air and for acid rain, is now.

Here in San Diego, on this beautiful coast, you have another special concern, one that this Institution has taken a leadership role in addressing, and that is the protection of the ocean.

I have to confess that I've spent more hours than perhaps a hard-working man should enjoying the fruits of that ocean -- and if Izaak Walton is correct that God does not deduct from time on earth time spent fishing, I've got a long life still ahead of me.

But there are threats to that ocean, and one of my priorities as President will be to address them. One is the dumping of barely treated sewage and sludge from sewage plants into the ocean.

Here in California, we've made some progress. Our EPA has required Los Angeles, for example, to stop dumping sludge in the ocean. And San Diego is now close to agreement with EPA on a schedule to achieve secondary treatment of its sewage.

On the East Coast, the problems that arise from neglect of the ocean have been especially apparent this summer. Closed beaches. Medical waste washing up on the shores. It should serve as a warning to all of us.

I'm for taking strong steps -- immediately -- to protect our oceans. Many months ago, I called for the enactment of legislation which would ban the practice of dumping sewage sludge in the ocean. I am happy to report that the Congress has now taken action on that legislation. It has passed both houses and may be sent to the President shortly. I believe he should sign it.

But I believe we can do even more. We should work with the states to track the disposal of medical wastes, in order to prevent them from washing up on our beaches. And when someone is caught dumping such wastes illegally, we should throw the book at them.

I favor beefing up the Coast Guard, and, if need be, calling in the FBI, to help track down and crack down on those who dump illegally.

Let me say a word about my position on offshore drilling. I do believe that development of our most promising oil and gas reserves is called for, because continued domestic production of oil and gas is essential to the national security of the United States.

At the same time, I oppose drilling in those environmentally sensitive areas where the risk of damage is too great. I have said that I would delay any drilling under Lease Sale 91 in northern California pending resolution of these environmental concerns.

And let me add today that we should take a very close look at those environmentally sensitive areas which would be available for development under Lease Sale 95 here in southern California before proceeding with that sale. Senator Pete Wilson has proposed protecting Santa Monica Bay and the near shore ocean from Newport Beach to San Diego, and I agree that we must subject these areas to the most careful study before allowing any drilling. I will not allow California's golden shores, its most precious treasure, to be put at risk.

Another treasure not only for Californians but for all Americans is our national park system. I am a strong supporter of protecting our parks -- they are America's pride and joy. Ever since the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, granted Yosemite Valley to the state of California as a preserve back in 1864, the idea of setting aside land for national parks has been one of America's best. It is a concept that has been respected, honored, and imitated around the world.

The overwhelming success of our parks has sometimes taxed our ability to protect them, but we have tried. After adjusting for inflation, our Administration has increased the budget for the operation and maintenance of our parks by almost 30 percent. We've asked visitors to chip in their fair share, and the expanded fee program we've enacted will add some 500 million dollars to the budget for maintaining our parks over the next ten years. And volunteers have chipped in as well -- last year alone, some 42,000 Americans came forward to help us manage our parks better.

But more can be done, and I'd like to be known as a President who strengthened our park system and passed it on to the next generation of Americans in better shape than we found it.

I followed closely the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, and I support many of the recommendations it produced. I believe we should create "greenways," using such areas as abandoned railroad corridors, to connect parks in different parts of the country. I believe

we should continue the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which funds the acquisition of new parklands and wildlife refuges. I think we can reconstitute it as a National Endowment of the Environment, and, using a portion of our non-renewable oil and gas revenues, allow it to continue to give Americans the chance to enjoy our land and water resources.

There was one recommendation of the Commission which I believe was especially important -- and that was to pay greater attention to urban parks. Parks are for people, and we should take the greatest care to enhance and protect those parks which are near enough for people to enjoy.

I know that Congress has authorized further acquisitions in the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, and I would like to announce today that, as President, I would pursue such acquisitions. Parks near our urban centers should be our highest priority, and this park would be one of mine.

Just last week, I talked about another idea I have for this country that can help with brushing up our parks. It's called YES -- Youth Entering Service to America. I'd like to see legions of our young people volunteer to keep our parks in shape -- the way many already do here in California.

You know, last summer, we took my oldest grandson to Grand Teton National Park. We hiked, fished, rafted, and watched wildlife. It was a marvelous experience for all of us, but especially for Barbara and me. We watched the gleam in George P.'s eye as he saw those rugged and sparkling mountains for the first time.

I'm sure that many of you have had similar experiences with your own kids -- in Yosemite, or King's Canyon, or elsewhere.

I knew then that this is one legacy which we must preserve for generations to come. So I have resolved that if I am elected President, I will undertake a program to strengthen and preserve our parks. I'll call it America the Beautiful, because that's exactly what this great country of ours is -- beautiful beyond all comprehension.

Perhaps Irving Berlin said it best in his magnificent song, "God Bless America." Remember the words? "From the mountains, to the prairies, to the oceans white with foam."

He pictured pristine and majestic mountains, clear air and a clean ocean. That's the America I want God to bless, too. And that's the America I'm committed to fighting for as your President.

\* \* \*

NEW JERSEY RALLY  
Belmar Beach, New Jersey  
September 2, 1988

New Jersey is a proud state; and with very good reason. What you have achieved here has been the envy of the nation: a half a million new jobs, a growing economy, a new recognition as a national economic power.

New Jersey has attracted national attention for its economic success; and this fall, the eyes of the nation will be upon you for another reason. This state -- the Garden State -- will be a key battleground in determining the future direction of America.

I came here this weekend to let you know how important you are. I came here because I intend to run hard in New Jersey. I intend to fight hard. And, with your help, I intend to win.

Labor Day weekend is upon us -- from here on in, the campaign gets serious.

Labor Day also recalls something else. The end of summer. Time to look back on the season just passed; time to get ready for the challenges ahead.

This summer, America's rising spirit has been tried by one issue above all others: and that is the condition of our environment. In the blur of headlines about dirty air and closed beaches, there may be one silver lining: an increased awareness that the time for action to clean up the environment is now.

The fact is that this summer, like last, was not kind to the shore. This very beach was closed twice due to medical waste washing up. And medical waste was found again just yesterday not far from here.

I'm an environmentalist; always have been and always will be. So at the outset of this campaign, I believe it's important to state clearly how I would lead this country to a cleaner environment.

That's what I've been doing in these last few days. I've traveled from the Michigan shores of Lake Erie -- once pronounced dead and now coming back as a thriving fishery -- to a boat in Boston Harbor -- now called "the dirtiest harbor in America."

One thing is clear: we cannot ignore the problems of our environment. They call for action. They call for leadership. Because nobody fools nature over the long run.

So let me tell you, briefly, what I'm for:

I'm for taking action to curb the damage done by acid rain. The time for study alone is over -- so I favor a program of specific emissions reductions on a specific time table.

I'm for an aggressive, no-nonsense approach to cleaning up toxic waste dumps. I'm for strengthening enforcement against dumpers, quickening the pace of our cleanups, and streamlining the bureaucracy that sometimes slows them down.

You're looking at a President who would make the enforcement of Superfund, the prosecution of polluters, and the cleanup of toxic waste a top priority.

I would make the United States the world leader in tackling environmental problems. Problems like acid rain and global warming know no boundaries. So I'm for convening a global conference on the environment, at the White House, to bring all nations together to work for solution.

I'm for working to preserve the capacity of our wetlands, because they are too valuable to let disappear.

I'm for an America in which all of us treat our air, water, and soil with greater care -- in which a "conservative ethic" is broadly felt and widely taught.

Most of all, I want today to tell you what actions I'm for to curb the tragedy of ocean pollution -- because this problem is too vital to demand anything less than a specific action plan.

America hasn't fought for freedom on beaches around the world, only to have our own beaches conquered by waste.

So, first, I'm for a complete ban on the ocean dumping of sewage sludge after 1991. Congressman Jim Saxton has been one of the leaders in pushing for this and I congratulate him for his efforts.

Second, the Federal government should help establish an effective system for tracking the disposal of medical waste. We can start with a pilot program right here in the New York-New Jersey area, in cooperation with the state plan that the Governors recently announced. But the point is that if Federal action must be taken to track waste effectively -- Federal action should be taken.

One idea that has been suggested by several legislators, and by candidates like Joe Azzolina, is to require manufacturers of certain medical products to batch code their products to help in this tracking. I think this idea is most interesting, and deserves a close look.

Third, I favor bringing in the Federal Bureau of Investigation to track down those who dump medical waste illegally. We should use every tool at our disposal to find and prosecute those who would foul our oceans outside the law. The F.B.I. has the experts; it can help.

# New Faces for 4 Cabinet Posts and the Top Environmental Job

## William Kane Reilly

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — With the selection of William K. Reilly to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, President-elect Bush has found a man likely to seek consensus and use negotiation to achieve tough environmental goals.

Mr. Reilly is a career environmentalist. He is president of the Conservation Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund, two leading conservation organizations.

Russell Train, Administrator of the environmental agency in the Ford Administration and long a friend and mentor to Mr. Reilly, said Mr. Reilly "is totally committed to conservation and protection of the environment. He will bring long experience in the field together with an understanding of the need for balance in combining environmental protection and development goals."

### Soft-Spoken But Articulate

The agency he has been picked to head administers and enforces a variety of environmental statutes, among them the Clean Air and Water Acts and laws controlling pesticides and other toxic substances and hazardous wastes.

Mr. Reilly, soft-spoken but articulate, is known as a pragmatic problem solver and conciliator. He eschews the confrontation that has characterized much of the debate over environmental issues and has sought instead to reach negotiated settlements favorable to the environment.

Under his leadership, the Conservation Foundation has worked with

**He is known as a pragmatic problem-solver and conciliator.**

Government, industry and environmental leaders to develop solutions to such problems as dealing with toxic waste and protecting the nation's underground water supplies.

He has been especially concerned with finding ways to link conservation to human needs in developing countries. As part of that program, Mr. Reilly was traveling in Zambia last summer and traveled early one morning to a local village to meet with the governor of a province.

As related by one of his companions on that trip, Mr. Reilly found the whole village assembled. He sat next to the governor through a series of speeches by local officials and dances. Then the governor leaned over and said to Mr. Reilly: "I suppose you are wondering why all these people were here. Well, they were expecting the President of Zambia." He then handed Mr. Reilly the microphone and said, "You'll have to fill in."

Mr. Reilly simply got up and made his speech about the conservation program without batting an eye, his companion recalled.

Largely because of his nonconfrontational style and balanced approach



The New York Times

William K. Reilly, who was nominated to head the Environmental Protection Agency.

to issues, Mr. Reilly's appointment was praised today by spokesmen for business and industry.

### 'Focusing on Solutions'

Jeffery C. Van, spokesman for the Chemical Manufacturers Association, said the Conservation Foundation had "a well-deserved reputation for focusing on solutions to environmental problems not on polemics."

Many environmental leaders also cheered today's appointment.

Frederic D. Krupp, executive director of the Environmental Defense Fund, called it a "bold appointment by Bush" and said that the environmental community now "has reason to be very optimistic that this administration will take great strides to solve these problems."

But some members of the environmental community were less enthusiastic.

"The challenge for Bill Reilly now is to stop negotiating with polluters and make them obey the law," said Daniel F. Becker, legislative director of Environmental Action Foundation.

Other environmentalists said the appointment by Mr. Bush was a brilliant stroke because it would be hard for environmentalists to attack the actions of one of their own.

### Degree in Urban Planning

William Kane Reilly was born on Jan. 28, 1940, in Decatur, Ill. He has a bachelor's degree from Yale University, a law degree from Harvard Law School and a master's degree in urban planning from Columbia University.

He was a captain in the United States Army, a lawyer in Chicago, executive director of the Rockefeller Task Force on Land Use and a senior staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality before becoming head of the Conservation Foundation.

In his rare spare time, he likes to relax at his old country house in rural Virginia and to sing Mozart duets with his wife Elizabeth, a gifted singer. They have two daughters.

He is regarded by colleagues as one of the more intellectual members of the environmental community.

"Bill Reilly is a world class environmental leader," said Jay D. Hair, president of the National Wildlife Federation.

WILLIAM K. REILLY <sup>91</sup>/<sub>271</sub>

## Professional Environmentalist Known as 'the Great Includer'

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Staff Writer

When Bill Reilly convened a forum in July 1987 on the national wetlands crisis, he filled a room with 25 people who normally would have difficulty agreeing on a place for dinner. There were environmentalists, developers and industrialists who were squaring off against each other in various courts at the time. And there were state and federal regulators who were being sued by all sides.

Sixteen months later, the warring parties had put aside their differences and called collectively for "no net loss" of wetlands, plus 100 other reforms that went much farther in addressing the controversial issue than anyone had expected.

The one exception: William K. Reilly, who was selected yesterday by President-elect George Bush to head the Environmental Protection Agency. Reilly, 48, trained as a lawyer and land planner, has made a career of building bridges. A skilled craftsman of consensus—fellow environmentalist Frank Loy calls him "the great includer"—Reilly knows how to find the common ground and how to persuade uncommon interests to meet there.

Reilly displayed his diplomatic skills in merging two very different groups of which he is now president, the Conservation Foundation,

a small environmental policy think tank, and the U.S. affiliate of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), a sprawling, activist organization out to save the natural resources of developing nations.

He is responsible not only for brokering the wetlands study but the innovative "debt-for-nature swap" in which the WWF arranges with U.S. banks to assume the debt of Third World nations in return for protection of endangered resources.

Although this ken for consensus was reflected in the enthusiastic support of his selection yesterday by the industrial as well as the environmental community, some environmental activists questioned whether Reilly is too accustomed to compromising with polluters to effectively wield regulatory controls.

"It will be a challenge for Reilly to stop accommodating polluters and get tough with them," said Dan Becker of Environmental Action.

Reilly, if confirmed by the Senate, will be the first professional environmentalist to head the EPA. He would take over an agency rocked by political scandal in the early years of the Reagan administration and withered by White House disinterest throughout the past eight years. His Conservation Foundation broke with its nonpolitical tradition in 1982 to criticize

the administration as threatening to increase pollution.

A moderate Republican who is a protege of former EPA administrator Russell E. Train, Reilly will work for a president who calls himself an environmentalist but antagonized environmental professionals as vice president.

Reilly will enter the post at a time of intensified environmental problems, dramatized by the past summer's heat wave, beach pollution and smog. It is too early to tell how his prescriptions for the environment will sit with Bush, who is known to dislike tough regulation of industry.

Loy, chairman of the Environmen-

tal Defense Fund and president of the German Marshall Fund, noted the obstacles Reilly may encounter with a tight-fisted, antiregulatory president. But, unlike past administrators willing to bend to political constraints, Reilly "has the word 'quit' in his vocabulary," Loy said.

Reilly served as a senior staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality and executive director of a land use task force before becoming president of the Conservation Foundation in 1973.

A native of Decatur, Ill., Reilly graduated from Yale University and Harvard Law School and received a masters of science in urban planning from Columbia University.

(Judge/cw)  
February 3, 1989  
2:30 p.m.  
clark10

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF WILLIAM K. REILLY  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1989

*Justin D'Andrea*  
*Bates*

I am told that this is a morning ~~[afternoon]~~ of firsts. The first time a president has visited this building... which, may I say, is a first that is long overdue. And the first time that a ~~veteran of the environmental movement~~ <sup>a man coming directly from the an group</sup> has been sworn in as director of this agency... the new Environmental Protection Administrator, William Reilly.

I hope it's plain to everyone in this room and around the country what I'm saying with these two firsts -- and that is that among the first items on my personal agenda as president is the protection of America's environment.

*who's who*

I'm sure all of you know by now Bill Reilly's incredible background in environmental protection... president of the Conservation Foundation, one of the nation's outstanding environmental think tanks... president of the U.S. Affiliate of the World Wildlife Federation. He began his career in this field as a senior staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality in the early 70s and then as executive director of the ~~federal~~ <sup>Fund</sup> Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth. A leader in one of the other major environmental organizations has said of Bill that he has, I'm quoting now, "without question... the most personal knowledge of the substance of issues of any of the C.E.O.s" of any of the conservation organizations. That gives you an idea of why I picked Bill.

*National Journal*  
*10-29-88*  
*P. 2736*

Wash. Post 12-23-88  
I thought I'd tell you a story that will tell you something more about why I picked him. About a year and a half ago, Bill convened a forum on the wetlands crisis. He brought together 25 people who, as the Washington Post put it, "normally would have difficulty agreeing [even] on a place for dinner."

Environmentalists, developers, industrialists, state and federal regulators -- all were there. And the result? By the time Bill was through with them, which took more than a year, they'd put aside differences and called for 'no net loss' of wetlands, and they'd agreed on 100 reforms to achieve that goal.

USS America speech 1-31-89  
I spoke the other day about wanting to broaden the consensus for defense. But that's not the only consensus I would like to broaden. I want to broaden the consensus for a clean environment, and I believe doing that requires finding ways to clean up the environment without stifling the economy.

Leadership on the Issues p.226  
During the campaign I noted that "... environmental action has too often been marked by confrontation among competing interests... [while] the fact is that more often than not, there is common ground if the parties will make an effort to find it."

Our great common desire is a better life for all Americans -- and I believe that economic growth and a clean environment are both part of what all Americans understand a better life to mean.

I also believe the American people are impatient for results. They won't accept excuses. They won't accept finger pointing. They want us to get all the sides together and find a way to achieve both their goals.

By the way, the other day I got a little lesson in just how impatient the American people are. In the morning mail I found letters from 7th graders at a church school in California. I thought I'd share one with you, dated January 20th, the day I was inaugurated. It said, and remember, this was on the day I was just taking office, "Dear Mr. President, Would you please do something about pollution. I am not saying you're doing a bad job, but could you put a little more effort into it?"

Well, with Bill Reilly at the helm here, we're going to put a lot more effort into it.

[And now I believe it's time to swear Bill in.]

Letter from  
Tom Carrington  
dated 1-20-89  
First Lutheran  
Church School  
of  
Forrester, Calif.

WASHINGTON BUSINESS LUNCHEON  
Seattle, Washington  
May 16, 1988

I think of Seattle as one of America's most environmentally conscious cities -- perhaps because of the extraordinary beauty of your surroundings. And so I want to talk to you today about the environment -- about how we can better protect and enjoy the great gifts of nature that God has bestowed upon us.

Let me say right at the outset that I don't think we've been doing enough to protect our environment in recent years. We need to do more. The condition of our land and water and air affects the health and quality of life of each and every one of us.

We have been blessed in this country with a bountiful land. Fertile soils, abundant water, great forests, productive fisheries, teeming wildlife, rich mineral resources -- these have been our heritage.

Ours is also a land of incomparable natural beauty -- of vast open spaces and magnificent mountains, of majestic rivers and shining lakes, of rolling plains and splendid sea coasts. These, too, are part of our heritage and have helped shape and inspire the American spirit.

We hold this natural bounty in trust for future generations of Americans. It is not ours to squander and despoil, but ours to use and manage wisely -- not only for our own benefit, but for the benefit of our children and our children's children.

For this reason, the protection of the environment and the conservation and wise management of our natural resources -- this whole notion of stewardship -- must have a high priority on our national agenda.

I love to hunt and fish, and I've been lucky enough to experience much of America's great outdoors. Just yesterday, I went fishing on the Rogue River in southern Oregon. Four hours under a cloudless sky, running the white water and drifting in the still blue pools, flickering my lure for steelhead and salmon while the ospreys and herons wheeled overhead.

All of us have moments and places that have a special hold on our memories and our hearts. For me, one such moment came last summer, seeing the magnificence of the Grand Tetons through the eyes of our 10-year-old grandson. And always, I cherish my time each summer chasing bluefish in the choppy blue waters off the rocky coast of Maine.

In the same way, somehow, pollution is uniquely personal -- for when we think about pollution, we think first of man's insults to the places we love: plastic 6-pack rings floating in the ocean, trash washing up on the shore.

We still have much to do.

I am proud of the leadership shown by Republicans on protecting the environment. It was a Republican President, Teddy Roosevelt, who declared 80 years ago that nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us."

And it was under President Nixon 20 years ago that we moved forward with landmark legislation on clean air and water and created the EPA.

We have made great progress in protecting our environment. Make no mistake about it. We have made very real headway in cleaning up our air and water. And we have done this at the same time that our population has grown and our economy expanded. It has been an effort that all Americans can take pride in.

The United States also has long been the world leader in the establishment of national and state parks, the protection of wilderness areas, the conservation of wildlife, and the creation of a system of national forests and other landmarks -- preserving reminders of the wildness that once was America.

Likewise, we have done much to conserve our cultural and historic heritage, the historic structures and sites that are the visible symbols of our American past.

In this, as in so many other areas of our life, it has been not only government that has made the difference, but the voluntary efforts of private organizations and dedicated individuals in every part of the country.

There are some in the environmental movement who paint a picture of ecological disaster, who say our situation is all but hopeless.

Well, we've proved that isn't so. We've proved that once the American people put their minds to it, these problems can be solved. The solutions are not always easy or cheap. These are typically complex problems, the product of our complex, thriving, technological society.

But given sound research, innovative technology, hard work, sufficient public and private funds, and -- most important of all -- the necessary political will, we can achieve and maintain an environment that protects the public health and enhances the quality of life for us all.

I stress the word all because no one pays a higher price for a degraded environment than the poor of our central cities. It is there that air pollution exacts its greatest toll on health and lead contamination is at its worst. It is there that the lack of open space and decent outdoor recreation opportunities blight the lives of old and young alike.

We all have a stake in a healthy environment. We all want an EPA that is committed unequivocally to environmental protection. We want environmental protection. We want environmental regulation based on good research and sound data, developed with a clear eye and an open mind, and vigorously and uniformly enforced. And under my leadership, that's what we'll have.

A new administration is a time for change, a time for renewal. I will put the very best people we can find to work on our environmental agenda.

I believe that most corporations want to be good environmental citizens, that they see the need for sustainable development. It is in the economic self-interest of industry to avoid polluting by recycling wastes, by minimizing wastes at the source, or by changing to a non-polluting process, just as it is in the economic self-interest of farmers to avoid excessive use of chemicals that can contaminate both surface and ground eaters.

*Conservation  
of  
property*

In my view, environmental action has too often been marked by confrontation among competing interests. The fact is that more often than not, there is a common ground if the parties will make an effort to find it.

Over the long run a process of cooperation and consultation will produce the most protection in the fastest time and in the most cost-effective way.

Of the many major environmental issues facing us today, some have long been with us, and some are just emerging. Some seem almost intractable. Most are much more complex than they were a decade ago.

The challenge for industry is to identify and provide innovative technological solutions. Breakthroughs that we can already identify -- such as biodegradable plastics made from corn -- and others that we can only guess at -- for example, in biotechnology -- hold great promise for cleaning up the environment.

The challenge for government is to encourage, not stifle, these new approaches to our problems, and to work just as hard at anticipating and preventing problems as we do in reacting to them.

A Bush administration will enforce environmental laws aggressively, putting the responsibility for cleanup where it belongs -- on those who caused the problems in the first place -- but we will also understand that micromanagement from Washington leads only to paralysis.

Let me highlight now a few critical problems that are part of our unfulfilled agenda:

There is hardly a community in the land that is not afflicted with the problem of toxic waste. We have put major funding into the Superfund program, yet it is seriously lagging. Any further delay where there is a threat to public health is simply intolerable. We must speed up the cleanup of toxic waste dumps.

*Challenge  
to  
protect  
our  
environment  
and  
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doesn't  
start  
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technology  
developed  
to  
manage*

N There is a need to push harder on enforcement. There is a need to streamline and accelerate the process, to promote voluntary settlement procedures, and to reduce the regulatory barriers to new and innovative cleanup technologies.

U Unfortunately, some of the worst offenders are our own federal facilities. As President, I will insist that in the future federal agencies meet or exceed environmental standards: The government should live within the laws it imposes on others.

The problem we have created is so large and so hugely expensive that we cannot expect to correct it overnight, but attack it we will, as rapidly as we can.

Closely related to the problem of toxic waste is the growing threat of contamination of our nation's groundwater. More than half of the American people depend on this source for their drinking water.

The safety of our groundwater is threatened by cancer-causing chemicals from toxic waste dumps, industrial wastes, agricultural runoff, and septic systems. Once groundwater is contaminated, the damage can be almost irreversible. We must give a high priority to groundwater protection, with federal leadership and state implementation. We must take action now.

Clean air has been on our environmental agenda for decades. We have made good progress in reducing emissions from cars, factories, and power plants. We have the toughest automobile emission standards in the world. But nearly 80 metropolitan areas are flunking federal clean air standards.

W As our regulatory objectives grow more stringent, regulation becomes more costly and disruptive. We should also look to the marketplace for innovative solutions.

U For example, repeal of the Fuel Use Act has resulted in greater use of clean natural gas, reducing both sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions. Similarly, approval of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement will bring more natural gas on the market.

U The use of oxygenated fuels, such as ethanol and methanol, holds the promise of significantly reducing smog and acid rain caused by automobile emissions. As head of the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief, I've fought to reduce regulatory barriers to these fuels.

This is an important but little-recognized initiative. Here in Seattle, you are showing the way with 10 methanol-powered buses on the road. In the Denver area, drivers are required to use oxygenated fuels in gasoline blends during winter months.

With regard to acid rain, we can no longer afford to simply study the problem -- we must begin to take effective action. There must be a national commitment to continue to reduce emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides.

I support our \$5 billion program to develop new clean-coal technology and other pollution control incentives. We should pursue the initiatives that have emerged from our dialogue with Canada, and if they do not produce results, establish specific emission reduction goals that promise steady progress toward cleaner air.

Like acid rain, many of our most serious environmental problems respect no borders. Some can only be addressed effectively by worldwide cooperative efforts and with an understanding of the international political sphere.

For example, evidence is continuing to mount that the stratospheric ozone layer -- essential to protecting all life from destructive ultraviolet radiation from space -- is being dangerously depleted by the emission of chlorofluorocarbons and other gases from man-made products.

I am proud to have a role in getting our administration to take the lead in developing and promoting a multilateral agreement on this matter, and I am pleased to see other nations beginning to ratify the Montreal Protocols.

American companies have already begun to take action. I applaud the decision of du Pont and Dow and other companies to withdraw CFCs from the market in the near future.

Some of the most acute of the world's environmental problems occur in the Third World, where growing human populations are increasingly out of balance with their natural resource base.

These problems include the rapid spread of deserts, the extinction of species, and massive soil erosion. The destruction of tropical rain forests may contribute to climate changes that cause drought in other parts of the world.

Other international challenges confront us as well -- pollution of the oceans and global climate change -- the so-called "greenhouse effect."

We are all passengers together on a boat that we have damaged -- not with the cataclysm of war, but with the slow neglect of a vessel we thought was impervious to our abuse. In the last analysis, we all have a stake in maintaining the ecological health of the planet. International environmental cooperation will be one of my foreign policy priorities.

We must spread the word that economic development must be sustainable development. Conservation, as Gifford Pinchot once said, provides "the greatest good for the greatest number over the longest time."

We can also join together on expeditions into space to look back at our earth, discover what it is we are doing to ourselves, and to alter our self-destructive course.

Such a "Mission to Planet Earth," as proposed by a NASA commission headed by Sally Ride, would establish a global observational system in space, aimed at developing a fundamental understanding of the earth's system.

We must remember as we chase our dreams into the stars that our first responsibility is to our Earth, to our children, to ourselves. Yes, let us dream, and let us pursue those dreams, but let us first preserve the fragile and precious world we inhabit.

Finally, let me say a word about the world we see and treasure firsthand -- about our own outdoors. I have long sought creative new ways of protecting our outdoors and recreational resources. As a congressman from Texas, I sponsored legislation to create a 150,000-acre national park in an ecologically critical area of east Texas.

More recently, I was a strong supporter of the Wallop-Breaux amendment, which provides money from user fees on fishing equipment to manage and enhance sport fishing opportunities -- perhaps the most important legislation benefiting the 60 million sport fisherman in this country.

I support many of the recommendations made last year by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors -- for example, the encouragement of public-private partnerships for recreation: the creation of greenways and the strengthening of urban parks, to provide open spaces close to where people live; the protection of rivers and streams and our fast-disappearing wetlands.

The Commission also recommended the encouragement of an outdoor ethic -- "a new appreciation of air, land, water, and all living things."

There is, after all, much that we can do ourselves, individually, to benefit the environment: We can reduce our municipal solid waste problem with a greater commitment to recycling. We can improve the outdoor experience simply by picking up the trash we see and not leaving any of our own behind.

Nature was once the great enemy of Man -- a ferocious and fearful force, to be conquered, tamed, and harnessed to our needs. Now we find that we must protect her from ourselves.

Walt Kelly was talking about polluters when he penned his famous words, "We have met the enemy, and they is us."

Let us resolve today to find a truce with that enemy within. Let us seek once again a world where our air and water are metaphors for purity and not threats to our very lives. Let us join together to protect the glorious but fragile beauties of America.

\* \* \*

**REILLY, WILLIAM KANE**, lawyer, conservationist; b. Decatur, Ill., Jan. 26, 1940. B.A. in History, Yale U., 1962; J.D., Harvard U., 1965; M.S. in Urban Planning, Columbia U., 1971. Bar: Ill., Mass. 1965. Atty. firm Ross & Hardies, Chgo., 1965; asso. dir. Urban Policy Center, Urban Am., Inc., also Nat. Urban Coalition, Washington, 1969-70; sr. staff mem. Pres.'s Council Environ. Quality, 1970-72; exec. dir. Task Force Land Use and Urban Growth, 1972-73; pres. Conservation Found., Washington, 1973—; also dir. internat. comparative land use project, bus. and environ. project Conservation Found.; pres. World Wildlife Fund, Washington, 1985—; dir. Concern, Inc.; bd. dirs. Winrock Internat. Inst. Agr. Devel., Clean Sites, Inc., Sol Feinstone Environ. Awards, Piedmont Environ. Council; chmn. bd. Partners for Livable Places, Sol Feinstone Group, 1986—; trustee Am. Farmland Trust; chmn. Natural Resources Council Am., 1982-83; trustee German Marshall Fund U.S., Northeast Utilities; del., workshop chmn. White House Conf. Balanced Growth and Econ. Devel., 1978; adv. Garden Club Am.; mem. citizens adv. com. to Habitat, 1976; UN Conf. Human Settlements. Author articles in field, chpts. in books. Served to capt., CIC U.S. Army, 1966-67. Clubs: University (Washington), Cosmos (Washington); Univ. (N.Y.C.). Address: World Wildlife Fund- Conservation Found 1255 23d St NW Washington DC 20037

(Judge/cw)  
February 3, 1989  
2:30 p.m.  
clark10

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING IN OF WILLIAM K. REILLY  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1989

I am told that this is a morning [afternoon] of firsts. The first time a president has visited this building... which, may I say, is a first that is long overdue. And the first time that a veteran of the environmental movement has been sworn in as director of this agency... the new Environmental Protection Administrator, William Reilly.

I hope it's plain to everyone in this room and around the country what I'm saying with these two firsts -- and that is that among the first items on my personal agenda as president is the protection of America's environment.

I'm sure all of you know by now Bill Reilly's incredible background in environmental protection... president of the Conservation Foundation, one of the nation's outstanding environmental think tanks... president of the U.S. Affiliate of the World Wildlife Federation. He began his career in this field as a senior staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality in the early 70s and then as executive director of the federal Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth. A leader in one of the other major environmental organizations has said of Bill that he has, I'm quoting now, "without question... the most personal knowledge of the substance of issues of any of the C.E.O.s" of any of the conservation organizations. That gives you an idea of why I picked Bill.

I thought I'd tell you a story that will tell you something more about why I picked him. About a year and a half ago, Bill convened a forum on the wetlands crisis. He brought together 25 people who, as the Washington Post put it, "normally would have difficulty agreeing [even] on a place for dinner."

Environmentalists, developers, industrialists, state and federal regulators -- all were there. And the result? By the time Bill was through with them, which took more than a year, they'd put aside differences and called for 'no net loss' of wetlands, and they'd agreed on 100 reforms to achieve that goal.

I spoke the other day about wanting to broaden the consensus for defense. But that's not the only consensus I would like to broaden. I want to broaden the consensus for a clean environment, and I believe doing that requires finding ways to clean up the environment without stifling the economy.

During the campaign I noted that "... environmental action has too often been marked by confrontation among competing interests... [while] the fact is that more often than not, there is common ground if the parties will make an effort to find it."

Our great common desire is a better life for all Americans -- and I believe that economic growth and a clean environment are both part of what all Americans understand a better life to mean.

I also believe the American people are impatient for results. They won't accept excuses. They won't accept finger pointing. They want us to get all the sides together and find a way to achieve both their goals.

By the way, the other day I got a little lesson in just how impatient the American people are. In the morning mail I found letters from 7th graders at a church school in California. I thought I'd share one with you, dated January 20th, the day I was inaugurated. It said, and remember, this was on the day I was just taking office, "Dear Mr. President, Would you please do something about pollution. I am not saying you're doing a bad job, but could you put a little more effort into it?"

Well, with Bill Reilly at the helm here, we're going to put a lot more effort into it.

[And now I believe it's time to swear Bill in.]

Statement of  
President-Elect Bush  
12/22/88

will serve him well as he works to get all the legs of our transportation system - air, land and sea - working together. And I mention this law-enforcement experience for a reason. He also has in his portfolio a number of agencies that affect us - everyone of us - in very important ways. And just to cite one example, I expect that under Sam Skinner the Coast Guard will be a continuing leader in the war against drugs and illegal dumping that is a cause of this ocean pollution." (New York Times, 12/23/88)

Secretary of Veteran Affairs

"The last Cabinet post for which I will announce a nomination today is a new one - the Secretary of Veterans Affairs - and I believe we have a special responsibility to the brave men and women who serve this, their country, in the armed forces. And I believe that this department should be headed by someone who understands their needs. And my good friend Ambassador Ed Derwinski is a World War II veteran, has served in the Pacific Theater with the Army. He's a member, as I am, of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars."

"He has a long record of support for veterans and for a strong national defense in the Congress, where he served with great distinction for 24 years as the Representative from Illinois. And since he left the House, he's been a senior official at the Department of State, serving first as counselor, now as Under Secretary. And he brings to this new post a well-earned reputation as an outstanding leader, a record of cooperating in bipartisan fashion with members of Congress and a deep understanding of the issues facing America's veterans. And I know he's going to be one of the stars in our Cabinet and I'm delighted my old friend and I will be working together once again." (New York Times, 12/23/88)

Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

"Although the Environmental Protection Agency is not part of the Cabinet, it is an agency whose mission in my view is of tremendous importance to America's future. I care a great deal about the work of this agency. I believe it is appropriate to announce at this early date that Bill Riley has agreed to serve as the Administrator of the E.P.A."

"He's been the president of the Conservation Foundation for 15 years and since its merger with the World Wildlife Fund in 1985, of the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. as well. And as such, he understands not only the overwhelming domestic imperative to take steps to protect our environment but the need for the international cooperation that I spoke about in the campaign. He brings to this very important post not only this experience at

the top of one of the nation's pre-eminent conservation organizations, but previous experience as the executive director of the Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth and as a staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality. So I'm proud to reach directly into the conservation community to find someone to lead this agency. And I expect to be a very active President in protecting the environment so I know that Bill Riley and I will be working together very closely." (New York Times, 12/23/88)

#### Secretary of Labor

"I have a piece of good news to deliver before the holiday, and that is that Elizabeth Hanford Dole has agreed to be the Bush administration Secretary of Labor."

"And the skills that will be required of the America's work force will be increasingly great in the years ahead, and the work force itself is in dramatic change, with women especially continuing to enter the work force in ever larger numbers. And in this environment, it is essential that we have a Secretary of Labor who understands the challenges out there and who has the experience, the stature and the ability to deal with them effectively. And the point is that these changes are coming, and there is no getting around it. And we need as the head of the Labor Department someone who understands change and can help us as a nation manage it well."

"I am absolutely certain that Elizabeth Dole will be such a Secretary of Labor. She is a woman of talent, integrity, great skill and, of course, tremendous experience. And as you know, she served for five years as Secretary of Transportation and prior to that she was Assistant to the President for Public Liaison in the White House, and in that job had a lot of contacts with the great labor leaders of this country, and prior to that she served for six years as a Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission."

"...We talked about training and retraining our workers, insuring that every worker has a safe and healthy workplace, respecting the rights of workers and their representatives, and we agree that there's much important work to be done."

"And one mission that we both care a great deal about is the creation of more private-public partnerships with greater private involvement in meeting our nation's public needs."

"As America seeks to become more competitive and more compassionate in the 90's, we will be well served by having Liddy Dole at work in the Cabinet as Secretary of Labor, building the kind of a future that enriches the lives of all Americans." (New York Times, 12/25/88)

Fourth, I would strengthen the Coast Guard. I understand that a Coast Guard station right here in Belmar had to be closed due to cut backs in the Coast Guard. Well, I support increasing the ability of the Coast Guard to patrol our waters, to find illegal dumpers, and to stop the flow of illegal drugs into this country.

There are many other steps we are -- and should be -- taking. We are requiring every city in America to have adequate sewage treatment or be on a court-approved schedule for achieving such treatment.

We have launched a new National Estuary Program, which will include the New York-New Jersey Harbor, to work out plans for curbing pollution in these critical waterways.

The point is that I propose to act -- because a dirty ocean is simply not something that any of us can stand for.

Ladies and gentlemen, America needs a President who will keep building a strong and growing economy. A President who will give America a strong national defense. A President who will fight crime and clean the environment. And a President who will clean the ocean. And a President who means what he says.

My friends, I am that man.

\* \* \*

#### PROTECTING OUR AIR AND WATER

Clean air. Pure water. Unspoiled land. Open spaces. Abundant wildlife. That's the greatest legacy we can give our children and grandchildren. The condition of our land, water and air affects the health and quality of life of each and every American.

George Bush believes we have to do more to protect and preserve our environment.

#### A RECORD OF LEADERSHIP

The record shows George Bush can be trusted with our natural heritage:

- o He chaired a House Task Force on Earth Resources and Population.
- o He voted for the Council on Environmental Quality, the Water Quality Improvement Act, Clean Air Act Amendment of 1970, and a reform of the Oil Pollution Act.
- o He fought to create the Big Thicket National Park in Texas.

- o As Vice President, George Bush played a particularly important role in creating the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, securing the conservation provisions in the 1985 Farm Bill, amending EPA regulations to reduce lead in the air, and deregulating natural gas -- a clean-burning fuel.

The Republican Party has long championed the cause of the outdoors. Lincoln took the first steps towards protecting Yosemite as parkland; U.S. Grant created Yellowstone National Park; Teddy Roosevelt created most of our National Forests, the first National Wildlife Refuge, and many more national parks; and Richard Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency, formed the first Council on Environmental Quality and pushed for much of the modern environmental legislation, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

We continued this tradition by negotiating the Montreal Protocols to protect the ozone layer and the North American Waterfowl Plan to preserve wetlands. We implemented the far-reaching conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill and began protecting bio-diversity worldwide through foreign aid programs.

George Bush will bring a "conservation ethic" to the Presidency aimed at educating Americans about how they can help protect the environment. This may mean changing some old -- and bad -- habits as Texas is doing with its successful highway litter campaign: "Don't Mess With Texas." Each American can help by being gentler on the environment.

He will fight to protect the environment by acting to reduce acid rain, by stopping the contamination of our groundwater, and by conserving and managing our precious wetlands. He will also hammer out an international agreement to address the problem of global warming. This will be tough, but George Bush has the experience to make it happen.

#### SUMMARY OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

George Bush means business about cleaning up the environment. He will:

##### PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP

- o Appoint the best people to run the Environmental Protection Agency -- men and women who will vigorously enforce the law protecting our natural heritage. George Bush will listen to and include his people on all important decisions -- their input is important to foreign, economic and even defense policy.

- o Invite high level international leaders to a global conference to develop an action plan to address the global environmental problems like global warming, ozone depletion and acid rain. His Administration will sit down with the Soviets, the Chinese and our friends in Western Europe and in this hemisphere to hammer out a strategy for solving this problem. We showed that this kind of international environmental agreement is possible -- we made such an agreement reducing the use of chlorofluorocarbons worldwide to protect the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

- o Support a program to cut millions of tons of sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000, and to reduce significantly nitrogen oxide emissions. He believes we must have a clear commitment to emissions reductions, on a clear timetable. George Bush will work with Congress on the exact amounts and the exact methodology. We know enough now to begin taking steps to limit future damage; action we take today -- even as scientific inquiry continues -- is insurance against future disaster. The burden of achieving these emissions reductions must be shared equitably; no one region or group should be socked unfairly with the cost of addressing a problem that affects all of us.
- o End ocean dumping by 1991. George Bush will make it safe to go to the beach again.
- o Work with states to attain the goal of no net loss of wetlands.
- o Continue the Republican tradition of protecting and expanding our National Park system. George Bush wants your grandchildren to be able to enjoy these parks too. He will create a self-perpetuating trust fund based on the Land and Water Conservation Fund called the National Endowment for the Environment and will use these funds to protect and build the park system.
- o Balance the protection of wildlife habitats on federal lands with our national needs for the resources on those lands. Protecting jobs and our national heritage both matter.
- o Make a national commitment to reduce waste by recycling and developing technologies that produce less waste. The less waste we produce, the less we must dispose of.
- o Prevent offshore drilling on certain tracts that are particularly environmentally sensitive.
- o Provide leadership to encourage cooperation instead of conflict between sportsmen, farmers, industrialists and environmentalists. George Bush knows all have valid concerns. He will help bring them together -- and lead America to a rational and balanced environmental plan.

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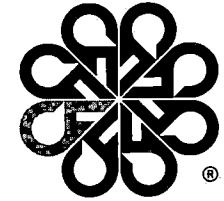
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# The Conservation Foundation



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## What Is The Conservation Foundation?

Independent analysis, mediation, the development of new ideas—these are the hallmarks of The Conservation Foundation. The Foundation conducts interdisciplinary policy research on emerging issues in environmental and resource management. It brings together people with varied backgrounds and diverse points of view to clarify issues and to reach agreement on controversial environmental problems. And it communicates the findings of its work to policy makers and opinion leaders in government, business, academia, the conservation community, and the press.

The Conservation Foundation does not have members. Nor does it lobby, litigate, or buy and sell land. Rather, it emphasizes action-oriented research to influence policy.

Since its founding in 1948, The Conservation Foundation has worked to improve the quality of the environment and to promote wise use of the earth's resources. An advocate characterized by reason and balance, the Foundation recognizes the indisputable link between economic and environmental goals. Through the work of an interdisciplinary staff—including lawyers, scientists, economists, political scientists, engineers, and others—the Foundation helps shape the country's environmental agenda. It also seeks to ensure that resource policies are grounded in rigorous factual analysis and public understanding.

In 1985, The Conservation Foundation formally affiliated with World Wildlife Fund. William K. Reilly serves as president and Russell E. Train as chairman of the board of both organizations, which have identical boards of directors. While programs of the two remain distinct, finance and administration, communications, and development services have been combined.

World Wildlife Fund, part of a worldwide network of 23 national WWF organizations, brings a strong scientific capability and a preeminence in the field of international conservation that complement and broaden the strengths of The Conservation Foundation.

## Methods and Accomplishments

### Identification of Problems and Interdisciplinary Research

Nearly 40 years ago, The Conservation Foundation's founder and first president, Fairfield Osborn, raised the alarm about resource depletion and the misuse and mismanagement of water, soils, and other natural resources. Since then, the Foundation has figured prominently in identifying emerging environmental challenges:

- The Foundation's highly regarded series *State of the Environment* analyzes current critical environmental issues. These reports provide the most comprehensive independent assessments ever prepared by a private institution of conditions, trends, and priorities in air, water, hazardous waste, land use, population, agriculture, forestry, and other resource and environmental issues. The Foundation also is working with nongovernmental organizations in countries such as Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Chile to prepare *State of the Environment* reports for their respective nations.
- In 1986, the Foundation entered into a cooperative program with the U.S. Agency for International Development to provide technical information on environmental problems to developing countries. Foundation staff work directly with developing country personnel to assist them in evaluating environmental problems, exploring alternatives, and learning from the successes and failures of the United States and other developed countries.

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted the Foundation's recommendations for "truth in trading" made in the 1986 report, *Reforming Air Pollution Regulation: The Toil and Trouble of EPA's Bubble*. The report examines EPA's emissions trading program, which allows industrial plant managers to save money by deciding how much to control individual points of emissions in a facility so long as total emissions do not exceed allowable limits.
- The Foundation's study *Eroding Soils: The Off-Farm Impacts* contains the first comprehensive dollar estimates of the cost of soil erosion off the farm and provides an in-depth analysis of the problems caused by runoff from agricultural and other lands.
- The comprehensive Foundation study *National Parks for a New Generation* is prompting renewed attention to problems of resource degradation in the national parks by laying out a vision and an agenda to assure that future generations can enjoy the wonder of America's parks.
- The Foundation's newly established Successful Communities Program will foster the adoption of community strategies to identify and protect distinctive resources—including greenways, scenic byways, wetlands, historic buildings, and other resources.
- The Foundation has undertaken a multiyear research project to develop options to address basic deficiencies in current pollution programs, especially to deal with the pervasive problem of cross-media pollution—the tendency of toxic pollutants to move readily from air to water to land, and back again—an issue the Foundation has helped put on the national agenda.

#### Mediation and Policy Dialogue

The Conservation Foundation regularly convenes dialogue groups of environmentalists, business leaders, federal and state officials, and others to mediate actual or potential conflicts. The Foundation also conducts research and training on environmental dispute resolution, and monitors and reports on developments in the field through publications, conferences, and the newsletter *Resolve*.

- The Foundation's 1986 book *Resolving Environmental Disputes: A Decade of Experience* is the first comprehensive, empirical study of environmental mediation. Covering more than 160 case studies, the book examines the success of mediation and related techniques and the prospects for expanded and improved use of these new methods.

- The Conservation Foundation mediates negotiated rule-making efforts for EPA and other federal agencies. In such efforts, a federal agency brings interested parties together to negotiate the text of a draft regulation before it is issued. The Foundation's mediation efforts have included rules concerning underground injection of hazardous wastes, procedures for abating asbestos hazards in schools, and consumer protection rules issued by the Federal Trade Commission.
- In 1985, the Foundation released the recommendations of the National Groundwater Policy Forum under the auspices of which three governors and other public officials, business executives, and environmental leaders drew up a plan recommending ways in which different levels of government can best address increasingly serious groundwater problems. EPA Administrator Lee Thomas credited the Forum's report with turning around the agency's groundwater policies.
- A Foundation dialogue group, involving leaders in the environmental community and the chemical industry, considered ways to speed the cleanup of toxic waste sites through private efforts and in 1984 created Clean Sites, Inc., an innovative nonprofit corporation designed to supplement the government's efforts to clean up toxic waste sites.
- The Agricultural Chemicals Dialogue Group, drawing together representatives of environmental and church organizations and manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, reached agreements on guidelines for labeling and for providing health and safety information in advertising campaigns in an effort to reduce the misuse of pesticides in developing countries.

#### Communications

The Conservation Foundation devotes significant resources to ensuring that its findings and recommendations reach appropriate audiences in the United States and abroad.

- For more than two decades, each issue of the acclaimed *Conservation Foundation Letter*—noted for its balanced, concise treatment of subjects ranging from forest management and federal budgets to cost-benefit analysis and groundwater contamination—has earned the respect of environmentalists, public officials, and the press.
- The Foundation provides the news media with the results of Foundation research, and journalists routinely contact staff for comment and background information for stories. Opinion pieces prepared by the Founda-

tion frequently appear in major newspapers, and Foundation staff regularly contribute articles to trade and professional journals.

- The Conservation Foundation works with many organizations concerned about environmental issues. Program staff frequently speak to groups interested in environmental policy. The Foundation also sponsors several conferences and workshops each year to stimulate debate and action in key conservation areas.

#### New Organizations

The Conservation Foundation has played a major role in fostering the creation of new organizations to undertake new tasks and deal with emerging problems.

- The Foundation helped create Clean Sites, Inc.; the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; the Environmental Defense Fund; the Environmental Law Institute; and the American Farmland Trust. The Foundation was the only nongovernmental incorporator of Earth Day in 1970.
- The Foundation has also assisted in the development of nongovernmental organizations in Latin America. It helped create Restauración Ambiental; a Mexican organization modeled on The Conservation Foundation; and Fundación Neotrópica, a Costa Rican conservation group.

## Current Programs

#### Environmental Conditions and Trends

The Foundation reports periodically on key environmental trends and recommends action to further environmental and resource protection in ways that both reflect the need for efficiency and economic growth and incorporate past experience in environmental management.

#### Environmental Dispute Resolution

Projects involve dialogue and negotiation on environmental and public health issues among representatives from business, public interest groups, and government. The program also researches and reports on mediation and related methods of resolving environmental disputes.

#### Land, Heritage and Wildlife

The Foundation addresses land policy issues with the aim of promoting the wise management of natural and cultural resources on public and private land, as well as the protection of wildlife habitat.

#### Water, Energy, and Mineral Resources

With an emphasis on improved management, the Foundation is addressing the coming decade's critical issues in water supply and water pollution through research, field studies, and policy dialogues.

#### Pollution Control and Public Health

The Foundation examines ways to help implement environmental laws—especially the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Clean Air Act. A series of projects are developing options for a more integrated approach to pollution control, including a single comprehensive pollution control law.

#### International Development

The Foundation provides technical assistance, scientific information, and policy advice to government agencies and private conservation groups in developing countries to help them raise awareness, influence debates, and develop policies that will deal effectively with environmental problems. In cooperation with World Wildlife Fund, the Foundation has established a new center to give both organizations a stronger and more effective role in economic development. The Osborn Center for Economic Development draws on the natural scientists and field projects of World Wildlife Fund and the social scientists and policy research skills of The Conservation Foundation. The center's research, field projects, and communications will inject a new voice for conservation in the economic development community and a greater awareness of economic realities in conservation action.

## Sources of Support

Without benefit of an endowment or a dues-paying membership, The Conservation Foundation must raise nearly \$3,000,000 each year to support its ongoing activities and to provide funds for new projects. In fiscal 1987, approximately 50 percent of the Foundation's revenues came from private foundations, 12 percent from corporations, 24 percent from government contracts, 4 percent from individuals, and the balance from the sale of publications and other miscellaneous sources.

All gifts to The Conservation Foundation are tax-deductible. Inquiries about contributions should be addressed to: Ms. Janeen Wallace Stout, Vice-President for Development, The Conservation Foundation, 1250 Twenty-Fourth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

# Reilly: an Activist Who Seeks Consensus

By JOSH GETLIN, *Times Staff Writer*

9/12/88

WASHINGTON—William K. Reilly is a staunch environmentalist who has been able to forge agreements with business leaders, an activist who has made a career of seeking consensus instead of confrontation, friends and colleagues say.

The man chosen by President-elect George Bush to head the Environmental Protection Agency is president of the World Wildlife Fund and has been president of the Conservation Foundation since 1973. The two groups joined in a formal affiliation in 1985 and have more than 600,000 members.

Reilly, 48, has been active in a host of issues, ranging from acid rain and wetlands protection to tropical rain forests and wildlife preservation. Yet he has advanced these interests in a low-key, behind-the-scenes manner that distinguishes him from other, more hard-line conservation leaders.

Spokesman for several environmental groups hailed Reilly's appointment Thursday, suggesting that the choice of a conservation activist to head EPA is a "reassuring signal" that Bush is serious about tackling environmental issues, as he promised during the campaign.

"It's a refreshing change, an indication that the whole ballgame will be different than it was under the Reagan Administration," said Fred Krupp, executive director of the Environmental Defense Fund. "Bill has been an environmental leader for two decades. He made

his name forging a compromise between business leaders and environmentalists, and this will be very important for him at EPA."

Business leaders were also pleased by the choice of Reilly, a cultured, multilingual man with a Harvard law degree and a planning degree from Columbia. Willard Chamberlain, a senior vice president of Arco in Los Angeles, recalled that he recently worked with Reilly on a task force on the wetlands issue and found him to be an even-keeled, intelligent individual.

"I was very impressed with his balance, his skill at developing a consensus," Chamberlain said. "He's had a lifelong commitment to preserving the environment, but he doesn't pursue a confrontational approach to resolving issues."

## Provoked Some Criticism

Those qualities have provoked some criticism, however. Ken Maize, a spokesman for the environmental organization Friends of the Earth, said that Reilly is "an OK appointment" but noted that some conservationists have been disappointed by the "compromise" approach adopted by his organizations.

"He [Reilly] is not a brother; he's a friend," Maize said. "We've had some differences with him, but they are not fundamental. It's more of a stylistic thing."

Others cautioned that Reilly's background is more in conservation issues than the tough enforce-

ment questions that will confront him at EPA, such as the need for stronger clean air regulations.

In that sense, "we still have to wait and see what kind of director he will be," said Dick Ayres of the National Resources Defense Council.

Reilly, married and the father of two daughters, has written and lectured extensively on the need for environmental protection and the need for growth, and he is expected to bring a healthy respect for both to his new post.

Before leading the two environmental groups, he was executive director of the Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth, a bipartisan group, and he has played a leading role in urging business leaders and conservationists to seek a middle ground on divisive growth issues.

Most recently, he helped sponsor the National Wetlands Policy Forum, a bipartisan group that has come up with more than 100 recommendations supported by business and conservation groups on how to preserve these environmentally sensitive areas across the nation.

He is no stranger to the Washington scene, having served from 1970 to 1972 as a member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, specializing in issues such as coastal zone management and mineral leasing. Earlier, he practiced law in Chicago and served as a captain in the Army in 1966-67.



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World Wildlife Fund  
The Conservation Foundation

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**WILLIAM KANE REILLY**

William K. Reilly became president of World Wildlife Fund-U.S. in October 1985. At that time, World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation, of which Mr. Reilly has been president since 1973, joined in a formal affiliation. Mr. Reilly remains president of the Foundation.

With programs in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, especially in the tropical forests, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is the preeminent private organization working to protect the diversity of life on earth. WWF has supported some 1,350 projects in 103 countries to protect endangered wildlife and habitat. During Mr. Reilly's three-year tenure, WWF's membership has grown from 175,000 to 600,000, its budget from \$12 million to \$30 million. World Wildlife Fund is now the fastest growing conservation organization in the United States.

During Mr. Reilly's 15-year presidency, The Conservation Foundation has continued its long-standing interest in land, including park and forest policy, as well as initiated new programs in environmental dispute resolution, water toxic substances control, urban conservation, and energy. Also during his tenure, The Conservation Foundation prepared State of the Environment 1982 and two years later State of the Environment: An Assessment at Mid-Decade, the most comprehensive analyses of environmental condition ever prepared by a private organization. In 1976 Mr. Reilly began a program advocating direct cooperation between business leaders and conservationists in solving polarizing issues in resource and environmental policy. That program has sponsored several major consensus-building policy dialogues, including the National Groundwater Policy Forum chaired by Governor Babbitt with David Roderick of USX Corp. and Jay Hair of the National Wildlife Federation as vice chairs; and the National Wetlands Policy Forum chaired by Governor Kean of New Jersey with Governors Carrol Campbell of South Carolina and Booth Gardner of Washington as vice chairs. Under Mr. Reilly's leadership, The Conservation Foundation staff has become interdisciplinary with scientists, lawyers, economists, political scientists, urban planners, engineers, business experts, and writers. The staff has doubled to fifty people and the yearly operating budget has grown from \$1 million to more than \$5 million in 1988.

Immediately prior to joining the Foundation, Mr. Reilly was executive director of the Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth and a principal contributor to, and editor of, the Task Force report, The Use of Land, which went through three printings. He served from 1970 to 1972 as a senior staff member on the President's Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President. Earlier he was Associate Director of the Urban Policy Center, Urban America, Inc., a Captain in the U.S. Army in Europe, and practiced law in Chicago.

Mr. Reilly has written numerous articles and has lectured extensively on environmental and land use policy issues. He serves as a member of the Board of Northeast Utilities, Partners for Livable Places, the Winrock International Center for Agricultural Development, the American Farmland Trust, and Clean Sites, Inc. (Clean Sites, Inc., is a non-profit corporation conceived and designed by The Conservation Foundation's Steering Committee of leaders in the environmental community and chemical company executives. It mediates among companies responsible for cleaning up derelict hazardous waste sites, prepares cleanup plans and carries out cleanup projects at the sites.) Mr. Reilly also served as chairman of the Natural Resources Council of America from 1981 to 1983. (NRCA is an association of all major conservation groups.)

Mr. Reilly holds a B.A. from Yale University, a J.D. from Harvard Law School, and an M.S. in Urban Planning from Columbia University. He speaks French and Spanish, and has a working knowledge of German and Italian. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, graduated from public high school in Fall River, Massachusetts, and is accredited to practice law in Illinois and Massachusetts. He is married to Elizabeth Bennett Buxton, a native of North Haven, Connecticut. The Reilly's have two daughters, Katherine, 18, a freshman at Yale, and Margaret, 13, an 8th grader in George Washington Junior High School in Alexandria. The Reillys have lived since 1969 in Alexandria, Virginia.

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STATEMENT BY  
WILLIAM K. REILLY  
EPA ADMINISTRATOR-DESIGNATE

before the  
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS  
THE UNITED STATES SENATE

January 31, 1989

MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE. IT IS MY GREAT HONOR TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY AS THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINEE FOR ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

WHEN PRESIDENT-ELECT BUSH ASKED ME TO SERVE IN HIS ADMINISTRATION, HE SPOKE OF HIS STRONG COMMITMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, NOT ONLY WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, BUT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

I HAVE SPENT MY CAREER SEEKING BETTER WAYS FOR US TO MANAGE THIS COUNTRY'S ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES, ON WHICH OUR ECONOMIC WELL BEING DEPENDS. I HAVE SOUGHT BETTER WAYS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH FROM POLLUTION. IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, AS PRESIDENT OF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND, I HAVE WORKED INTERNATIONALLY TO PROTECT WILDLIFE AND TO AID DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS THEY STRUGGLE WITH MONUMENTALLY SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THEIR FORESTS.

MY EXPERIENCES HAVE LEFT ME WITH THE VERY STRONG SENSE THAT THE STATE OF THE EARTH TODAY OFFERS GROUND BOTH FOR HOPE, AND FOR DESPAIR, IN EQUAL MEASURE. WHILE NATURE IS SUFFERING UNDER UNPRECEDENTED ASSAULT ALL ACROSS THE PLANET, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CONCERN ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT HAS PROBABLY NEVER BEEN HIGHER, PARTICULARLY IN NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE. THUS WE ARE AT A HISTORIC MOMENT, CHARACTERIZED BY URGENCY AND OPPORTUNITY. RARELY IF EVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SUCH A NEED FOR LEADERSHIP ON THE ENVIRONMENT. THE PRESIDENT SEES THE NEED TO MOVE NOW TO MAKE THE ENVIRONMENT A PRIORITY OF INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC POLICY.

IN ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION TO SERVE, I TOLD HIM I WANTED TO HELP HIM BE A GREAT ENVIRONMENTAL PRESIDENT. IF I AM CONFIRMED, I PLEDGE TO YOU AND THIS COMMITTEE, TO THE CONGRESS,

AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT I WILL DO ALL WITHIN MY POWER TO FULFILL MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH.

AFTER MEETING WITH MANY OF THIS COMMITTEE'S MEMBERS INDIVIDUALLY, I KNOW THAT YOU, TOO, LIKE PRESIDENT BUSH, HAVE HIGH EXPECTATIONS. YOU WANT STEADY, TANGIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS AS THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT THE SAME THING. CLEARLY, THE ENVIRONMENTAL DRAMA OF LAST SUMMER TAPPED DEEP-SEATED CONCERNS HELD BY MANY, IF NOT MOST, AMERICANS -- HIGHLY EMOTIONAL CONCERNS ABOUT POLLUTION RUN AMOK, AND ABOUT DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE ECOSYSTEM OF THIS EARTH THAT SUSTAINS US ALL.

LAST SUMMER, A RECORD DROUGHT SCORCHED MUCH OF OUR COUNTRY, AND AFTER A DECADE AWASH IN SURPLUS CROPS, EXPERTS WERE SPECULATING AGAIN ABOUT POSSIBLE FOOD SHORTAGES. DISTURBING NEW EVIDENCE EMERGED OF HUMAN-INDUCED CHANGE IN THE GLOBAL CLIMATE, THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHICH WE ARE ONLY BEGINNING TO FATHOM. BEACHES WERE FOULED BY MEDICAL WASTES. AN AWESOME, UNCONTROLLABLE FIRE INCINERATED THOUSANDS OF ACRES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK, A REMNANT OF WILDERNESS MANY AMERICANS HAD CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY PRISTINE AND UNTHREATENED. FROM BRAZIL CAME NEWS OF FIRES EVEN MORE DEVASTATING, FIRES DESTROYING MILLIONS OF ACRES OF AMAZON RAINFOREST. TO STEP FROM THAT REMARKABLE, WONDROUS, BIOLOGICALLY RICH WORLD ONTO A BLACKENED LANDSCAPE, I ASSURE YOU, IS TO GLIMPSE A PLAUSIBLE VISION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

AND AFTER ALL THIS, WHEN TIME MAGAZINE NAMED EARTH THE "PLANET OF THE YEAR" FOR 1988, ALMOST EVERYONE EXPRESSED SURPRISE -- EVERYONE BUT COMEDIAN JAY LENO, WHO SIMPLY NOTED THAT ALL THE JUDGES CAME FROM EARTH. HE HAD A POINT. SO FAR AS WE KNOW, THEY COULD HAVE COME FROM NOWHERE ELSE BUT THIS BRIGHT BLUE ORB, FLOATING IN SPACE, WHOSE IMAGE WE SAW FOR THE FIRST TIME ONLY TWENTY YEARS AGO.

IN THE TWO DECADES SINCE THEN, IT MUST BE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POLLUTION CONTROL IN THE WORLD. ENORMOUS INVESTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PUBLIC, BY INDUSTRY, BY GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS. AND THESE INVESTMENTS HAVE PAID OFF HANDSOMELY. WE HAVE MADE PROGRESS REDUCING MANY POLLUTANTS -- SULFUR DIOXIDES, NITROGEN OXIDES, PARTICULATES, AND LEAD, TO NAME A FEW -- DURING A PERIOD IN WHICH OUR ECONOMY HAS GROWN SIGNIFICANTLY. THIS IS AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY, AND WE SHOULD TAKE PRIDE IN IT. PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER HAS NEVER BEEN HIGHER.

YET THE DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA SEEMS ONLY TO HAVE LENGTHENED AND GROWN MORE COMPLEX WITH TIME. IT TURNS OUT THAT WE DIDN'T KNOW ALL THAT WAS BEING PUT INTO THE AIR AND WATER. NEW, MORE SENSITIVE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES AND MORE EXTENSIVE MONITORING HAVE REVEALED TOXIC SUBSTANCES OF GREAT VARIETY, DISTRIBUTED WIDELY IN AIR, WATER, LAND, AND WILDLIFE. IN SOME PLACES "SANITARY LANDFILLS" OF A DECADE AGO HAVE BECOME TODAY'S ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS. AIR POLLUTION INDOORS APPEARS TO BE THREATENING MANY AMERICANS MORE THAN AIR POLLUTION OUTDOORS. ABANDONED TOXIC WASTE DUMPS DOT THE LANDSCAPE. POLLUTANTS OF ALL SORTS HAVE SEEPED INTO THE VAST, UNSEEN RESERVES OF GROUNDWATER FROM WHICH MILLIONS OF AMERICANS DRAW THEIR DRINKING WATER.

IF ANYTHING, THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS BECOMING MORE SENSITIZED, MORE AWARE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND HEALTH RISKS. WE'VE LEARNED THE HARD WAY THAT IT COSTS MUCH MORE TO CLEAN UP POLLUTION THAN TO PREVENT IT IN THE FIRST PLACE. IN THE WORDS OF PROJECT BLUEPRINT, THE REPORT OF A NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, ONE FUNCTION OF NEW LEADERSHIP AT EPA MUST BE TO HELP THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ACHIEVE AN EVEN BETTER "UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXTENT AND SERIOUSNESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES."

AT THE SAME TIME, A NEW INTERNATIONAL AGENDA IS COMING SHARPLY INTO FOCUS. ACID RAIN, OZONE DEPLETION, GLOBAL WARMING, DESTRUCTION OF SPECIES-RICH TROPICAL RAINFORESTS, OCEAN POLLUTION FROM NUMEROUS SOURCES -- THESE DAUNTING PROBLEMS REQUIRE AN UNPRECEDENTED DEGREE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, FOR WE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE HOSTAGE TO DECISIONS MADE BY OTHER COUNTRIES JUST AS THEY ARE HOSTAGE TO OURS. YET THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS IS ONLY BEGINNING TO CONSTRUCT THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING THESE PROBLEMS.

HISTORICALLY THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN A LEADER IN THE EFFORT TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, AND EPA WILL HAVE TO CROSS THE BORDERS MORE AND MORE IF WE ARE TO DO AN EFFECTIVE JOB. AS THE WORLD ENTERS A TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND DEMANDS, THE UNITED STATES MUST BE AT THE FOREFRONT, SHARING OUR RESEARCH AND OUR SCIENCE, OUR TECHNOLOGY AND OUR EXPERIENCE, OUR SUCCESSES AND OUR FAILURES. A GREAT DEAL REMAINS TO BE DONE, AND, AS PRESIDENT BUSH HAS REQUESTED, INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WILL BE A PRIORITY OF MINE IF I AM CONFIRMED.

IN APPROACHING THESE CHALLENGES AND OTHERS, I WILL ENDEAVOR TO SET AND UPHOLD THE HIGHEST STANDARDS FOR CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

THE FIRST OF THESE STANDARDS IS RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW. I WANT TO STRESS BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE THAT I UNDERSTAND AND ACCEPT AS MY DUTY, FIRST AND FOREMOST, TO IMPLEMENT THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS OF THIS LAND AS CONGRESS HAS WRITTEN THEM. THE CONSTITUTION AND OUR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS GUARANTEE RIGHTS TO ALL OUR CITIZENS, INCLUDING THOSE WHOSE ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO REGULATION. SO OUR ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS MUST RESPECT DUE PROCESS AND THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY. AND ENFORCEMENT MUST BE INSPIRED BY A SENSE OF VIGOR AND URGENCY, FOR THE AIM OF THE ENTERPRISE IS NO LESS THAN THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH, OF LIVES, AND OF THE NATURAL ORDER THAT SUSTAINS CIVILIZATION. SO I PLEDGE TO TAKE

AGGRESSIVE AND TIMELY ENFORCEMENT ACTION WHENEVER IT IS WARRANTED TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

I DO LOOK FORWARD TO DISCUSSIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THIS AND OTHER COMMITTEES IN CONGRESS ABOUT HOW WE MAY BE ABLE TO STRENGTHEN OUR POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORTS -- BASED ON ADVANCES IN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WITH POLLUTION CONTROL AND REGULATION. HOW CAN WE BETTER EXPLOIT THE SEEMINGLY GREAT POTENTIAL OF WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING? HOW CAN WE HARNESS MARKET FORCES AND THE INVENTIVE GENIUS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY TO THE TASK OF ABATING POLLUTION? HOW CAN WE BEST PROTECT OUR WETLANDS AND GROUNDWATER AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES ON WHICH WE DEPEND? AS YOU MAY KNOW, THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION EXPLORED SUCH QUESTIONS IN SOME DETAIL DURING MY TENURE, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPLORE POSSIBLE ANSWERS WITH YOU.

MY DECISIONS AS ADMINISTRATOR AND THOSE OF OTHERS IN THE AGENCY WILL BE GUIDED BY THE MOST RIGOROUS SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION WE CAN BRING TO BEAR.

FINALLY, AS MR. RUCKELSHAUS TOLD THIS COMMITTEE IN 1983, ENDING THE GREATEST CRISIS IN EPA'S HISTORY, WHAT EPA DOES WILL BE DONE IN A FISHBOWL. THE AMERICAN PUBLIC DEMANDS, AND DESERVES, FULL ACCESS TO EPA'S DECISIONMAKING; IF CONFIRMED, I EXPECT TO ENGAGE THE PUBLIC IN EVERY ASPECT OF THE AGENCY'S WORK.

IF CONFIRMED, I WILL INHERIT A DEDICATED, KNOWLEDGEABLE, THOROUGHLY PROFESSIONAL STAFF AT EPA. I HOLD THEM IN HIGH REGARD AND HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT, WITH THE SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR AND THE CONGRESS, THEY CAN HELP THIS NATION AND THE WORLD TO ACHIEVE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT IS HEALTHY AND NATURAL SYSTEMS THAT REMAIN PRODUCTIVE.

DURING THE CAMPAIGN, PRESIDENT BUSH OBSERVED THAT "ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION HAS TOO OFTEN BEEN MARKED BY BITTER AND OFTEN NON-PRODUCTIVE CONFRONTATION BETWEEN COMPETING INTERESTS." I HARBOR

NO DELUSION THAT THIS COMPETITION WILL CEASE. YET WE NO LONGER HAVE THE TIME OR LUXURY OF ALLOWING THE BITTERNESS, THE POLARIZATION, THE WASTED RESOURCES, AND THE OTHER EXCESSES OF THAT COMPETITION TO STAY OUR PROGRESS.

I FIRMLY BELIEVE WE MUST USHER IN A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY -- AN ERA MARKED MORE BY RECONCILIATION OF INTERESTS, BY IMAGINATIVE SOLUTIONS ARRIVED AT THROUGH COOPERATION AND CONSENSUS, BY THE RESOLVE TO LISTEN AND WORK OUT OUR DIFFERENCES. AFTER ALL, IT IS IN EVERYONE'S INTEREST TO PROTECT THE PLANET WE SHARE, AT A TIME WHEN EVIDENCE IS MOUNTING OF THE EARTH'S VULNERABILITY TO DESTABILIZATION.

I AM A CONSERVATIONIST. IT IS MY LIFE'S WORK. THROUGHOUT, IT HAS BEEN MY INSTINCT CONSCIOUSLY TO SEEK THE ADVICE AND OPINIONS OF A WIDE SPECTRUM OF AFFECTED PARTIES ON EVERY ISSUE OF CONSEQUENCE I HAVE FACED.

I HAVE SPENT MY ENTIRE CAREER ADVOCATING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, IN THE CONVICTION THAT GROWTH PROVIDES THE WHEREWITHAL TO PURSUE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, TO APPLY THE CONSERVATION WISDOM THAT WE HAVE ACQUIRED THUS FAR, AND TO EXPAND OUR KNOWLEDGE. I DO NOT SEE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AS FUNDAMENTALLY AT ODDS. THE ECONOMIC GROWTH WE WANT IS THE KIND THAT DOESN'T SHORTEN OUR BREATH OR OUR LIVES. IT IS THE KIND THAT CAN BE SUSTAINED.

TO BE SURE, DECISIONS I WILL MAKE IF CONFIRMED AS EPA ADMINISTRATOR WILL INVOLVE TRADEOFFS, OFTEN SERIOUS TRADEOFFS. BUT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ASKING THEIR LEADERS TO DO MORE THAN WRANGLE OVER THE ENVIRONMENT. THEY ARE INSISTING, I BELIEVE, THAT WE FIND THE COMMON GROUND OF SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ECONOMIC GROWTH. I AM CONVINCED WE CAN FIND IT. ESPECIALLY IF OUR SEARCH EXTENDS BEYOND THE HALLS OF EPA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TO STATES, AND TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR, BOTH PROFIT AND NONPROFIT. SO MANY OF THE BEST IDEAS,

FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AS FOR SO MUCH ELSE, ARE OUT IN THE COUNTRY, BEING QUIETLY TRIED AND TESTED. WE NEED TO FIND THESE IDEAS. OUR REGIONAL OFFICES ARE WELL-EQUIPPED TO LISTEN AND QUESTION, COOPERATE AND CONSULT, AND THEN MOVE FORWARD IDEAS THAT HAVE BEEN FIELD TESTED.

I WILL TAKE THESE INITIATIVES VERY SERIOUSLY, AS I WILL THE NEED FOR VIGOROUS AND AGGRESSIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND THE NEW WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MISSION IN WHICH EPA MUST PLAY A LEADING PART.

IN SUM, I BELIEVE THAT IN THE YEARS AHEAD THE NATION'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES SHOULD REFLECT FIVE PRINCIPAL PRIORITIES:

1. RESPECT FOR SCIENCE;
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION THROUGH WASTE MINIMIZATION AND RECYCLING;
3. A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER DEGREE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE GLOBAL VILLAGE; PASSING THE POLLUTION NEXT DOOR MAKES NO SENSE;
4. AGGRESSIVE ENFORCEMENT: IT IS THE KEY TO AN EFFECTIVE EPA AND A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT; AND
5. WIDE CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION WITH CONGRESS, THE STATES AND LOCALITIES, WITH BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS IN THE SEARCH FOR THE BEST IDEAS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS.

LET ME CONCLUDE BY REAFFIRMING AN OBSERVATION DATING FROM MY EARLIEST DAYS IN WASHINGTON. BI-PARTISAN COOPERATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH -- THESE ARE THE PREREQUISITES OF SOUND AND ENDURING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY.

WHEN I LAST SERVED IN GOVERNMENT, IN THE EARLY 1970'S, THE ENVIRONMENT ENJOYED A HIGH DEGREE OF BI-PARTISAN COOPERATION, AND WE GOT THINGS DONE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I LOOK FORWARD TO THE CHANCE TO BEGIN BUILDING A PRODUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH CONGRESS BY WORKING FOR THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT. WE EXPECT TO OFFER A COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. AND I WOULD HOPE THAT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE LAW THAT EVENTUALLY EMERGES WILL RESULT IN THE SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OF ACID RAIN BY THE END OF THIS CENTURY -- A GOAL TO WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH IS COMMITTED.

IF WE HAVE ANY HOPE OF ENTERING THE NEXT CENTURY WITH A SAFE ENVIRONMENT, ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES, THE SUBLIME EXPERIENCE OF WILDERNESS FOR ANY WHO WANT IT, AND A HEALTHY, GROWING ECONOMY, MUCH MORE WILL HAVE TO BE DONE. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE WORK--OR, ANYWAY, MOST OF IT--WITH ENTHUSIASM, HAVING DECIDED LONG AGO THAT NOTHING COULD BE MORE IMPORTANT OR REWARDING THAN PROTECTING THIS EARTH AND THE MAGNIFICENT LIFE UPON IT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WILL DO MY BEST TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MAY HAVE. THANK YOU.

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## Sources of Support

A nonprofit, publicly supported organization, WWF relies on contributions from members, as well as grants from foundations and corporations. In fiscal 1987, WWF received 66 percent of its revenues from individuals; about 6 percent from foundations; 15 percent from investment earnings; 2 percent from corporate sponsors; 4 percent from government contracts; and the balance from miscellaneous sources.

Tax-deductible gifts to World Wildlife Fund may be made in the form of cash, securities, or real property, or may come through a planned gift that provides special income and tax benefits to the donor. Contributions or related inquiries should be addressed to: Ms. Janeen Wallace Stout, Vice-President for Development, World Wildlife Fund, 1250 Twenty-Fourth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

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### WWF National Organizations:

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# World Wildlife Fund



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## What Is World Wildlife Fund?

Saving mountain gorillas in Rwanda and rare orchids in the Andes. Helping to create parks in Costa Rica. Studying Amazon forests to learn how to design more effective nature reserves. Training conservation officials in Africa. Helping Nepalese park planners safeguard critical watersheds and meet the economic needs of local villagers. Curbing illegal trade in plants and animals. This is the kind of work World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has undertaken and supported for more than a quarter of a century.

Based in Washington, D.C., with a membership of more than 462,000 and an annual budget of over \$19 million, World Wildlife Fund is the leading private U.S. organization working worldwide to protect endangered wildlife and wildlands. Its top priority is conservation of the tropical forests of Latin America, Asia, and Africa—places that are home to most of the world's species and thus uniquely important in protecting the earth's biological diversity.

WWF is action-oriented, supporting individuals and institutions who carry out practical, rigorously planned, and scientifically based conservation projects on the ground. Since its founding in 1961, WWF has worked in 103 countries to implement more than 1,370 projects involving a comprehensive array of conservation methods.

In its efforts in developing countries, WWF seeks to strengthen conservation leadership. Many WWF projects are designed to help in-country organizations increase their own skill, ensuring the availability of local expertise. Recognizing that development is imperative to meet human needs in these countries, WWF works with local leaders to foster sustainable use of natural and biological resources.

World Wildlife Fund is unique among U.S. conservation organizations because of its affiliation with the international WWF network, with its conservation experts addressing problems around the world. The network includes national organizations in 23 countries across five continents and is served by international offices in Gland, Switzerland.

WWF also administers the annual J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize, which honors an individual or organization for outstanding international achievement in the field of wildlife and habitat conservation. The \$50,000 award has been called the "Nobel Prize of Conservation."

In 1985, World Wildlife Fund formally affiliated with The Conservation Foundation, a nonprofit environmental research organization founded in the United States in 1948. The Conservation Foundation brings to the affiliation expertise in social sciences and policy analysis, as well as unmatched experience with U.S. environmental policy. This perspective, and particularly the Foundation's skill in economic analysis, enhances WWF's ability to aid conservation in developing countries.

## Methods and Accomplishments

As human populations and aspirations expand, wildlife and wildlands are facing complex pressures, particularly in developing countries where most of the world's animal and plant life is found. To meet these pressures, WWF has adopted a multifaceted conservation program.

- WWF *protects habitat*. It has assisted in the establishment and management of 250 national parks and protected areas, helping developing countries to conserve the full range of their biological resources.

- WWF works in the field to *protect individual species*.
- WWF projects promote *ecologically sound development* consistent with the long-term maintenance of ecological processes and the sustainable use of wildlife and ecosystems.
- WWF supports *scientific investigation* that provides an ecological information base permitting informed conservation and development decisions.
- WWF promotes *education* in developing countries, building local citizen understanding and long-term support for conservation initiatives.
- WWF provides *training*, enhancing the skills of local wildlife professionals and officials who can best guide conservation in their countries.
- By *encouraging institutional self-sufficiency* in developing countries, WWF helps government agencies, private organizations, and university research centers to design, fund, and implement effective conservation activities.
- WWF monitors *international wildlife trade* to prevent illegal or excessive trade from endangering plant and animal species.
- WWF also seeks to *influence public opinion and the policies of governments and private institutions* to promote conservation of the earth's biological resources.

## Regional Programs

### Latin America and the Caribbean

During the 1980s, WWF has devoted more than half of its program expenditures to over 550 conservation projects in Latin America, a region exceptionally rich in wildlife. For example:

**Manu National Park, Peru.** For almost 20 years, WWF has been active in establishing and maintaining Peru's spectacular Manu National Park. The park's 6,000 square miles shelter nearly 10 percent of all bird species on earth.

**Golden Lion Tamarins, Brazil.** This is the first systematic attempt to reintroduce an endangered, captive-bred primate, the golden lion tamarin, to its natural habitat. The project also includes training of Brazilian wildlife managers and conservation education.

**Resource Management Education Program.** WWF has developed materials and trained educators to teach basic environmental and ecological concepts to young students. The program has already been adopted by schools in Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil, and Argentina.

**Kayapó Indians, Brazil.** In partnership with Brazil's Indian protection agency, WWF is studying traditional Kayapó agricultural practices, which use sophisticated land conservation skills that may be valuable elsewhere in the tropics.

### Africa and Madagascar

With other organizations in the WWF family, World Wildlife Fund is playing an increasingly important role in saving African wildlife. Its activities range from protecting representative examples of dwindling habitat to efforts to conserve the continent's awe-inspiring but endangered mammal populations, from the rare mountain gorilla to the herds of wildebeest roaming the savannah. WWF is currently involved in nearly 40 projects in this region, including:

**Masai Mara, Kenya.** This national reserve is a critical refuge for nearly 1.5 million wildebeests, 200,000 zebras, and 500,000 Thompson's gazelles, which migrate across the Serengeti. WWF works with local authorities to resolve land-use pressures on the reserve.

**Madagascar.** To preserve what remains of Madagascar's unique wildlife, WWF for several years has worked with cooperating institutions to establish a reserve and training program in this island country.

### Asia and the Pacific

A new priority for WWF, Asia's tropical forests and other wildlands are under tremendous pressure from human population growth. WWF activities focus on a few countries—Nepal, Thailand, Bhutan, and Indonesia, among others—and build on experience gained there, combining wildlife and habitat protection with leadership development. Among the more than 40 projects currently under way are:

**Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal.** Nepal is threatened by extensive deforestation and exploitation of its natural resources. WWF is working with the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation to coordinate the planning for this new protected area, which will directly benefit the surrounding villagers and help preserve the country's remarkable wildlife and natural beauty for future generations.

**Giant Panda, People's Republic of China.** For several years, WWF has worked with the Chinese government to conduct scientific fieldwork, construct research and reserve stations, and develop a long-term management plan to assure the survival of the giant panda and its habitat.

### North America

North American projects range from protecting the highly endangered black-footed ferret in Wyoming to conservation education programs, such as "Future in the Wild," now being exhibited at many U.S. zoos and aquariums.

Together with the New England Aquarium, WWF has supported research on right whales in the Bay of Fundy and off the Georgia coast. These studies complement other WWF research on humpback and gray whales as well as provide information for the scientific deliberations of the International Whaling Commission.

## Multiregional Activities

Many WWF activities are not limited to single regions. Creating an international network of reserves to protect resting and "refueling" sites of Western Hemisphere migratory shorebirds; working with the World Bank to assure that fragile tropical environments are respected; curbing illegal trade in wildlife—these are the kinds of activities that complement WWF's regional programs.

### Science for Conservation

Successful conservation must be firmly based on scientific knowledge. Research on ecosystems and wildlife is, therefore, a key part of WWF's agenda. Its research programs aim to determine how best to manage individual species and habitats and to gain critical data for setting conservation priorities.

#### Minimum Critical Size of Ecosystems.

Together with INPA, Brazil's Amazonian research institute, WWF finances and codirects the world's largest controlled ecological research effort, the Minimum Critical Size of Ecosystems Project. Begun in 1980, this unique multiyear experiment is identifying the minimum area of rain forest that will protect the variety of plant and animal life characteristic of the ecosystem. Fragmentation of habitats is occurring the world over, so the results of the research will aid the design and management of protected areas everywhere.

**Ethnobotany and Plant Conservation.** New uses for tropical plants in agriculture, industry, and medicine have been found, with some plants serving as cancer treatments and natural contraceptives. By studying how indigenous South American peoples use these plants, WWF is making important discoveries that strengthen the case for plant conservation.

**Primates.** WWF conducts primate projects in several regions, including the work on golden lion tamarins in Brazil. WWF supports important primate conservation research in Madagascar, home to 38 lemur species and subspecies found nowhere else.

### International Development

Reflecting principles embodied in the World Conservation Strategy, WWF is implementing conservation projects that meet local development needs not only through its regional programs but also through the innovative Wildlands and Human Needs Program, funded in part by the U.S. Agency for International Development. WWF is working in Africa's Lake Malawi National Park, for example, to provide villagers with sustainable economic alternatives to ecologically damaging fishing practices.

### Public Policy

Because of its experience worldwide, WWF is able to make unique contributions on public policy matters that transcend national boundaries. Staff members work actively to help implement multilateral treaties and strive to improve the environmental performance of international agencies. WWF has taken the lead in innovative programs that allow developing countries to convert their foreign debt burden into support for saving tropical forests and other habitats.

## TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC (U.S.A.) is part of an international network that monitors trade in wild plants and animals, a billion dollar business in the United States alone. TRAFFIC alerts governments to incidents of illegal trade and to the problems caused by excessive levels of lawful trade.

**Wildlife Trade Laws.** One means of reducing illegal trade is to ensure that market countries observe the export laws of wildlife-rich countries. To this end, TRAFFIC (U.S.A.) is preparing country-by-country summaries of wildlife trade laws and regulations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for use by international organizations, U.S. government officials, and wildlife traders themselves.

**"Buyer Beware!" Public Awareness Campaign.** Through exhibits, advertisements, audiovisual shows and brochures, WWF is educating travelers and consumers on how to avoid illegal wildlife trade purchases.



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World Wildlife Fund  
The Conservation Foundation

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STATEMENT BY WILLIAM K. REILLY  
Old Executive Office  
December 22, 1988

I am deeply honored that President-elect George Bush has selected me for this important job.

Throughout his campaign, the Vice President demonstrated his understanding of the immense environmental problems facing not only this country, but our entire planet. In his campaign, and in his discussions with me, he has stressed his commitment to solving those problems. The solutions will not come easily.

I am gratified that the President-elect believes that my past experience at World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation will help me to serve him in charting a new and constructive course on environmental policy--at home and abroad.

To my knowledge, this is the first time the leader of a major conservation organization has been appointed directly to the position of EPA Administrator. I think that fact in itself suggests how the President-elect views the work ahead of us.

I look forward to this job. I have the greatest respect for the Environmental Protection Agency, its current Administrator Lee Thomas, and the agency's dedicated staff. And I expect to work very closely with the Congress to build the bipartisan support we must have to ensure environmental progress.

Thank you.



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World Wildlife Fund  
The Conservation Foundation

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CURRICULUM VITAE

WILLIAM K. REILLY

EXPERIENCE

1985 - Present

President, World Wildlife Fund-U.S., Washington, D.C., one of 23 national organizations in the WWF international network; with 600,000 members and an annual budget of \$30 million, WWF-U.S. is the preeminent private organization working to save endangered wildlife and wildlands worldwide, with emphases on protecting tropical forests in Latin America, Africa, and Asia and on promoting environmentally sustainable development through practical field projects linking conservation and economic improvement; over its 27 year history, WWF has sponsored or supported more than 100 countries. WWF's membership has tripled during Mr. Reilly's three years as president, and it is the fastest growing conservation organization in the country.

1973 - Present

President, The Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C.; founded in 1948, with an annual budget of \$5 million the Foundation is committed to improving the quality of the environment and securing wise use of the earth's natural resources by influencing public policy; current Foundation priorities include pollution control and toxic substances, public and private land use, and fostering environmentally sound economic development in the Third World; during Mr. Reilly's tenure, the Foundation published 3 "state of the environment" reports, the most comprehensive analyses of environmental conditions ever prepared by a private organization, and began a major program advocating direct cooperation between business leaders and conservationists in solving polarizing issues in resource and environmental policy

- 1972 - 1973 Executive Director, Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth, a 12-member committee chaired by Laurance S. Rockefeller. The Task Force produced a popular report, The Use of Land, which went through three printings and 50,000 copies.
- 1970 -1972 Senior Staff Member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality with principal responsibilities in the areas of land use, public lands, urban growth policy and historic preservation. Authored decision papers and legislation in fields of land use policy, public lands' management, mining and mineral leasing laws and historic preservation.
- 1968 - 1970 Associate Director, Urban Policy Center, Urban America, Inc. and the National Urban Coalition. Co-Authored report for the Public Land Law Review Commission entitled "Probable Future Urban Demands Upon the Public Lands."
- 1966 - 1967 U.S. Army with the rank of Captain.
- 1965 Attorney: Ross, Hardies, O'Keefe, Babcock and Parsons, Chicago, Illinois.

#### EDUCATION

- 1971 M.S. in Urban Planning, Columbia University
- 1965 J.D., Harvard Law School
- 1962 B.A., Yale University

#### PERSONAL

Married in 1965 to Elizabeth Bennett Buxton, formerly of North Haven, Connecticut. The Reillys live with their two daughters, Katherine Buxton, aged 18, and Margaret Mahalah, aged 13, in Alexandria, Virginia.

## AFFILIATIONS

Vice President of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Member, Board of Directors, Northeast Utilities. (NU is the principal provider of electricity to Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.)

Member, Board of Directors, Clean Sites, Inc. (Clean Sites was created by a Conservation Foundation Steering Committee of chemical executives and environmental leaders to mediate the cleanup of hazardous wastes sites.)

Member, Board of Directors, Winrock International Center for Agricultural Development. (Agricultural research training and service organizations with projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.)

Member, Board of Directors, American Farmland Trust.

Past Chairman, Natural Resources Council of America, 1981 - 1983. (NRCA is the association of all major conservation groups.)

Member, Gas Research Institute Advisory Council.

Member, Advisory Council, Concern, Inc.

Member, U.S. Citizen's Advisory Committee to Habitat, the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements and a member of the U.S. delegation in 1976.

## HONORS

1984 Horace Albright Medal Winner (awarded for "outstanding contribution to the national parks").

1988 Alfred B. LaGasse Medal, Landscape Architecture Foundation (recognized "major achievement in the field of the environment").

**SELECTED PUBLICATIONS  
AND LECTURES**

"Managing Growth: From Accidental Cities to Successful Communities," Address to the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, California, December 4, 1987.

"A Little Learning from 1100 Projects: Conservation and Development Moving into the 1990s," Address to the 4th World Wilderness Congress, Denver, Colorado, September 1987.

"Twenty Years of Progress - Country Report for the United States," Address to the Pacific Environmental Conference, Nagoya, Japan, June, 1987.

"The New Context for Conservation in Latin America," Keynote Address to World Wildlife Fund's 25th Anniversary Conference, "Partners in Conservation," Washington, D.C., September 17, 1986.

"Parks in the Pacific," Address to the 3rd South Pacific National Parks and Reserve Conference, Apia, Western Samoa, June, 1985.

"The Chemical Industry's Stake in Voluntary Cleanups," Address to the Annual Meeting of the Chemical Manufacturers in Houston, Texas, October 30, 1984.

"Toward More Efficient and Effective Environmental Policies," Keynote Address to the Conference for Ministers from OECD Countries, Paris, France, June 21, 1984.

"Cleaning our Chemical Waste Backyard," The Wall Street Journal, May 31, 1984.

"Soils, Society and Sustainability," Keynote Address to the 50th Anniversary Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, July 30, 1984.

"Surviving Success and Aging Gracefully," The Bemis Free Lecture Series, Lincoln, Massachusetts, October 28, 1983.

"Environmental Conditions and Trends," American Association for the Advancement of Science, Detroit, Michigan, May 27, 1983.

"The U.S. and the Global Environment: A Modest Proposal," Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Los Angeles, California, September 28, 1983.

"Reconciling Mineral Development and Environmental Quality," Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, April 1, 1982.

"The Challenge of Defederalization," Keynote Address at National Planning Conference of American Planning Association, Boston, Massachusetts, April 29, 1981.

"Conservation in the 1980s: Building a Firm Foundation," Town Hall of California, Los Angeles, California, July 8, 1980.

"The City in Transition," Faculty Chairman of Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Salzburg, Austria, June 15-28, 1980.

"Reconciling U.S. Industrial and Environmental Policies," speech delivered at Conference Board Meeting, New York City, March 10, 1980.

"The Resettlement of Rural America," National Governors Conference, Washington, D.C., February 25, 1980.

"The Social Obligations of Property," Aldo Leopold Memorial Colloquium Lecture, University of Wisconsin-Madison, August, 1978.

"The Future of America's Land: Six Lessons from America's Past," The 1977 Carolyn B. Haffenreffer Visiting Fellow Lecture, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, October, 1977.

Editor (and a principal contributor), The Use of Land: A Citizens' Policy Guide to Urban Growth, 1973, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

"Conservation, Community and Personal Responsibility," the B.Y. Morrison Memorial Lecture, 1976. Keynote Address before the National League of Cities' Annual Meeting, Miami Beach, Florida, 1975.



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2-1-89

# Bush's EPA Choice Declares 'New Era'

## Reilly's Advocacy at Hearing Contrasts With Predecessors

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Bush's choice to head the Environmental Protection Agency yesterday declared a "new era" in environmental regulation, pledging aggressive prosecution of polluters and innovative solutions to the nation's "daunting" ecological problems.

"Rarely, if ever before, has there been such a need for leadership on the environment," William K. Reilly said at his Senate confirmation hearing. "I expect to be a strong advocate for the environment."

Although he offered no concrete plans to illustrate Bush's professed commitment to the environment, Reilly was a marked contrast, both in tone and substance, to his predecessors in the Reagan administration.

He said the administration will propose a comprehensive bill to strengthen air pollution laws, including provisions to control acid rain, breaking an eight-year pattern of inaction by former president Ronald Reagan.

He said he opposes further relaxation of gasoline mileage standards and the dominant role played by private contractors in the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program.

He called for reductions in the man-made gasses that cause global warming and faster and deeper cuts in ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), predicting an active role by the Bush administration in such international environmental issues.

He promised to work closely with the Justice Department to strengthen enforcement of environmental

*"I expect to be a strong advocate for the environment."*

—William K. Reilly

laws and reverse the 40 percent drop in cases since 1980.

And he described his agenda with an urgency unheard of in a decade of general indifference by the federal government to environmental problems. "We are at an historic moment, characterized by urgency and opportunity," Reilly told a packed hearing of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. He pointed to the past summer of drought, ocean pollution and forest fires as ominous signs of environment breakdown.

Two decades after the EPA was

created, he said, the list of environmental problems has "lengthened and grown more complex." Toxic substances are more widely distributed, landfills have become "environmental hazards," air quality is often worse indoors than outdoors and chemicals widely pollute drinking water sources.

Reilly, 48, president of the World Wildlife Fund and Conservation Foundation, is the first professional environmentalist appointed to head the EPA and was received warmly by committee members frustrated in the past by such Reagan appointees as Anne M. Burford, known for her antiregulatory fervor and Lee M. Thomas, a deliberate, technocratic administrator.

"You inherit an environmental legacy of neglect and mismanagement," Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.) said.

Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) struck the only critical view of Reilly during his three-hour appearance, questioning whether his stated preference for consensus means he will dilute environmental regulations and negotiate with rather than stand up to polluters. "It's environmental protection agency, not environmental consensus agency," Baucus said.

Reilly is an advocate of environmental protection that does not in-



WILLIAM K. REILLY  
... nation is at "an historic moment"

terfere with economic growth, and in his prepared testimony, spoke of the need for "reconciliation of interests" and "imaginative solutions arrived at through cooperation."

But he said under questioning that being a consensus-builder does not make him "somehow soft" on the environment. "You can count on me to be an advocate," Reilly added.

The first item on his agenda, he said, is air pollution legislation, and he said "the country has waited 12 long years" since the last authorization of the Clean Air Act. He said the administration is preparing a "credible and realistic" plan for cutting acid rain pollutants, but he backed away from specifics.

*Balance*



# Bush Turns Bold in Latest Cabinet Selections

President-elect George Bush came close to rounding out his Cabinet team the week of Dec. 19 with his most provocative choices to date.

Bush showed he does not fear competition from the right, as he tapped former presidential rival Jack F. Kemp to be his secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Bush defeated the New York Republican, a darling of the GOP's right wing who is retiring from the House after nine terms, in the primaries.

The president-elect defied the powerful anti-abortion lobby with his selection of Dr. Louis W. Sullivan to head the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Sullivan, a physician and president of the Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta, is the first black named to the Bush Cabinet.

Sullivan incurred the wrath of anti-abortion groups when he was quoted by the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* as saying that "there should be that right" for a woman to have an abortion. Although Sullivan later insisted his views on abortion were exactly the same as Bush's, most of the anti-abortion groups remained noisily opposed to his selection.

In another bold stroke, Bush became the first chief executive to name a professional environmentalist to head the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), signaling he was serious about his campaign promises to elevate environmental issues on the national agenda. He chose William K. Reilly, president of the Conservation Foundation and of the U.S. affiliate of the World Wildlife Fund, as EPA administrator.

In announcing Reilly's selection to head EPA, which is not a Cabinet department, at the same time that he named four new Cabinet secretaries, Bush said, "It is an agency whose mission, in my view, is of tremendous importance to America's future."

Balancing the selection of Reilly, Bush picked retiring Rep. Manuel Lu-

jan Jr., R-N.M., as secretary of the interior. Lujan is not rated highly by environmental groups.

To lead the Department of Transportation (DOT), Bush turned to Samuel K. Skinner, an Illinois transit official who headed Bush's campaign in that state. And he tapped an old friend and former House colleague, Edward J. Derwinski, R-Ill. (1959-83), to head the new Department of Veterans Affairs.

As of Dec. 23, only two Cabinet posts remained to be filled: the Energy and Labor departments. Bush also must name the new "drug czar," a Cabinet-level position. (*Previous appointments, Weekly Report pp. 3540, 3487, 3453, 3388-91, 3368-69, 3246*)

## Few New Faces

Few of Bush's nominees are the "new faces" he vowed to bring into his administration. Chase Untermeyer, transition director for personnel, said Dec. 20 that Bush meant there would be new faces in "the sub-Cabinet, in the embassies."

But his nominees do reflect his promise to seek minorities and women for his Cabinet. In addition to Sullivan, a black, Bush now has two Hispanics in his Cabinet — Lujan and Lauro F. Cavazos, who was asked to stay on as education secretary. He has named one woman to a Cabinet-level job — Carla A. Hills, as U.S. trade representative.

He may fill one of the two remaining Cabinet posts with a woman as well. Top contenders for labor secretary include Office of Personnel Management Director Constance Horner and Patricia Diaz Dennis, a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Bush reportedly has not decided whom to appoint to head the Department of Energy. But he said during a Dec. 19 press briefing that he was leaning toward naming someone with expertise in nuclear energy rather than in oil and gas.

In other news, Bush Dec. 20 named former Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., and former Rep. Thomas L. Ashley, D-Ohio, to the National Economic Commission. (*Story, p. 3595*)

## The Bush Team

Jack F.  
Kemp

Housing and  
Urban Development  
Secretary



Born in Los Angeles Calif., on July 13, 1935 ... graduated from Occidental College, 1957 ... Army Reserve, 1958-62 ... professional football quarterback, 1957-70, mostly with San Diego Chargers and Buffalo Bills; won two American Football League championships and one AFL most valuable player award ... co-founded AFL Players Association and was its president, 1965-70 ... elected to U.S. House in 1970 to represent Buffalo suburbs, re-elected through 1986 ... elected Republican Conference chairman, 1981 ... entered Republican presidential primary on April 6, 1987; withdrew March 10, 1988 ... married, four children.

In choosing Kemp, 53, as HUD's ninth secretary, Bush did more than reach out to a former adversary. He handed an olive branch to the right wing of his party, which reportedly was growing uneasy over the moderate tenor of Bush's Cabinet.

Kemp entered the GOP presidential primaries as the self-proclaimed heir to the Reagan revolution. An early and ardent advocate of the supply-side economics that President Reagan embraced, he was the architect of the big tax cuts that Reagan pushed through Congress in 1981. But his campaign never caught fire, and he withdrew March 10, following the "Super Tuesday" primaries.

If confirmed by the Senate, Kemp will succeed the only eight-year mem-

—By Macon Morehouse, Phil Kuntz, Julie Rovner, Paul Starobin and David S. Cloud

See also last page

ber of Reagan's Cabinet and its lone black, Samuel R. Pierce Jr.

Although he is noted as a political conservative, Kemp has made a well-publicized effort to lure blacks into the GOP. Robert Woodson, a conservative black activist and Kemp ally who advocates tenant management of public housing as president of the non-profit National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, is reportedly being eyed for a job as Kemp's top deputy.

During his nine-term career in the House, Kemp established himself as an effective and outspoken advocate of conservative causes. He supported Reagan on roughly three of every four votes on which the president took a position. His votes agreed with the American Conservative Union about 90 percent of the time.

Kemp was a particularly dependable vote on the House floor during Reagan's successful drive to dismantle housing-construction subsidy programs and to limit the scope of the rest of HUD's activities. In fact, if Kemp's side had prevailed more often, HUD's deeply cut budget might be even smaller than fiscal 1989's \$12.8 billion.

### Voted to Cut Housing Programs

In 1982, Kemp voted against emergency legislation creating a \$1 billion program to reduce home-loan interest rates, which Reagan successfully vetoed. Kemp voted in 1983 to shift \$1.07 billion from construction and rehabilitation subsidy programs to a rental-assistance program, an amendment the House rejected. He voted to give Reagan the authority to cut any item in the HUD-Independent Agencies fiscal 1985 spending bill by 10 percent, which the House also rejected.

In 1985, he voted for three appropriations amendments to cut a total of \$1.7 billion from housing programs; two of them, totaling \$1.5 billion in cuts, were approved. He voted in 1986 for an unsuccessful amendment that would have cut \$3 billion from a HUD authorization bill. Also that year, he voted for a successful amendment that shifted money from construction programs to repair and modernization programs. In 1987, he voted for an unsuccessful proposal to cut \$1.7 billion from a HUD authorization bill.

Perhaps Kemp's most noteworthy votes were cast against the one set of housing-related programs that Bush repeatedly endorsed during the presidential campaign — those authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77).

Kemp voted against the original bill in 1987, and this year he voted with a majority of the House against shifting \$400 million from NASA into other domestic programs, including \$100 million for the homeless.

Without mentioning his past votes, Kemp apparently repudiated them at a Dec. 19 press conference with Bush. After reciting several Bush campaign promises, including "full funding of the McKinney Act," Kemp said, "I'm looking forward to helping George Bush fulfill these pledges."

While Kemp's congressional career has been dominated by macroeconomic issues and foreign affairs, he was closely associated with two urban initiatives:

- Enterprise zones. Kemp wanted the government to give tax breaks and regulatory relief to businesses that locate in blighted areas. A much-watered-down version of the idea that included no federal tax breaks was enacted in 1987 (PL 100-242).

- Sale of public housing to tenants. In 1986, the House accepted a Kemp proposal allowing tenants to buy their apartments at greatly reduced prices and interest rates, but then rejected the proposal in 1987 after Democrats decried it as a thinly veiled attempt to get the government out of the business of housing the poor. (1987 *Almanac* p. 682)

### Mixed Reaction to Appointment

While Kemp's selection was cheered by Republicans, Capitol Hill critics of Reagan's housing policies expressed mixed emotions. They were upbeat that Kemp's high profile would raise the visibility of an agency that has been in the shadows for eight years under the stewardship of the low-key Pierce. But they fretted over his conservative record.

Typical was the reaction of Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., among the most vocal House advocates of increased housing expenditures: "I think an activist conservative will do more to help inner cities and poor people than a do-nothing moderate. We have had eight years of neglect."

Schumer's allies on the Hill were greatly encouraged by statements by Kemp at a press conference with Bush. Kemp decried the "appalling tragedy" of homelessness. "I want to wage war on poverty," Kemp added, borrowing a phrase used by President Johnson to sell his "Great Society" initiatives of the mid-1960s, which included the creation of HUD.

Critics of Reagan's policies outside the government were much more negative.

Florence Roisman, an activist lawyer who has represented the poor in housing matters for two decades, said: "I see no basis for optimism. . . . I don't understand what everybody is so happy about. If his only programs are enterprise zones and selling public housing, he is going to be a disaster."

Mitch Snyder, an outspoken activist for the homeless, added, "What we need in this country is a massive infusion of federal dollars into housing, and he is not committed to that. Therefore, there is nothing to be positive about."

At the press conference, Bush admitted "dancing around" on questions about HUD's budget, but added: "You don't show your determination to solve a problem by simply increasing federal spending. There are other ways to skin a cat." Kemp signaled an unwillingness to cut HUD's budget more than it has been already: "I want it known that you cannot balance the budget off the backs of the poor [or] the housing budget."

### A Push for New Construction?

With Reagan gone, Democrats and some urban Republicans are expected to make a big push for construction subsidies in the 101st Congress. Reagan steadfastly refused to consider most such subsidies, contending repeatedly that the nation's housing problem was mostly one of affordability, not availability. With that argument, he managed to replace programs aimed at expanding the supply of housing with rental-assistance payments in the form of vouchers.

While Bush told reporters he had ruled out "a massive federal home-building program," many critics of Reagan's housing policies and others predicted that Bush would not be as set against trying to increase the nation's housing supply.

Linda Parke Gallagher, executive director of the Affordable Housing Preservation Center and a member of Bush's HUD transition team, said, "I think you're going to have a more flexible approach."

A senior aide to Alan Cranston, D-Calif., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee's housing panel, added, "The readings we're getting indicate that the Bush administration will not be as bullheaded on this issue as the Reagan people have been."

## The Bush Team

Louis W.  
Sullivan

Health and  
Human Services  
Secretary



Born in Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 3, 1933 ... graduated from Morehouse College in Atlanta, magna cum laude, in 1954 ... received his M.D. from Boston University in 1958 ... co-director of hematology, Boston University Medical Center, 1966-75 ... professor, later dean, director, and since 1985, president of the Morehouse School of Medicine ... member of myriad educational, medical and scientific organizations, including the National Cancer Institute's National Cancer Advisory Board ... prominent medical researcher, specializing in blood disorders related to vitamin deficiencies ... married, with three children.

A friend of the Bush family (Barbara Bush has served on the board of Morehouse School of Medicine since 1983), Sullivan is nonetheless an unknown quantity to most of official Washington. If confirmed he will be the second consecutive physician to head the government agency whose budget is second only to the Pentagon's.

### The Abortion Firestorm

The first hints that Sullivan's nomination might prove controversial came late in the week of Dec. 12, when the National Right to Life Committee (NRLC), a leading anti-abortion group, wrote to Bush to formally oppose the appointment.

"Nomination of a secretary of HHS who does not have solid pro-life credentials would produce severe and long-lasting disappointment among hundreds of thousands of pro-life activists who worked hard for the Bush/Quayle ticket," said the letter. "Based on our own inquiries into Dr. Sullivan's background ... [i]t appears that he is, at best, uninterested and uninformed on the issues of concern to

us, and at worst unsympathetic."

The furor exploded after publication of an interview in the Dec. 18 editions of the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* subtitled "Atlanta Educator Says He's Pro-choice." The article paraphrased Sullivan as saying he supported a woman's right to have an abortion, although he opposed federal abortion funding. "I don't think the federal government should be involved," the paper quoted Sullivan as saying, "because it's such a divisive, emotional issue."

Transition officials sought to quell the rising storm, secreting themselves with Sullivan in a series of meetings, but anti-abortion activists continued their attack.

A spokesman for the Ad Hoc Committee in Defense of Life said the naming of Sullivan would be "a slap in the face to the millions of anti-abortion voters."

Bush advisers, savvy in the ways of Washington, concentrated on reassuring key members of Congress who will have to work with Sullivan if he is confirmed by the Senate.

By Dec. 21, their efforts had paid off. "I have been convinced and am convinced today that his position on the pro-life issue is fully consistent with Vice President Bush's," said Rep. Vin Weber, R-Minn., a member of the Congressional Pro-Life Caucus, after meeting with Sullivan that day. "I asked him about the *Atlanta Journal* article, and he simply said that he was not used to dealing with the press, and he stumbled badly, in his own words, in handling that question."

Weber is a member of the Appropriations subcommittee that determines HHS's budget.

### Echoing the Bush Line

Without mentioning abortion directly, Bush said in announcing the appointment Dec. 22 that "Dr. Sullivan and I see eye to eye on the critical issues facing the next secretary of HHS." He said Sullivan "has great credentials in the black community" and is "an outstanding leader in the health community."

Sullivan, who denied that he was told what to say or that anyone other than he wrote his remarks, did address the abortion issue head-on during the Dec. 22 press conference, saying that his position "is the same as that of President-elect Bush, with whom I agree completely.

"I wish to emphasize that in the area of abortion, my personal position

is that I am opposed to abortion except in the case of rape, incest or threat to the life of the mother," Sullivan said. "I'm also opposed to federal funding of abortion except in the case of a threat to the life of the mother." The latter has been current law since Congress eliminated rape and incest exemptions from the ban on federal funding for abortions in 1981. (*Weekly Report* p. 2607)

Under questioning from reporters, however, Sullivan would not say that he had been misquoted in the *Journal and Constitution* interview, and refused all comment on the subject until his confirmation hearings. "I have stated today as clearly as I possibly can what my position is, and I will leave it there."

Bush said he thought Sullivan's comments, combined with the seal of approval from congressional anti-abortion leaders, "would satisfy any critic."

But the anti-abortion groups remained adamant. "Either Dr. Sullivan has been totally misquoted, or he has completely changed his position in the last few days," said a statement issued by the NRLC Dec. 22, adding that the group remained opposed to the appointment.

John P. Fowler, head of the Ad Hoc Committee's Washington office, said, "Our position remains that the appointment is obviously the first test of the president-elect's own position on the issue. If he appoints an on-the-record pro-abortionist like Dr. Sullivan to lead HHS, which is the administration's primary abortion battleground, he flunks."

### Some Groups Are Pleased

Sullivan will not be without allies, however. Marian Wright Edelman, executive director of the Children's Defense Fund, spoke highly of the HHS secretary-designate, whom she knows from her work as chairman of the board of trustees of Atlanta's Spelman College.

"He will be one who is very sensitive to the medically underserved," said Edelman, whose group focuses on the needs of poor children. "At least we won't have to go to him to say we have a problem. He knows we have a problem. That will be refreshing."

Sullivan also has the enthusiastic backing of conservative Rep. Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., who spent several weeks leading up to the announcement promoting his fellow Georgian's candidacy for the job.

## Environmentalist at EPA

Reilly brings a solid reputation as an environmentalist and consensus-builder to a post that has lost much of its credibility and stature during the past eight years. The EPA's laissez-faire attitude toward environmental law enforcement throughout the Reagan administration has led to a continual state of war with environmental groups.

As president both of The Conservation Foundation, a small environmental policy think tank, and of the U.S. affiliate of the World Wildlife Fund, an activist group devoted to saving the natural resources of developing nations, Reilly, 48, has made himself a force in environmental policy. His practice has been to follow a middle course — carefully cultivating the cooperation of business while keeping an ear tuned to environmentalists' voices.

"I have given most of my career to the effort to try to promote consensus between the interests concerned with development and those concerned for the protection of the environment," said Reilly on Dec. 22.

His interest in consensus-building has occasionally led some environmentalists to question Reilly's commitment to using the power of government to clean up the environment. An example, some observers say, is The Conservation Foundation's involvement in an EPA-sponsored study to re-evaluate the "superfund" hazardous-waste cleanup law. The law, which Reagan signed reluctantly in 1986, is authorized through 1991.

Environmentalists maintain that "superfund" needs tough enforcement, not amending, and that Reilly should not participate in any effort to change the law.

## Cheers From Sierra Club

However, most environmentalists praised Reilly's choice and dismissed such objections as quibbles about his purity. "He kept his organization in the fold as a bona fide environmental group, while maintaining a good relationship with industry," said J. Michael McCloskey, chairman of the Sierra Club.

Reilly himself pointed out that, if confirmed, he would be the first EPA administrator to be plucked directly from an environmental group. Some industry representatives privately expressed surprise at the choice.

The coming years will be anything but the "life of Riley" for the

new EPA administrator. During his presidential campaign, Bush made political hay by distancing himself from Reagan on such environmental issues as controlling ocean dumping and acid rain, and cleaning up toxic waste sites.

Bush has also promised to take the lead in preserving wetlands, promising "no net loss" of such areas. Land preservation has been a high priority for Reilly and his group.

## Clean Air Policy

A recent Conservation Foundation-sponsored study by a broad spectrum of farm, business and environmental leaders proposed a major restructuring of wetlands policy. The proposals included transferring control of wetlands protection to the states, as well as "no net loss."

Congress will take up clean-air legislation, including acid-rain and smog controls, next year in its perennial attempt to overhaul the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments. Reagan responded to concerns about acid rain by saying that not enough was known about the effects to justify new mandatory controls. Bush, by contrast, has pledged to act.

"The president-elect has made it very clear that he is committed to more than study on acid rain. And so am I," said Reilly.

The EPA is also scheduled to complete major studies of the effects of pesticides on human health, of pesticide contamination of groundwater, of toxic pollutants in drinking water, and of radon and other indoor pollution.

Reilly, who was born in Decatur, Ill., and graduated from Yale University and Harvard Law School, devoted his early career to urban policy. He was associate director of the Urban Policy Center from 1968 to 1970 and received a master's degree in urban planning from Columbia University in 1971.

A senior staff member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality from 1970 to 1972, Reilly became an expert in such areas as coastal zone management and mineral leasing. He then served as executive director of the Rockefeller Task Force on Land Use and Urban Growth.

Since 1973, Reilly has been president of The Conservation Foundation, founded in 1948. In 1985 he engineered a merger between his organization and the World Wildlife Fund, and became president of both.

## The Bush Team

Samuel K.  
Skinner

Transportation  
Secretary



Born in Chicago, Ill., on June 10, 1938... received accounting degree from University of Illinois in 1960... Army officer, 1960-61... worked in marketing and management at IBM Corp., 1961-68, while earning law degree at DePaul University... assistant U.S. attorney for Northern District of Illinois, 1968-75, and U.S. attorney, 1975-77... senior partner in Chicago law firm of Sidley & Austin... served since 1984 as chairman of Regional Transportation Authority of Northeastern Illinois... Illinois co-chairman of Bush's 1980 presidential bid and 1988 Bush-Quayle campaign... licensed pilot... married, with three children.

Skinner has a background in mass transportation, a record as a tough prosecuting attorney and a pilot's all-weather license. But it is probably his political connections that won him his nomination for DOT secretary.

Skinner's political mentor is Gov. James R. Thompson of Illinois, who helped deliver the state to Bush in both the primary and the general election. Their association began in 1971 when Skinner worked for then-U.S. Attorney Thompson; together they successfully prosecuted former Gov. Otto Kerner for corruption. It was Thompson who named Skinner to the chairmanship of the Regional Transportation Authority of Northeastern Illinois, the nation's second-largest mass transportation system.

As DOT secretary, Skinner will need all the political prowess he has. One contentious issue he will confront immediately is drug-testing. Recently, DOT issued regulations to require some 4 million transportation workers to submit to random drug tests. The rules have been challenged by organized labor, and on Dec. 19 a federal



# FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH of Torrance

2900 Carson Street • Torrance, Ca. 90503 • (213) 320-9920

January 20, 1989

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20050

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Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed are letters that the seventh grade religion class of First Lutheran Schools have written. These students have been studying "God's Creation," and these letters express their concern about environmental issues that face our country and the world.

I hope you will enjoy these letters and are as impressed as I was that the youth of our nation can be committed to a clean and safe environment.

You might also find it interesting to know that in our school election, you were elected as president by a wide margin. Congratulations on your election and inauguration.

Sincerely in Christ,

Pastor David A. Deutscher  
First Lutheran Church

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr President,

Would you please do something about the pollution. I am not saying you're not doing a bad job but could you put a little more effort into it. Couldn't you take the toxic waste and ship it into space. And the trash at dumps? Could you spend some money to see if you can take the trash out of the water? Can you raise the fine for littering and get some more volunteers to pick up trash. Can you invent a chemical that dissolves smog or at least make it so no one can see it. I know you're trying the best you can but people aren't responding. I'm glad you won the election.

Sincerely,  
Tom Larrington