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EXECUTIVE ORDER

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FEDERAL AGENCY RECYCLING
AND
THE COUNCIL ON FEDERAL RECYCLING AND PROCUREMENT POLICY

WHEREAS, this Administration is determined to secure for future generations of Americans their rightful share of our Nation's natural resources, as well as a clean and healthful environment in which to enjoy them; and

WHEREAS, two goals of this Administration's environmental policy, cost-effective pollution prevention and the conservation of natural resources, can be significantly advanced by reducing waste and recycling the resources used by this generation of Americans; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, as one of the Nation's largest generators of solid waste, is able through cost-effective waste reduction and recycling resources to conserve local government disposal capacity; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, as the Nation's largest single consumer, is able through affirmative procurement practices to encourage the development of economically efficient markets for products manufactured with recycled materials;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Pub. L. No. 89-272, 79 Stat. 99, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), Pub. L. No. 94-580, 90 Stat. 2795 (1976), it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART 1 - PREAMBLE

Section 101. The purpose of this Executive Order is to:

(a) Require that Federal agencies promote cost-effective waste reduction and recycling of reusable materials from wastes generated by Federal Government activities.

(b) Encourage economically efficient market demand for designated items produced using recovered materials by directing

the immediate implementation of cost-effective Federal procurement preference programs favoring the purchase of such items.

(c) Provide a forum for the development and study of policy options and procurement practices that will promote environmentally sound and economically efficient waste reduction and recycling of our Nation's resources.

(d) Integrate cost-effective waste reduction and recycling programs into all Federal agency waste management programs in order to assist in addressing the Nation's solid waste disposal problems.

(e) Establish Federal Government leadership in addressing the need for efficient state and local solid waste management through implementation of environmentally sound and economically efficient recycling.

Sec. 102. Consistent with section 6002(a)(1) of RCRA, activities and operations of the Executive Branch shall be conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and waste reduction and recycling opportunities shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with economic efficiency.

Sec. 103. Consistent with Section 6002(c)(2) of RCRA, agencies that generate energy from fossil fuel in systems that have the technical capacity of using energy or fuels derived from solid waste as a primary or supplementary fuel shall use such capability to the maximum extent practicable.

PART 2 - DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this order:

Sec. 201. "Federal agency" means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Executive Branch.

Sec. 202. "Procurement" and "acquisition" are used interchangeably to refer to the processes through which Federal agencies purchase products.

Sec. 203. "Recovered materials" is used as defined in Sections 1004(19) and 6002(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 6903(19) and 6962(h)), as amended,

Sec. 204. "Recycling" means the diversion of materials from the solid waste stream and the beneficial use of such materials. Recycling is further defined as the result of a series of activities by which materials that would become or otherwise remain waste, are diverted from the solid waste stream by collection, separation and processing and are used as raw materials in the manufacture of goods sold or distributed in commerce or the reuse of such materials as substitutes for goods made of virgin materials.

Sec. 205. "Waste reduction" means any change in a process, operation, or activity that results in the economically efficient reduction in waste material per unit of production without reducing the value output of the process, operation, or activity, taking into account the health and environmental consequences of such change.

PART 3 - SOLID WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Sec. 301. Recycling Programs. Each Federal agency that has not already done so shall initiate a program to promote cost-effective waste reduction and recycling of reusable materials in all of its operations and facilities. These programs shall foster (a) practices that reduce waste generation, and (b) the recycling of recyclable materials such as paper, plastic, metals, glass, used oil, lead acid batteries, and tires and the composting of organic materials such as yard waste. The recycling programs implemented pursuant to this section must be compatible with applicable State and local recycling requirements.

Sec. 302. Contractor Operated Facilities. Every contract that provides for contractor operation of a Government owned or leased facility, awarded more than 210 days after the effective date of this Executive order, shall include provisions that obligate the contractor to comply with the requirements of this Part as fully as though the contractor were a Federal agency.

PART 4 - VOLUNTARY STANDARDS

Sec. 401. Amendment of OMB Circular No. A-119. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") shall amend, as appropriate, OMB Circular No. A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Standards," to encourage Federal agencies to participate in the development of environmentally sound and economically efficient standards and to encourage Federal agency use of such standards.

PART 5 - PROCUREMENT OF RECOVERED MATERIALS

Sec. 501. Adoption of Affirmative Procurement Programs. Within 180 days after the effective date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide a report to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the agency's adoption of an affirmative procurement program; such programs are required by section 6002(i) of RCRA (42 U.S.C 6962(i)). Within one year of the issuance of this order, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall report to the President regarding the compliance of each Federal agency with this requirement.

Sec. 502. Annual Review of Affirmative Procurement Programs. In accordance with section 6002(i) of RCRA (42 U.S.C. section 6962(i)), each Federal agency shall review annually the effectiveness of its affirmative procurement program, and shall provide a report regarding its findings to the Environmental Protection Agency and to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, beginning with a report covering Fiscal Year 1992. Such report shall be transmitted by December 15 each year. Reports required by this section shall be made available to the public.

PART 6 - RECYCLING COORDINATORS AND THE COUNCIL ON FEDERAL RECYCLING AND PROCUREMENT POLICY

Sec. 601. Federal Recycling Coordinator. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall designate a senior official of that Agency to serve as the Federal Recycling Coordinator. The Federal Recycling Coordinator shall review and report annually to OMB, at the time of agency budget submissions, the

actions taken by the agencies to comply with the requirements of this order.

Sec. 602. Designation of Recycling Coordinators. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each Federal agency shall designate an agency employee to serve as Agency Recycling Coordinator. The Agency Recycling Coordinator shall be responsible for:

(a) coordinating the development of an effective agency waste reduction and recycling program that complies with the comprehensive implementation plan developed by the Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy;

(b) coordinating agency action to develop benefits, costs and savings data measuring the effectiveness of the agency program; and

(c) coordinating the development of agency reports required by this Executive order and providing copies of such reports to the Environmental Protection Agency.

Sec. 603. The Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy. (a) A Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy is hereby established. It shall comprise the Federal Recycling Coordinator, and the Agency Recycling Coordinator and the Procurement Executive of each of the following agencies: the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy. The Federal Recycling Coordinator shall serve as Chair of the Council.

(b) Duties. The Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy shall:

(1) identify and recommend, to OMB, initiatives that will promote the purposes of this order, including:

(A) the development of appropriate incentives to encourage the economically efficient acquisition by the Federal

Government of products that reduce waste and of products produced with recycled materials;

(B) the development of appropriate incentives to encourage active participation in economically efficient Federal waste reduction and recycling programs; and

(C) the development of guidelines for cost-effective waste reduction and recycling activities by Federal agencies;

(2) review Federal agency specifications and standards and recommend changes that will enhance Federal procurement of products made from recycled and recyclable materials, taking into account the costs and the performance requirements of each agency;

(3) collect and disseminate Federal agencies' information concerning methods to reduce wastes, types of materials that can be recycled, the costs and savings associated with recycling, and the current market sources and prices of products that reduce waste and of products produced with recycled materials;

(4) assist the development of cost-effective waste reduction and recycling programs pursuant to this order by developing guidelines for agency waste reduction and recycling programs and by identifying long-range goals for Federal waste reduction and recycling programs;

(5) provide meaningful data to measure the effectiveness and progress of Federal waste reduction and recycling programs;

(6) provide guidance and assistance to the Agency Recycling Coordinators in setting up and reporting on agency programs; and

(7) review Federal agency compliance with this section 103 of this order.

PART 7 - LIMITATION

Sec. 701. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Executive branch and shall not be interpreted to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its officers or any other person.

4.8.
Sec. 702. Section 502 and Part 6 of this order shall be effective for five years only, beginning on the effective date of this order.

Sec. 703. This order shall be effective immediately.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

U.S. Conference of Mayors 8/90

In ONE day we

- purchased 190,000 watches
- 50,000 tvs
- 4 m pencils
- 5 m Mickey Mouse items
- published 125 new books
- 1,000 new telephones poles erected
- 75 acres of pizza made
- 22,050 head of cattle slaughtered
- 62.5 m newspapers
- 9.3 m socks made

R.W. Beck and Associates 7/91

U.S. Postal Services stores 1 trillion lbs of undelivered mail each year.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7871 # of pages 1

To	Kathy Leavens	From	Jud Miller Wray
Co.	White House	Co.	EPA
Dept.	Public Liaison	Phone #	
Fax #	456-1647	Fax #	260 6980



Kathy - here is a collection of recycling facts! We are working on exhibits and I'd like to show you some photos.

Jud Miller Wray

OMB
 Chuck Clark
 x 6803

20# 4429082 82:14:25

Facts on Federal Government Recycling, 10/9/91

- Standard figures: on average 1 ton of recycled paper saves: 17 trees, 4100 kWh of energy, 7,000 gal. of water; and 3 cu.ft of landfill space
- Total amount of federal employees in GSA buildings is approximately 1 MILLION. As of July, 1991 there are 3.1 million civilians and 2 million military in the Executive Branch.
- Each federal employee generates 1.4 pounds per day of waste of which 1.22 pounds is paper waste.
- Estimated amount of waste generated in GSA buildings a day is 1.4 million pounds or 700 tons.*
- Paper makes up between 80-90% of the waste stream. The remainder of the waste stream contains metals, glass, plastics, food and yard waste, construction debris and other recyclables and non-recyclables. This part of the waste stream depends on the nature of the agencies activities.
- In some federal buildings waste hauling has been reduced by over 50% due to the diversion of recyclables from the waste stream.
- Recharging laser cartridges has a cost savings of 50%. GSA has more than a dozen vendors on schedule who provide this service nationally.
- Federal government purchases 7-8% of GNP.
- EPA is recycling approximately 65-70% of its waste stream and procuring 99% of its printing, writing and photocopying paper with recycled materials.
- Currently GSA buys 700 different recycled paper products totaling more than \$140 million each year.
- U.S. Government: 1988 estimated purchases at 486,000 tons of printing and writing papers valued at \$400 million. GSA revised 114 specifications to include EPA minimum content standards and GPO has 95% of its direct purchases meet minimum content standards.

*based on 1 million employees generating 1.4 pounds of waste.

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Recycling Trivia

Nearly 50% of all solid waste in the country is paper.

60% less energy is used to make paper when recyclable wastepaper is used. One ton of recyclable paper saves 2.5 barrels of oil.

Using secondary fiber (wastepaper) to manufacture new paper produces less air and water pollutants, consumes 50% less water and saves approximately 17 trees per ton of paper manufactured.

Each ton of wastepaper recycled saves 3 cubic yards of landfill space.

Paper fibers can be reused as many as 6 or 7 times before disintegrating

There are approximately 49 grades and another 31 specialty grades of wastepaper.

Wastepaper is considered raw material in the manufacturing of boxes, tissue, fin paper, food boxes, egg cartons, greeting cards and building products.

Excerpt from Waste Age magazine 1990.

Each Office worker generates approx 10 lbs of waste paper/month (EPA=12). self-stick notes represent .49 oz or 4/10 of 1%.

In 2010 world consumption of paper products will be 370 million metric tons.

3M's --It's a changing World: One small step 1990.

Americans produce enough styrofoam cups every year to circle the earth 436 times, that's 25 billion cups!

Polystyrene fast food containers have been banned in Suffolk County (NY); Los Angeles; Berkeley (CA); and Florida.

Some packaging used for fast foods has an estimated "service life" of only 3 minutes, but may continue to exist as garbage for centuries.

The EarthWorks Group:

When you recycle your Sunday papers for a year, you can save approximately one tree.

When you recycle 1 aluminum can, you save enough energy to produce 20 more.

Some 94,000 aluminum cans are recycled every minute in America.

Americans use enough corrugated cardboard in a year to make a bale the size of a football field and the height of the World Trade Centers.

If Americans recycled half our newsprint every year, we'd need 3200 fewer garbage truck to collect municipal trash.

Americans throw away enough used motor oil every year to fill 120 supertankers.

Every three months Americans throw away enough aluminum to rebuild our entire commercial air fleet.

Steel recycling (not part of MSW)

Through recycling, the steel industry saves an average of 600 trillion Bru each year, enough to electrically power more than 18 million household for a year.

Every ton of steel recycled saves 2500 lbs of iron ore, 1000 lbs of coal and 40 lbs of limestone.

For every lb of steel recycled, 5,450 Btu of energy are conserved, enough to light a 60 watt bulb for over 26 hours.

Each year, steel recycling saves enough energy to meet the electrical power needs of the city of Los Angeles, for more than eight years.

In the recent decades, the steel industry has recycled more than 100 billion lbs annually of used steel products.
Steel Can Recycling Institute 1990.

More than 3 billion pages of paper documents are generated in the U.S. each day.

Recycling is an economic development tool. Landfilling 10,000 tons of waste supports but 6.46 jobs, whereas, recycling creates 32.6 jobs.

It takes 75,000 trees to make one run of the Los Angeles Times Sunday edition.



Background on Recycling

- National support for and participation in recycling is growing at a rapid pace and shows little sign of slackening. Evidence of this is ubiquitous:

- New federal, state, and local legislation mandating and promoting recycling. For example, in the first 5 months alone of 1990, 27 States passed 65 recycling laws. National Governors Association set recycling goals: 30% by 1995, 40% by 2000.

- New local recycling programs. For example, the number of curbside recycling programs grew almost 50% between 1988 and 1989. There are now over 1,500 curbside programs in 41 States.

- Industry is dramatically expanding its investment in collection of recyclables and use of recycled materials. For example, the paper industry has set a goal of 40% recycling by 1995; other industry goals include 65% for steel cans and 50% for plastic beverage containers.

- Public support for recycling measures. For example, a 1990 survey of 1,250 adults found that 92% believe that a major commitment to recycling would substantially reduce solid waste problems. Another poll found that 85% favor mandatory recycling.

- There are many reasons for these trends. A driving force is strong public support. Clearly, the vast majority of the public sees recycling as a positive contribution they can make to environmental protection; they support it in large measure because they feel good about their personal effort to implement an environmental improvement which also helps to conserve natural resources. Unlike many issues where the individual's only chance to make a difference is by voting, recycling allows citizens to actively and personally improve solid waste management.

- Beyond that, there are a number of tangible economic, environmental, and policy benefits from recycling. These are summarized below. Putting these advantages into quantitative terms is not always possible, due to the lack of conclusive data in many cases. Sometimes methodologies and infrastructures are not available to obtain answers to important questions.

- For example, the conventional economic system doesn't always give full credit for environmental benefits gained or environmental damages avoided, even though these have real impacts on productive economic life and sustainability of our standard of living.

- Government budgeting and planning at the local level typically doesn't look at some of the longer-term significant costs of disposal, as described below.
- Also, comparing the environmental consequences of recycling activities to alternative waste management options is complicated by the lack of a dependable way to quantify and balance all of the steps involved, from generation of a material or product to its final disposition.
- In many cases, existing government policies conceal some of the social and economic benefits of recycling through subsidies which encourage use of virgin materials. For example, Federal tax law provides allowances for virgin material extraction thus lowering the costs of those materials. Federal policies subsidizing the development and production of energy and water reduce the perceived benefits of using recycled materials, since recycling typically requires less energy and water in production processes.
- Nevertheless, the advantages of recycling are generally clear and can be expressed:

Reducing Production Costs

- Manufacturing products from recycled materials can require significantly lower energy and material input costs than using virgin raw materials. The lower production costs are important in making American industry more competitive, especially when other countries, particularly Japan, already are using less energy input per unit of production. More efficient production can translate into economic growth and jobs for Americans.
- Examples of energy savings (figures vary based on type and amount of recycled material in the end product):
 - Glass recycling saves 0 - 32% energy use;
 - Recycling of PET plastics saves 48 - 88% energy use, while for each ton of HDPE plastics recycled, 1,300 barrels of oil are saved;
 - Recycling aluminum saves 66 - 97% energy use;
 - Energy savings due to steel recycling range from 10% to 75%;
 - Paper recycling saves 23% to 74% energy, depending on which paper products are considered; and
 - Savings ranging from 44% to 95% for copper, lead, zinc, and rubber recycling.

Conserving Natural Resources

- Using recycled materials reduces the mining, harvesting, and other extraction of natural resources. This avoids the economic and environmental costs of extraction and is especially valuable as a means of conserving non-renewable resources for future use.
- Examples of resource savings:
 - Each ton of steel recycled saves 2,500 pounds of iron ore, 1,000 pounds of coal, and 40 pounds of limestone.
 - Recycling one ton of aluminum saves 4 tons of bauxite:
 - For each ton of glass cullet recycled, 1.2 tons of raw materials are conserved.

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- By recycling oil from consumers who change their own oil, the United States can save thousands of barrels of imported oil each day.
- Recycling uses less water in production processes. Use of recycled materials saves 50% of water used for glass production, 58% for paper, and 40% for steel. Another estimate is that 4,000-7,000 gallons of water are conserved for each ton of recycled paper.
- Use of compost (from yard waste and other municipal solid waste) increases water retention in soil and thereby lowers use and costs of irrigation. Compost gives body to soil, enhancing its ability to entrain fertilizers for use by plants. This prevents the washing away of costly fertilizers to become water contaminants. Compost can enhance the productivity and longevity of agricultural soils, thus contributing to sustainable agriculture.

Conserving Landfill Capacity

- Landfills have historically captured the lion's share of municipal solid waste in this country. In 1988, landfills still received 73% of municipal solid waste.
- However, a convergence of factors is leading to a dramatic decrease in the future availability of this option:
 - Public opposition to siting new landfills or expanding existing ones has been successful in blocking new capacity in much of the country.
 - Opposition is based in part on actual and perceived environmental problems. Many of the existing landfills are no more than open dumps.
 - New State and federal regulations tighten standards for location, design, and operation. This will hasten the demise of many substandard facilities.
 - Rising costs of disposal in much of the country (driven by the above factors) have caused local officials to look to other options such as recycling.
- EPA estimates that close to half of existing landfills will close within the next few years, either because they've reached their capacity or because they are environmentally unacceptable. New sites are increasingly scarce, as noted above.
- Recycling can divert large portions of the municipal solid waste stream from landfills, thereby conserving increasingly valuable space for disposal of materials which truly require disposal.

Reducing Risks

- There is no such place as "away;" once materials are discarded, they must either be recycled, incinerated, or landfilled. Incinerators and landfills can be designed to reduce environmental problems; EPA's new standards will provide the framework for such improved operations. Nevertheless, older facilities may remain in operation (or in non-compliance with new requirements). Some materials will continue to be placed in "temporary" storage (e.g., tire piles), effectively serving as open dumps. The potential for environmental releases and damage remains.

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- Recycling reduces what we must incinerate or landfill, reducing the potential for environmental stress.
- Examples of potential risk of disposal:
 - 25% of all municipal solid waste landfills have been cited for regulatory violations at the State level.
 - 184 municipal solid waste landfills are listed on the Superfund National Priority List (over 20% of all Superfund sites).
 - Risks from landfills result primarily from ground and surface water contamination, potentially affecting drinking and industrial water sources, and from uncontrolled gas migration, creating explosive conditions which have resulted in deaths.
 - Incinerators pose potential risk from air emissions (including metals, acid gases, particulates, and organics) and from bottom ash and flyash (which can contain concentrated heavy metals).
- Recycling materials can reduce pollution and associated risks from production of goods using virgin raw materials. This is a difficult area for quantification. Efforts to compare the pollution associated with use of virgin materials to that associated with use of recycled inputs are complicated by the different processes and materials involved and, consequently, differences in pollutant types and loadings.
- Examples of pollution reduction from recycling (compared to use of virgin raw materials):
 - Air pollution savings range from 20-22% for glass, 85% for steel, 95% for aluminum, and 74% for paper.
 - Water pollution savings are estimated at 97% for aluminum, 35% for paper, and 76% for steel.
 - Mining waste reduction is estimated at 80% for glass and 97% for steel.

Coping With the Costs of Waste Management

- As the costs of disposal and incineration increase, recycling becomes an increasingly attractive option.

- Materials which are recycled do not have to be buried or burned, thus avoiding those costs. (There will be some residues from processing and remanufacture of recyclables, but the essential point is the reduction in overall quantities disposed and resulting costs avoided.)
- Materials collected for recycling have a scrap value which can lead to revenues for the local government. Revenues vary by commodity, as well as over time, and are also dependent on careful marketing by the seller and attention to the buyers' specifications.
- Municipalities can project avoided disposal costs and recycling revenues and use those calculations in their planning. However, many of the real costs of disposal to the municipality are not likely to be allocated or even considered. For example, landfills and incinerators create costs for:
 - closure, especially under new State and federal standards;
 - clean-up of contamination and long-term monitoring following closure;
 - addition of new pollution control technologies during the active life of the facility; and
 - opportunity costs of the land, capital, and operational resources devoted to disposal.

Other Considerations

- Recycling may produce macroeconomic benefits such as higher employment rates in certain sectors. Indeed, some States and cities have active efforts to use recycling opportunities as an economic development tool. However, jobs may be also lost in primary material production. There is little reliable data on these issues.
- Similarly, recycling could improve the balance of payments by decreasing imports of primary materials (such as bauxite and oil) and by increasing exports of waste paper. There is little data on net effects in this area.
- Recycling (especially through beverage container deposit programs) clearly leads to a reduction in litter. This leads to aesthetic and other benefits to citizens, which are difficult to quantify but nevertheless are real.

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Why Don't Advantages of Recycling
Lead to Business Response?

- One may acknowledge some or all of the advantages outlined above, but ask why business hasn't responded by engaging in more recycling.
- Industry is increasingly acting upon these benefits by recycling, as noted earlier. The aluminum industry has known for years about the major energy savings from use of recycled input, and has developed a nationwide infrastructure to collect and use scrap aluminum. In the paper industry, fully one-third of mills depend almost entirely on waste paper as their raw material. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been committed by paper companies over the last year for new recycling capacity. Similar growing levels of activity are evident by the steel and plastic industries.
- In other cases, firms may not be fully aware of these advantages. EPA has found in its pollution prevention efforts that initially reluctant companies were pleased to discover large savings once they conducted waste minimization improvements. Similar results may be found as companies, sometimes under public and governmental pressure, look at recycling opportunities.
- However, it is clear that some economic and policy factors restrict recycling, sometimes masking its advantages. In other words, markets may not be reflecting the true social benefits and costs of the alternative waste management options. For example, as described earlier, Federal tax law as well as policies subsidizing energy and water use encourage use of competing virgin materials by lowering costs.
- In other cases, the economic balance sheet used by individual companies in their decision-making doesn't reflect the full national advantages of recycling or the full costs of other options. For example, some companies have sunk costs in the use of virgin inputs, ranging from ownership of timber land and mineral rights to capital invested in current industrial processes. For these companies to shift to use of recycled inputs could be costly

to them in the short term. Manufacturers have less of an incentive to recycle since they don't bear the costs of disposal of their products and packaging. Cities across the country are left to worry about rising tip fees and declining landfill capacity, but these real concerns may not be passed back to individual companies who contribute to different cities - waste streams. As another example, companies may not reflect the full societal cost of resource depletion in their calculations.

Why Should the Federal Government
be Involved in Recycling?

- To promote national consistency. Without Federal involvement, State and local governments will adopt a hodgepodge of labelling systems, packaging controls, source separation requirements, etc. Industry and consumers will be sent conflicting messages and inefficiency in production and use of materials is likely.
- To harness Federal buying power. Recycling requires development of markets through increased demand for recycled goods. As the nation's largest single purchaser, the Federal government can provide a major boost for markets through procurement of products containing recovered materials. (This is also required by RCRA.)
- To provide a national model. States and industry have looked to the Federal government for guidance on the role of recycling in waste management, appropriate goals and practices, uniform definitions, etc. Also, Federal offices and facilities will be scrutinized for examples of appropriate recycling activities.
- To provide national information and support. Government and industry at all levels look to the Federal government for research, data, ideas, etc. Without such support, there's a central vacuum that cannot be effectively filled by other groups.
- To respond to Congressional action. The hundreds of waste management bills under consideration this Session require analysis and response. When Congress reauthorizes RCRA or adopts new pollution prevention legislation, there are likely to be significant new recycling provisions.



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

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 2	
To	Kathy Jevons	From	David Cohen
Co.		Co.	
Dept.	White House	Phone #	260-7966
Fax #	456-1647	Fax #	260-6881

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATION
AND RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: Procurement of products containing recovered materials within Federal Agencies

TO: Gordon L. Binder
Chief of Staff

Nancy B. Firestone
Associate Deputy Administrator

FROM: Gail Miller Wray
Special Assistant, OARM

While working on the Executive Order, we have found it difficult to obtain adequate information due to the lack of activity and a centralized information source. The following is information on Federal Agency's procurement practices in regard to products with recovered materials:

- * GSA's Environmental Task Force is formulating a database to determine what Federal Agencies purchase off their Recycled Product Schedule. Currently GSA region 6 maintains a monthly tally.
- * GSA offers recycled xerographic paper, a variety of recycled paper products, recycled laser toner cartridges and retread tires on schedule.
- * U.S. Postal Service procures retread tires, purchases recycled paper products, and uses recycled cleaning solutions. As of June 1991 all brochures are printed on recycled paper. USPS is also researching the use of recycled batteries and alternative fuels.
- * DOI uses recycled paper at all copy centers, requests all print jobs to be on recycled paper, uses letterhead on recycled paper and are requesting all offices nationwide to use 100% recycled. Retread tires are also procured.

Press Release Draft



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO HANK HABICHT, EPA
JIM FITZHENRY, OCA
KATHY JEAVONS, OPL

FROM: Nelson A. Rockefeller *NAR*
Special Assistant

SUBJECT: Recycling Executive Order

Bob Grady requests you review the attached press release and provide initial comments to me by COB Thursday, October 10th.

Attachment
cc: Bob Grady

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 18, 1991

President Issues Recycling Executive Order

The President today issued Executive Order No. xxxxx, mandating that all Federal agencies establish more effective programs to reduce waste generation, recycle waste and buy products containing recycled materials.

The Executive Order seeks to improve environmental quality by requiring each agency to examine its operations and implement cost-effective ways to reduce and recycle waste and buy products made from recycled materials. The Order specifically addresses the recycling of paper, plastic, aluminum, glass, used oil, lead acid batteries, and the composting of organic materials such as yard waste. The agencies are to follow applicable State and local requirements in implementing recycling programs initiated pursuant to the Order.

The Executive Order encourages the procurement of goods made from recycled materials whenever such items competitively meet Government needs. The Order, according to the White House, "puts teeth" into agency programs implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The RCRA establishes a statutory base for Federal waste reduction programs. The Order directly links Federal procurement and management practices to environmental objectives and will harness the Government's \$190 billion annual purchasing power to help further environmental objectives.

Efforts under the Executive Order will be guided by a new "Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy." Agency "Recycling Coordinators," are also created by the Order and will sit on the Council with the Procurement Executives of several departments and agencies. The Council will review agency waste reduction, recycling and procurement preference programs and will recommend ways of improving their effectiveness. One of the problems in the past is that agencies have implemented RCRA on an individual basis. The Order will coordinate agencies' efforts throughout the Government and greatly improve overall Government-wide pollution prevention and recycling practices.

A summary of the major actions required by the Executive Order is attached.

DRAFT

Summary of Major Actions Required
By Executive Order xxxx

1. Agencies must set up recycling programs compatible with State and local requirements for all their operations and facilities. Any contractor operating a Government-owned or leased facility will also be required to operate similar recycling programs within the facility. This will involve any contract awarded more than 210 days after the effective date of the Order.
2. Agencies shall establish affirmative procurement programs focussing on those products for which EPA has already issued written procurement guidelines. EPA guidelines presently cover: cement and concrete containing fly ash; paper and paper products; lubricating oils containing recycled oil; retread tires, and building insulations products.
3. Within six months of the effective date of the Order, agencies are required to report on the status of their respective procurement program. Within one year, EPA is required to report to the President on the progress the agencies are making. Thereafter, agencies are required to review and report annually on the effectiveness of the procurement programs.
4. The EPA Administrator will designate a senior EPA official as the Federal Recycling Coordinator. The Coordinator will report annually (at budget submission time) to OMB on the progress that the Federal agencies are making in the recycling area. Each agency will also be required to designate its own Recycling Coordinator to manage and report on all waste reduction, recycling and procurement actions required by the Order.
5. The Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy will advise OMB on future initiatives; serve as an information clearinghouse, and provide guidance to the agencies on establishing, evaluating, and reporting on their recycling programs. This Council, chaired by the Federal Recycling Coordinator, will consist of the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, and the Agency Recycling Coordinator and Procurement Executive from each of the following agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Defense
- General Services Administration
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Department of Energy
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Interior



Just for Fun!

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LENGTH: 1197 words

HEADLINE: A Weekly report on Long Island People and Issues in the Capital

BYLINE: By Timothy Clifford

KEYWORD: COLUMN; WASHINGTON DC; POLITICS; LONG ISLAND; ISSUE; QUOTE; ALFONSE D'AMATO; CONGRESS; VOTING

BODY:

TAX TALK IN TWO LANGUAGES

Nobody anywhere likes to write tax laws.

That much was clear - even if the discussion occasionally got murky - when 18 Soviet parliamentarians met with Rep. Thomas J. Downey and four of his colleagues from the House Ways and Means Committee at the Capitol last week.

Downey, who has visited the Soviet Union four times, chaired the 1 1/2-hour discussion that covered questions about different types of taxes to tax philosophy to targets of taxation to how much to spend on staffers.

"You will find, as you get into it, that it's a messy process and one that doesn't work as efficiently as other processes - but I believe you will find that it's the very best way to do business," the Amityville Democrat said. "You have an extraordinary opportunity to learn from our mistakes."

For his part, Alexander K. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Commission of Planning, Budget and Finance, told the congressmen: "We also fight with the government and colleagues from other other commissions. It's a very heavy burden."

RAPPING ON RECYCLING

Is George J. Hochbrueckner trying to join the ranks of rappin' representatives?

The Coram Democrat recently inserted a rap song on one of his favorite subjects - recycling - into the Congressional Record - joining Rep. Major Owens (D-Brooklyn) who has put four of his own compositions in the record over the past three months.

"This song is about young people reaching out and getting involved in recycling efforts," Hochbrueckner told his colleagues. "I cannot think of a better way to get young people interested in recycling."

Composed by Westhampton Beach Junior High School student Raheem Brown, the song sends, in part, this message:



(c) 1990 Newsday, June 25, 1990

When we recycle paper we save trees,

And make goods that get shipped overseas.

And not only that we make the air better, too,

All by the help of what we can do.

NOTORIETY IN OBSCURITY

When a congressman doesn't keep grabbing the microphone at subcommittee hearings or trying to get his face on C-SPAN at every opportunity, just look where they put him - The Caucus of the Obscure.

With nine other House members, Rep. Raymond McGrath was named last week to the imaginary group by the Capitol Hill newspaper of record, Roll Call.

"These are the members you may not have heard of, and you certainly don't hear much from," Roll Call wrote.

In its brief profile of the Valley Stream Republican, Roll Call said about the five-term congressman: "Known more for his boyish good looks than for any monumental legislative achievement, McGrath still had enough pull with Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) to keep deductibility of state income taxes in the 1986 tax reform bill."

"The congressman doesn't mind being labeled obscure if that means he avoids the media spotlight," McGrath spokesman Dan Zielinski said. "But, as Roll Call said, he tends to his constituents' needs, he has a very good attendance record and he prefers to negotiate behind the scenes to bring about legislative solutions."

But Zielinski hotly denied Roll Call's allegation that McGrath "likes to party," saying, "He has a wife to go home to and a 5-year-old son to raise."

And Rep. Robert J. Mrazek (D-Centerport) wrote a letter to Roll Call to complain about the Caucus of the Obscure story.

Saying there was no question about McGrath's "diligence, sincerity and conscientiousness," Mrazek wrote: "The 'he also likes to party' line is particularly hard to justify when you point out that McGrath helped save the deductibility of state income taxes."

Thomas Downey also joined Mrazek in defending McGrath.

MOVE TO LIFT CABLE IMPORT DUTY Aiming to save Long Island Lighting Co.'s ratepayers \$ 2.5 million, Thomas Downey and Raymond McGrath are trying to lift an import duty on an underwater electrical cable being laid across the Sound to improve the power system's reliability.

LILCO is buying four eight-mile lengths of the self-contained, fluid-filled submarine cable under a \$ 103-million contract with the Pirelli Cable Corp. of Milan, Italy. This cable should be the final link of a New York Power Authority project, set for completion in 1991, to bring hydropower to Long Island.

enormous difference in a lot of regional conflicts in the world. We even were on the threshold of perhaps being able to work with the Soviets on things that we would have never dreamed of in the

are the threat to the central control that the treaty that was going to be entered into tomorrow, represented. That threatened the central government in the views of the hard-liners, I

Nunn: Catherine, I think we'll have to wait and see what happens here. I certainly would agree with what President Bush said this morning. We may see a real reaction from the people in

States has proposed doing the same. What about Senate action in regard to the most favored nation trade status for the Soviet Union?

Nunn: As far as economic, I think we ought to put everything on hold, as

see. He is a powerful man now because he has the only legitimate election by the people of the Soviet Union and the people of the Soviet Republic. That makes him an enormously powerful person in terms of people power.

William K. Reilly

8-20-91 WP

Facing Facts on the Environment

A recent poll by the Roper Organization on "Environmental Protection in the 1990s" shows that environmentalism tops safe sex, patriotism and "The Simpsons" for what's "in" in 1991. That's heady company, and I hope the environment continues to keep it. It is good news for those of us in the business of protecting it.

But evidence suggests the environment's high standing reflects growing concern over risks large and small, and a feeling that there is no risk so small—and none so expensive—that government should not work to eliminate it.

Until recently we have made little effort to assess our overall environmental quality objectives, to target our laws and scarce resources to reduce the greatest risks to human health and natural systems. Now I think we've got to. There simply are more anxieties than we can possibly create laws to alleviate, and far more risks than resources to eliminate them. Determining which risks need a full-scale response by government and which do not is a value-laden task. If there is a source of trustworthy information that can lend authority and coherence in helping characterize and even rank risk, it is good science.

In my opinion, the environmental debate has long suffered from too little science. There has been plenty of emotion and politics, but scientific data have not always been featured prominently in environmental efforts, and have sometimes been ignored even when available. As major new environmental problems arise, I propose we approach them as scientifically as possible, asking: 'How much do we know? What are the critical

questions to which we need answers? Are we organizing to get key information? What do the data tell us about the seriousness of the problem and the magnitude of the appropriate response?

Suppose we apply this to the Kuwait oil fires. I traveled to Kuwait at the request of the president to assess the environmental threats from the fires and to observe firsthand both the containment and cleanup efforts and the environmental monitoring work of an interagency team of U.S. scientists and technical experts. Two concerns are uppermost: impacts on global climate and short- and long-term health effects.

Both a U.S. interagency team and another team of federally funded scientists operating under the auspices of the National Science Foundation—as well as British scientists from the Royal Meteorological Society—believe global climatic effects from the fires are unlikely. The plumes generally rise to between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, with the highest readings to date taken at around 20,000 feet. This suggests they will not reach heights of 38,000 to 40,000 feet, at which altitude we might see the plumes distributed around the globe by the stream.

So, regarding the risk to the global environment, there is emerging scientific consensus that the volcanic eruptions at Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines—which do reach the upper altitudes—pose a greater threat worldwide to the atmosphere.

And what of risks to public health? Our air monitoring data and those of the Kuwaitis thus far show significant levels of toxic gas-

es—sulfur dioxide or hydrogen sulfide, for instance—that would have meant acute effects for those living in the region. Particulates are heavy—but our initial analyses did not reveal heavy metals, hydrocarbons or volatile organics that would mean problems. We are still studying the samples, and we are mounting a more extensive monitoring effort, so we may yet find something troubling.

We have urged Kuwait to link air monitoring and weather reports, and issue daily air quality advisories. And the World Meteorological Organization is overseeing a long-term monitoring plan at the request of the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti governments. These efforts should provide real-time air alerts and establish with some certainty what's happening. Coupled with the work of the World Health Organization, the air monitoring also should begin to give us a picture of any potential for long-term, chronic health effects on the people living in the Persian Gulf countries. Our Department of Defense is monitoring the health of U.S. troops—those who served and those still there.

I caution—as I've made clear all along—that our findings are preliminary and may change as results of ongoing scientific assessments come in, as Kuwait's full monitoring system comes on line, or as the wind and weather patterns shift. It runs counter to experience to see pollution on the scale encountered in Kuwait without also seeing impacts on health, particularly affecting asthmatics and others with lung disorders. Nevertheless, thus far, hospital admissions for respiratory disorders are no greater this

year than in prior years. Much of the most polluted area is uninhabited desert or water.

To date, the risk to public health in no way compares to the deadly London fog of 1952, in which almost 4,000 people died, or to the dense fog of 1948 in Donora, Pa., in which 10,000 people were overcome and 20 died. These were acute episodes in heavily populated areas—with clear but immediate evidence of health effects.

Despite the recent U.S. findings, some refuse to believe the data. The Bush administration is committed to environmental policies that are grounded in science. In the matter of the Kuwaiti oil fires—as I hope in all other environmental matters before us—we are prepared to subject our work to the review of outside experts, to be inclusive in the fact-finding process as possible, and to be open always to revising our opinions and strategies in the light of new information. I invite anyone with hard information from Kuwait that contradicts our preliminary findings to get it to us as quickly as possible.

We will continue to monitor the environment of Kuwait, to analyze pollution samples and to calculate risks and advise on any protective policies needed. But we also need to recall that to equate every incident, every problem, with a major risk undermines our ability to focus on the most significant risks. Nothing is 100 percent safe. Neither are all risks equal. That is as true in the United States as it is true in Kuwait.

The writer is administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

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learn that we all have a role to play in solving some of our most pressing problems.

If we're to preserve our precious national heritage, each organization, business, individual in America must take direct and consequential action to protect our environment. So, it is my pleasure to present to you a letter designating the Birmingham-Southern Conservancy as a Point of Light.

Let me just hand this over to you, Will Phillips.

Mr. Phillips. Thank you very much.

The President. Among the many efforts this organization has undertaken, recycling is one of the finest. And I thought, therefore, it would be most fitting to have your organization and, indeed, this school be present for the signing of the proclamation designating April as National Recycling Month. And so, I'm delighted to do it. I can think of no more appropriate place to do it, inspired as I am by the work of all of you involved in this great conservation effort.

Thank you for letting me come, and now I will sign this one.

Note: The President spoke at 12:59 p.m. at the Birmingham-Southern College Recycling Center. Will Phillips is the president of the conservancy. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Proclamation 6117—National Recycling Month, 1990

April 20, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Recognizing the importance of proper solid waste management to protecting human health and the environment, many communities across the United States have launched effective recycling efforts. Many have established very successful voluntary programs. There now exist across the United States facilities for recycling scrap metals, paper, and glass.

Despite this progress, Americans are still not recycling enough municipal waste. It is

estimated that only 10 percent of the Nation's municipal solid waste is recycled, while some 80 percent is deposited in landfills and some 10 percent is incinerated. Because the Nation is generating an increasing amount of solid waste each year—currently 160 million tons annually—the amount of available landfill space is dramatically decreasing.

Recycling municipal solid waste not only helps to preserve our limited landfill space, but also yields a number of other immediate and long-term benefits. For example, recycling reduces the need to remove additional resources from their natural environment and thus helps to prevent the environmental harm created by such extraction efforts. Recycling also saves energy and frequently provides a less costly alternative to landfills and incineration. The materials recovered through recycling can often be used by local communities to generate increased revenue.

Every American can play a role in solving the Nation's solid waste disposal problems by recycling—either through municipal programs or through voluntary drives sponsored by local service organizations. Because recycling is not complete until recovered materials are used in manufacturing new products for consumer use, individuals, business owners, and government managers can contribute to recycling by purchasing such products and by supporting the development of markets for recycled goods.

Whether as a member of a private household, business, or civic organization, each of us can help to reach the goal of 25 percent waste reduction and recycling by 1992. While each community's ability to meet this goal may vary, such efforts constitute important strides toward eliminating America's solid waste problems.

In recognition of the importance of recycling solid waste, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 250, has designated April 1990 as "National Recycling Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 1990 as National Recycling Month. I urge the people of the

Apr. 20 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

United States to observe this month by undertaking recycling efforts in their own households and businesses, by actively participating in community recycling efforts, and by teaching their children about the benefits of such efforts. I also urge community leaders to consider the advantage of a comprehensive recycling program as a means of managing municipal solid waste.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:21 p.m., April 23, 1990]

Points of Light Recognition Program

The President named the following individuals and institutions as exemplars of his commitment to making community service central to the life and work of every American.

In honor of Earth Day 1990, all Daily Points of Light during the week of April 16 demonstrate the importance of community engagement in environmental problemsolving. Each is taking direct and consequential action to positively affect the environment. The President will visit three daily Points of Light this week in order to highlight his personal commitment to the protection of the environment.

On Earth Day, Sunday, April 22, the President will meet representatives from Reef Relief, the 123d daily Point of Light. Located in the Florida Keys, Reef Relief volunteers are responsible for installing mooring buoys which protect the delicate coral reefs from anchor damage.

April 13

United Technologies Community Teams, of United Technologies Corp. (UTC). Each UTC branch sponsors a United Technologies Community Team that assumes responsibility for social problemsolving in its host community. Working as a team, UTC employees, their families and friends, and community members augment local nonprofit agencies by providing knowledge, skills, and time. The employees

teach the skills needed for writing news releases and proposals, performing bookkeeping tasks, and helping the nonprofit agencies become more productive and efficient. Many local projects are initiated by each community team. The projects are designed either for the unique needs of the host community or to be replicated throughout UTC branches worldwide.

April 14

Action Elementary School Volunteer Program, of East Lebanon, ME. This program encourages teachers to utilize the volunteer force in the classroom and initiates many services in the school. The Student Assistance Program provides volunteers to assist teachers during class with subjects ranging from reading to science. The Breakfast Program provides meals to students who have not eaten before coming to school. The Materials Preparation/At-Home Program uses volunteers who are not available during school hours. And the Resource Program invites community members with special skills to give lectures and assist teachers with lessons.

April 16

Frank H. Lockyear, of Wilsonville, OR. Mr. Lockyear, a 73-year-old retiree, founded ReTree International, a nonprofit group with three goals: to plant trees, to educate the public on the importance of planting trees, and to assist in forestry research. He enlists Boy and Girl Scout troops, school and church groups, and also 4-H members to plant trees. Mr. Lockyear speaks to community groups on the importance of forests, and ReTree International acts as a clearinghouse for the international exchange of seeds, seedlings, and information. It involves young people the world over in education, promotion, and research. In recognition, ReTree plants trees in honor of individuals or events, including a memorial in Leoben, Scotland, commemorating the Pan American Flight 103. More than 100,000 trees have been planted worldwide in Mr. Lockyear's tireless work.

April 17

Stowe, VT. The Stowe community serves and enhances its environment through the Stowe Recreation Path and Green Up program. The 5.3-mile path winds through the town, offering a sense of community and enjoyment for hiking, jogging, and cross-country skiing. Citizens are involved in several projects along the path. Green Up is a program to clean up debris. Groups of people

The President. That's all I'm going to say about it right now. I hope you'll understand, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International].

Q. I don't quite—[laughter]—

Trade With China

Q. Sir, do you have enough votes to block MFN or to keep MFN going for China?

The President. We're going to be talking about that now. My position is so clear I would hope so.

Note: The exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Executive Delegate for the United Nations Secretary-General on the humanitarian situation in Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Take Pride in America Awards July 23, 1991

Good to see you all. A few minutes late—filling out the frequent flyer forms. [Laughter]

I'm delighted to be here, and let me just say at the outset of this, why, I'm just back from a fascinating trip to London and to Turkey and to Greece, and I think it was a good one. But now I'm back to the very important business at hand, and an opportunity to thank some people who have done a disproportionate amount for their country.

To Secretary Lujan, who's been such a driving force for voluntarism and public land stewardship, I salute you and thank you. And of course, to Linda Evans who's just taken so much interest in this Take Pride in America program, we're very, very grateful to her.

To Senator Conrad Burns over here, we salute him and thank him. And to all of you who have shown an interest in this, many from its very inception, thank you and welcome to the White House. And thank heavens we're doing it indoors instead of out. [Laughter]

You know, I know I speak for everybody that goes abroad, it is always nice to be back on home soil. What better way to come home after visiting distant lands than to recognize Americans who do take pride in America: our millions of acres of forests and parks, wildlife preserves, and beaches. **The Take Pride in America campaign urges all Americans to help preserve this precious heritage for future generations.**

Every day, everywhere in America, people are finding ways to make a difference. We call these Points of Light—we refer to these people as Points of Light. And in your service to our shared environment, all of you who take pride in America do shine brightly and brilliantly.

Our dog Millie is doing her part. [Laughter] Last time I threw a stick out on the lawn and said, "Fetch," she had me written up for littering out here. [Laughter]

The public resources that you've worked to preserve and protect—the parks that you've adopted, the rivers you've cleaned and reclaimed, the children that you've taught—these represent a legacy for future generations that every one of you works to serve.

This morning, 121 of you received well-earned recognition for your commitment and your achievements in promoting voluntary stewardship of our public lands. And I want to offer my congratulations, and my admiration and respect for each and every one of you.

This afternoon, among so many special groups, I can't begin to recognize all. But let me offer just two examples of what it means to "Take Pride in America." Take Pat Mitchell. As a volunteer, she travels around the State of Alabama as "Auntie Litter"—here she is, suited up for the occasion—[laughter]—"and the Pollution Patrol"—teaching schools, churches, and other groups about the new three R's: refuse [reuse], reduce waste, and recycling. She's showing people many things that they can do to improve our environment. And thank you very much for what you are doing, Pat.

And the next is Rafael Munoz—where is he? Right here. Here he is. This guy's of the Norris Square Park Patrol, a group working in one of the most deprived areas of Philadelphia. The 35 youngsters who make up

this patrol, for several hours picking up planting tree park benches vandals, and crime and drug preschoolers of the good world.

It's really up to this group, because here to accomplish their mission, who deserve the country.

You know, one of my proudest moments said: "No wonder what he received reward for what all of you who Take Pride in America delighted that returning to the now, I want to Secretary Lujan awards to present the spear carrier.

Note: The President East Room at the White House, he referred to the person for the program.

Statement by the President on the Extension of the Term as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency July 23, 1991

The President Director William J. Casey's retirement on July 23, 1991, is a gracious concession. The Director's service to the public service and the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director's personal plans. The extension because

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this patrol, from 10 to 18 years old, work several hours each day cleaning the park, picking up and recycling broken glass, planting trees and flowers, and painting park benches. The patrols have discouraged vandals, and what was once a haven for crime and drugs has become a place where preschoolers can play without fear. Keep up the good work.

It's really unfair to single out anybody in this group, because each of the award winners here today have stories of equal accomplishment, equally worthy of recognition, who deserve to be emulated across our country.

You know, one of the previous Presidents, one of my predecessors, Calvin Coolidge, once said: "No person was ever honored for what he received. Honor has been the reward for what he gave." And so it is with all of you who eagerly and actively Take Pride in America. So, thank you all. I'm just delighted that this is my first event since returning to the good old U.S. of A. And now, I want to turn the program over to Secretary Lujan, who has two special awards to present, and Linda and I will be the spear carriers helping him out.

Note: The President Spoke at 4 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Linda Evans, spokesperson for the Take Pride in America program.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Extension of William Webster's Term as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

July 23, 1991

The President today requested that CIA Director William Webster remain in his position for 1 month beyond his scheduled retirement on July 31. Director Webster graciously consented to the President's request. The Director's immediate response underscores the lifelong dedication to public service that has marked his career. The President appreciates this commitment and the Director's willingness to change his personal plans. The President requested the extension because of the announced delay

in the confirmation hearings for Robert M. Gates.

Nomination of Arthur J. Rothkopf To Be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation

July 23, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arthur J. Rothkopf, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. He would succeed Phillip D. Brady.

Currently Mr. Rothkopf serves as a senior partner with the law firm of Hogan & Hartson in Washington, DC, and has served as a partner, 1969-present, and as an associate, 1967-1969. Prior to this, he served as associate tax legislative counsel with the Department of the Treasury, 1963-1966; supervisory attorney with the Securities and Exchange Commission, 1960-1963; and as a staff attorney with the Department of the Treasury, Customs Service, 1958-1960.

Mr. Rothkopf graduated from Lafayette College (B.A., 1955) and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1958). He was born May 24, 1935, in New York, NY. Mr. Rothkopf is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Proclamation 6316—Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week, 1991

July 23, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In 1950, while Americans were still enjoying a sense of pride and relief following the Allied victory in World War II, our Nation suddenly became engaged in another great struggle for freedom. On June 25 of that year, communist forces of the North launched a ruthless attack against the free Republic of Korea. The United Nations swiftly condemned the invasion and formed the UN Command to repel the aggressor.