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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President

FRIDAY, May 30, 1997
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: (202) 456-7035

**VICE PRESIDENT RELEASES STATE-BY-STATE
SAFE DRINKING WATER ALLOCATION FIGURES**

WASHINGTON -- Vice President Gore today (5/30) announced what the President's proposed \$725 million Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund for fiscal 1998 would mean for every state in the country.

The Vice President released state-by-state allocations figures under the President's proposal at a White House ceremony. The President's proposed Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund will help communities upgrade deteriorating drinking water systems and provide safer drinking water for all Americans.

The Vice President also applauded the recent balanced budget agreement for its environmental protections. This agreement provides sufficient funding for the President's environmental priorities.

"We can protect the public health by giving local communities the resources they need to rebuild their drinking water systems," said the Vice President. "Our proposed budget gives every state in the country at least \$7 million to upgrade their drinking water infrastructures. It's a small investment that will pay enormous dividends."

The Administration called for key reforms in the Safe Drinking Water Act in September 1993. Congress responded and, last year, the President signed the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to strengthen protections and provide resources to help communities provide clean drinking water. This new law included a first-ever Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund to provide communities across the country with the resources to upgrade systems and improve the quality of their drinking water.

The law authorizes up to \$9.6 billion that would go to states for such upgrades through the year 2003. President Clinton has proposed \$3 billion for this purpose in his budget requests since fiscal 1994, including the \$725 million in his 1998 budget. Today's announcement demonstrates the Administration's continued commitment to ensure that American families have safe, clean drinking water.

"I call on Congress to pass our balanced budget plan when members return from their recess -- and to provide adequate funding for the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund," said the Vice President. "America's families are depending on it."

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STATE-BY-STATE BREAKDOWN OF SAFE DRINKING WATER GRANTS

Following is a list of the funds that each state would receive under the President's FY1998 budget proposal:

ALABAMA	\$ 8,465,600	NEVADA	\$ 7,121,300
ALASKA	\$ 7,121,300	NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$ 7,121,300
ARIZONA	\$ 7,257,400	NEW JERSEY	\$17,347,900
ARKANSAS	\$10,132,200	NEW MEXICO	\$ 7,121,300
CALIFORNIA	\$77,108,200	NEW YORK	\$45,061,600
COLORADO	\$ 9,581,800	NORTH CAROLINA	\$12,859,400
CONNECTICUT	\$ 7,121,300	NORTH DAKOTA	\$ 7,121,300
DELAWARE	\$ 7,121,300	OHIO	\$22,806,200
FLORIDA	\$20,642,800	OKLAHOMA	\$10,224,200
GEORGIA	\$15,253,300	OREGON	\$10,567,800
HAWAII	\$ 7,121,300	PENNSYLVANIA	\$22,404,800
IDAHO	\$ 7,121,300	PUERTO RICO	\$10,225,000
ILLINOIS	\$24,753,200	RHODE ISLAND	\$ 7,121,300
INDIANA	\$ 8,687,500	SOUTH CAROLINA	\$ 7,669,400
IOWA	\$11,238,700	SOUTH DAKOTA	\$ 7,121,300
KANSAS	\$10,008,100	TENNESSEE	\$ 9,557,400
KENTUCKY	\$10,851,600	TEXAS	\$54,014,400
LOUISIANA	\$ 9,949,200	UTAH	\$ 7,121,300
MAINE	\$ 7,121,300	VERMONT	\$ 7,121,300
MARYLAND	\$ 7,121,300	VIRGINIA	\$13,895,300
MASSACHUSETTS	\$27,414,400	WASHINGTON	\$19,169,100
MICHIGAN	\$20,951,400	WEST VIRGINIA	\$ 7,121,300
MINNESOTA	\$11,856,100	WISCONSIN	\$ 9,548,400
MISSISSIPPI	\$ 8,271,700	WYOMING	\$ 7,121,300
MISSOURI	\$ 9,574,900	D.C.	\$ 7,121,300
MONTANA	\$ 7,121,300	OTHER AREAS*	\$ 2,350,000
NEBRASKA	\$ 7,121,300		

*Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam & Northern Mariana

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4.4.97

Press Guidance
April 4, 1997

Okefenokee Swamp

Secretary Babbitt traveled yesterday to Georgia's Okefenokee swamp, where he called on the DuPont Company to make "a grand public gesture by simply withdrawing" its intention to mine for titanium. See attached article and press release.

Does the President support the Secretary's efforts to urge the DuPont Company to end plans to mine?

The Secretary does a good job of pointing out threats to important natural resources. This is clearly an important resource and he obviously received a lot of support from local and state officials in Georgia.

Does this mean that the President will make this a priority much like the New World Mine?

We work closely with companies to voluntarily change their plans every year. I am not going to speculate on individual cases.

For briefer only: Cabinet Affairs is working with Interior and CEQ on this issue to follow-up on today's news accounts. For now, refer requests for additional information on Okefenokee to the Interior Department.

Mellody
per conversation with Shelly Fidler, CEQ



NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 3, 1997

Stephanie Hanna (O) 202/208-6416

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BRUCE BABBITT ON PROPOSED TITANIUM MINE ALONG OKEFENOKEE REFUGE BOUNDARY

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt today warned that a proposed titanium dioxide mine along the eastern boundary of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge had "an extraordinary likelihood of doing irreparable harm to a vital national wildlife refuge and unique swamp ecosystem."

Babbitt said that he would be contacting Dupont, owners of the property and proposed mine developers, asking them to withdraw their proposal.

"Titanium dioxide is a common mineral, and this is an uncommon place and a national treasure of wildlife habitat," Babbitt said this morning at a media briefing at the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

-DOI-

Note to TV editors: Excerpts from Secretary Babbitt's helicopter overflight of an existing titanium dioxide Dupont mining operation in north Florida and the proposed new mining site will be downlinked via satellite at 3:00 p.m. e.s.t on Spacenet 3, 22 upper.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 8

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FORM 7540-01-317-7388

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

456-6210

DuPont Asked to Drop Mine Plan

Babbitt Fears Effect on Ecosystem in the Swamp Home of 'Pogo'

By Donald P. Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

OKEFENOKEE SWAMP, Ga., April 3—Coming to the alligator-infested swamp inhabited by the cartoon possum Pogo, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt said today he has met the enemy and it is DuPont.

Babbitt flew over the site of a proposed DuPont strip mine, disembarking at a helicopter landing pad named for the fictional character and declaring the plan "not compatible" with the neighboring ecosystem.

Babbitt called on the chemical giant to make a "grand public gesture by simply withdrawing" its plan to extract titanium oxide from the edge of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

He said DuPont's proposal is "much more threatening" to the 396,000-acre Okefenokee refuge—the largest wildlife preserve east of the Mississippi River—than a more publicized plan to mine gold near Yellowstone National Park in Montana.

The Clinton administration headed off the gold mine by swapping that location for mining rights elsewhere on federal land.

Babbitt urged DuPont to avoid an expensive and protracted regulatory battle by "looking elsewhere" for titanium, which he said is in plentiful supply at many less environmentally sensitive places.

"Titanium is a common mineral," Babbitt told a supportive assemblage of environmentalists and local residents, "while the Okefenokee is a very uncommon swamp."

The secretary has no direct authority to stop the DuPont plan, so today's appearance was in part public relations.

But the company needs a number of state and federal permits before it can go forward.

A DuPont spokesman, Jon A. Samborski, was as much an onlooker at the gathering at park headquarters as "George," an eight-foot alligator that lounged on the edge of the water.

Samborski said it would be "premature to respond" to Babbitt's criticism.

But he noted that DuPont's plans have been public since 1994, when it bought or leased 38,000 acres at the park's edge for a mine that will re-

place an existing one 30 miles south of here, which is slated to run out of titanium in about 2006.

Fears of harming the area's ecology are unfounded, Samborski said. "We have 40 years' experience mining in similar geology and hydrology, and we don't have to guess about the impact. We can demonstrate" that mining will not disturb the environment, he said.

But Sue Spencer of nearby Jacksonville, Fla., is not convinced. She said her late husband was the first engineer to drill for titanium in the area, initially for the federal Bureau of Mines and later for DuPont.

Shortly after DuPont began mining at its site across the border at Starke, Fla., two lakes in town mysteriously dried up, she said. "That was 1948 or '49, and no one knew about environmental impact in those days."

Georgia's commissioner of natural resources, Lonice C. Barrett, who was at Babbitt's side, called the Okefenokee "sacred ground" and said DuPont's plan constitutes "the most significant environmental issue" he has encountered in his 27 years in state government.

An ecologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, John Kasbohn, said the mining plan poses "the greatest threat to the very character of the swamp and all that depend on it."

The swamp, covered with lush vegetation including cypress and pine trees, annually attracts 400,000 visitors, half of whom camp overnight on wooden platforms that they reach by canoe.

Opponents contend that at worst the mining could drain the swamp's pitch-black water by routing it through a protective ridge adjoining the mine location.

At a minimum, lights from the round-the-clock mining operation would spoil the darkened sky, which in recent days has been a favorite spot to view the Hale-Bopp comet, according to artists Steve and Jo Knight, who operate a campground just outside the refuge.

Babbitt's biggest stick is the Fish and Wildlife Service, an Interior agency that could stall the permit process by declaring the mine a threat to endangered species that

grow in the swamp. The Okefenokee is home to about 12,000 alligators, numerous black bears, white-tailed deer and endangered, threatened or protected species such as red-cockaded woodpeckers, indigo snakes and gopher tortoises.

The Okefenokee, a Native American word for "land of the trembling earth," covers an area 25 by 38 miles on the Georgia-Florida border. The DuPont strip mine would parallel its eastern edge for nearly its entire length.

Once titanium ore is removed from the sand that rims the swamp like a beach, it is refined for a wide variety of everyday uses, as a pigment that makes magazines slick, tints suntan lotion and coats latex and plastic utensils.

Babbitt said he will write a letter to DuPont's directors, who include former Environmental Protection Agency administrator William K. Reilly, asking them to pull the plug on the project, scheduled to begin operation in six years.

Wearing a plaid shirt over a turtleneck sweater, Babbitt rhetorically addressed the chemical company, saying, "You have a world of alternatives. We only have one refuge of this scale and beauty."

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1997

CEQ: Michael Terrell
6-6224

Environment
July 24,
1996

**THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1996**

CONTACT: 202-456-7035

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES DREDGING PLAN
TO PROTECT NEW JERSEY BEACHES**

WASHINGTON -- In an effort to keep the Port of New York and New Jersey environmentally safe and economically competitive, Vice President Gore today (7/24) announced the Clinton Administration's plan to end dumping at the Mud Dump Site off the New Jersey shore and begin again dredging in the port.

"President Clinton's plan will help to protect and preserve the environment and promote economic growth in the Port of New York and New Jersey," said Vice President Gore. "For the sake of our families, it's important to keep our water clean. Today's announcement is good for the environment, good for business, and good for the region's future."

In recent years, litigation over dredging in the Port of New York and New Jersey has imperiled the economic health of the port. Because communities long have been concerned about the environmental health of the ocean and surrounding areas, the Clinton Administration worked in partnership with unions, port companies, environmental groups, and communities, to find a solution to the dredging issue.

"This plan represents the hard work and coordination among longshoremen, port companies, environmental groups, fishermen, and shore communities. They have worked together to make this plan possible," said Vice President Gore. "Our willingness to work together in the future will ensure that today is only the first chapter in a long environmental success story."

The Clinton Administration plan addresses both short-term and long-term concerns to dredging in the Port of New York and New Jersey. The plan has three major elements:

First, the Clinton Administration is committing to close by September 1, 1997 the Mud Dump Site to contaminated waste. The Administration will not expand the site for contaminated material. Once the site is closed, the Administration will allow the use of clean dredging material to cover contamination at the site and in surrounding areas.

Second, the Administration is committed to a series of steps that will expedite the permit process and reduce uncertainty and costs for companies that have waited too long for dredging approval.

Finally, the Administration is taking steps to protect the long-term future of the port. For example, the Army Corps of Engineers will begin a feasibility study for a new 50-foot deep port and the Department of Transportation will be looking at other steps to keep America's eastern coast ports competitive over the long term.

New York and New Jersey also will work to identify alternatives to dumping contaminated material in the ocean, and the Administration will increase investments in environmental technologies to find new ways to dispose of dredging material.

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DREDGING ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

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Per Joe Cornell - 6-7035

6/18/97

Roger V. Salazar @ OVP 06/17/97 11:24:03 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

CC:

Subject: VP Gore Announces \$25 Million Grant for Everglades Land Acquisition

**THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, June 17, 1997

CONTACT: (202) 456-7035

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES \$25 MILLION GRANT
FOR EVERGLADES LAND ACQUISITION**

Federal-State Agreement Will Lead to Acquisition of 31,000 Acres for Restoration

MIAMI -- Vice President Al Gore traveled here today (6/17) to announce a \$25 million Federal grant to help Florida acquire 31,000 acres of private land in the Everglades, marking the next significant step in the Administration's landmark efforts to restore this unique, ecologically sensitive area.

"I am very proud of the great strides that this Administration has made in the most ambitious environmental restoration project this country has ever attempted," the Vice President said in his morning stop at Everglades National Park. "Parcel by parcel, we have acquired high-priority lands. They will help us both restore this pristine area and contribute to the economy of the entire region. "

Along with a \$25 million state matching grant, the Federal funds will enable Florida's Department of Environmental Protection to acquire the contiguous parcels that were formerly part of South Golden Gate Estates, Fakahatchee Strand and Belle Meade.

Most of these lands will go to establish Picayune State Forest in Collier County. The rest will significantly benefit Everglades National Park, Big Cypress Preserve, and Florida Panther and Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuges.

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, whose department is releasing the Federal funds, said, "These lands have a history rich in panthers and black bears, royal palms, bald cypress and rare orchids, but more recent history marred by failed land developments, hundreds of miles of dredging and bulldozing for canals and roads. We now stand at the verge

of being able to turn Senator Bob Graham's Save Our Everglades initiative, from his days as governor 20 years ago, into reality."

The lands in question have faced increasing pressure from developers due to the rapid residential growth in southwest Florida. Their acquisition will provide not only environmental benefits to the Everglades ecosystem but also recreational and educational opportunities for Florida residents and visitors.

"This a truly historic moment, almost 50 years from the day former Governor Millard Caldwell gave the Secretary of the Interior \$2 million to acquire the last private land needed to complete Everglades National Park," Vice President Gore said. "The lands that will be acquired can once again become an extraordinarily productive and diverse habitat for wildlife, plant and aquatic species."

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Message Sent To: _____



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

12-18-96
Environment

**Statement of Carol M. Browner
Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Annual EPA Report on National Air Quality Status and Trends
December 17, 1996**

**OFFICE OF
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION AND
PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

Today, EPA releases our annual report on national air quality status and trends. Today's report tells us that air pollution is continuing to decline -- continuing 25 years of progress in cleaning America's air since the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970.

But much remains to be done if we are to ensure safe, healthy air for all the people of this country, especially our children.

Over the past generation, air pollution has declined dramatically even while our economy has expanded.

Over 25 years, the gross domestic product increased 99% while emissions of the nation's six major air pollutants declined by 29%.

Clearly, we do not need to choose between our health and our jobs. Economic growth and environmental protection can go hand in hand. A healthy economy helps us achieve a healthier environment; a healthy environment helps to build a stronger economy.

Today's report is proof that when we work together as a nation -- industry, small business, government, and communities -- we can do the job of cleaning the nation's air in common-sense, cost-effective ways.

Based on air quality monitoring at 4,000 locations throughout the country, the report shows that between 1994 and 1995, emissions of the nation's major air pollutants continued to decline.

During the past ten years, ozone, carbon monoxide, lead, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide -- the six air pollutants targeted in the Clean Air Act -- have all declined. For all pollutants except ozone, the 1995 air quality levels were the best in a decade.

New monitoring data also show that toxic air pollutants declined significantly between 1994 and 1995. Our early analysis indicates this progress may be attributable to the use of cleaner-burning reformulated gasoline.

Further, today's report shows that our nation's effort to reduce acid rain under the



Clean Air Act is working even better than expected. Since the beginning of the Acid Rain Program in 1990, we have exceeded our sulfur dioxide reduction goal by a dramatic 39%.

Over the past quarter-century, this nation has made significant progress toward the goals established by Congress in the Clean Air Act of 1970. The passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1990 under the Bush Administration gave further impetus to this important national effort.

The Clinton Administration has placed a high priority on protecting the health of the people of this country by taking aggressive action to protect our air. This Administration's standards for cleaner cars, cleaner gasoline, cleaner power plants, cleaner chemical plants -- all designed to meet the goals set forth by Congress -- have made a significant contribution to cleaning America's air.

But we still have more to do before all Americans, especially our children, have safe, fresh air to breathe.

Today's report underscores the effectiveness of strong, protective air pollution standards and the continuing need for such standards to protect public health.

Despite the progress, approximately 80 million people -- or three in ten -- live in areas where the air does not meet existing health standards.

We as a nation face many challenges in continuing to protect public health. As science provides us with new information about the health risks of air pollution, EPA must continually review and update our standards to ensure that they protect the public.

Under the Clean Air Act, Congress directs EPA to review our standards for major air pollutants at least every five years to ensure that they reflect the best current science -- and to take action if current standards are inadequate to protect public health. Our health standards must protect all our people, including our children.

Three weeks ago, EPA proposed to strengthen the nation's standards for ozone and particulate matter, better known as smog and soot. The proposal that we presented for public comment, when finalized, would provide a new measure of protection for the millions of Americans who today's science shows us are breathing unhealthy air -- particularly for children who are at risk. We look forward to receiving a broad range of comment before reaching a final decision on new standards. Today's report shows that such protections can be achieved while our economy continues to thrive and prosper.

We look forward to working with states, communities, industry, and the American people to continue this nation's progress in cleaning America's skies. To protect our health, we must protect our air.

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Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1996
**EPA REPORT SHOWS AMERICANS BREATHING CLEANER AIR WHILE
ECONOMY GROWS**

Dave Ryan (202) 260-2981

EPA today released its annual report on air quality trends showing that over the past 25 years major air pollutants have decreased nationally by almost 30 percent, while the gross domestic product has increased almost 100 percent.

Among the more dramatic air pollution reductions, sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants, which contribute to acid rain, fell by 5.6 million tons compared to 1980 levels. Overall, sulfur dioxide concentrations in the air dropped 37 percent between 1986 and 1995. The acidity of actual rainfall observed in 1995 was 10% to 25% lower in some areas of the U.S. compared to 1983 levels.

Despite the progress, the report also shows that 80 million people — or three in 10 — still breathe air that does not meet existing health standards.

The trends analyses also show continued air quality improvement during the past 10 years for all six "criteria" pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ground-level ozone (smog), particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide). Nationally, all the years in the 1990s have had better air quality than all the years in the 1980s.

"Clearly, we do not need to choose between our health and our jobs," said EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner. "Economic growth and environmental protection can go hand-in-hand. A healthy economy helps us achieve a healthier environment; a healthy environment helps build a stronger economy.

"The Clinton Administration has placed a high priority on protecting the health of the people of this country by taking aggressive action to protect our air," Browner added. "This Administration's standards for cleaner cars, cleaner gasoline, cleaner power plants, cleaner chemical plants — all designed to meet the goals set forth by Congress — have made a significant contribution to cleaning America's air."

"Today's report underscores the effectiveness of strong, protective air pollution standards and the continuing need for such standards to protect public health. As science provides us with new information about the health risks of air pollution, EPA must continually review and update our national standards to ensure that they protect the public," Browner said.

Between 1986 and 1995, the trends analyses show the following improvements in air quality:

- Carbon monoxide concentrations decreased 37 percent.
- Lead concentrations decreased 78 percent.
- Nitrogen dioxide concentrations decreased 14 percent.
- Smog concentrations decreased six percent.
- Particulate (dirt, dust, soot) concentrations decreased 22 percent between 1988-1995 (because the particulate standard was changed in 1987, 10- year data are not available).
- Sulfur dioxide concentrations decreased 37 percent.

Additional highlights from the report:

- Due to the hot summer of 1995, ambient ozone levels were higher in 1995 than they were in the past three summers. However, peak concentrations were 16 percent lower than those in 1988, another very hot summer. Preliminary data indicate that ozone levels for the summer of 1996 are likely to be low.
- Data reported in 1994 and 1995 show significant reductions in concentrations of a number of toxic air pollutants, particularly benzene. The median reduction for benzene was approximately 38 percent. EPA analyses indicate these reductions may be a result of reduced volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from vehicles due to the use of reformulated gasoline.

(Limited copies of the 169-page *National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1995* are available to reporters from EPA's press office. Others can obtain copies from and direct questions to the Emissions, Monitoring, and Analysis Division (MD-14), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711; phone 919-541-5558. Electronic copies of the report as well as a summary brochure are computer-accessible immediately through EPA's Home Page on the Internet at (<http://www.epa.gov>) and on the electronic bulletin board system, the Technology Transfer Network (TTN), at 919-541-5742 (backup number for access problems is 919-541-5384) under the "Trends and Nonattainment" section of the Ambient Monitoring Technical Information Center (AMTIC).)

R-168

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

April 23, 1996
(Senate)

7-15-96
Em

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

S. 1271 - Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1996 (Craig (R-ID) and 25 cosponsors)

issues
file

If S. 1271 were presented to the President in its current form, the President would veto the bill because it designates an interim storage facility at a specific site before the viability of a permanent geologic repository has been determined.

The Administration is committed to resolving the complex and important issue of nuclear waste storage in a timely and sensible manner. The Federal government's long-standing commitment to permanent, geologic disposal should remain the basic goal of high-level radioactive waste management policy. This Administration has instituted planning and management initiatives to accelerate progress on assessing Yucca Mountain, Nevada as a permanent storage site, and urges the Congress to provide sufficient resources to complete the Yucca Mountain assessments.

S. 1271, however, would effectively establish Nevada as the site of an interim nuclear waste storage facility before the viability of Yucca Mountain as a permanent geologic repository has been determined. Moreover, even if Yucca Mountain is determined to be unsuitable for a permanent repository, the bill would provide no practical opportunity to designate a viable alternative to Nevada as an interim storage site. Any potential siting decision concerning such a facility ultimately should be based on objective criteria and informed by the likelihood of success of the Yucca Mountain repository site.

In addition, the Administration has a number of other serious concerns about the bill. For example, the Administration strongly opposes S. 1271 because it would preempt most environmental laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act, and it would remove the EPA from its role in setting human health and environmental safety standards for the repository.
