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Earth Day

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB RUBIN
CHRISTINE VARNEY
LEON PANETTA
MARCIA HALE

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY *Katie*
OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

RE: EARTH DAY INITIATIVES

Per your request, I am forwarding the attached outline and background materials on the substantive elements of the President's Earth Day Address. The President will make the speech on Wednesday morning, April 21st.

On global warming, the President is anxious to reiterate his campaign commitment to stabilize emissions of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. I understand that there is some nervousness among some Cabinet members that this commitment will mean that we will have to increase the proposed energy tax as part of the action plan we developed to meet the commitment. This is not the case. The action plan that will implement the commitment and that has to be produced pursuant to our commitments as a signatory of the Climate Change Treaty must be produced by August 1993. While work has not yet begun on the plan, it will be produced in a collaborative fashion - with industry input. There is no intention to increase the energy tax as part of that plan.

Please note that OMB has been fully involved in this process and that any measures that may have budgetary implications have been fully reviewed and, in fact, with regard to the Executive Orders, have been developed by OMB staff. Please call if further information is required.

April 16, 1993

UPDATED 4-19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY SPEECH

I have outlined below the initiatives we hope to include in the Earth Day speech on April 21.

I. DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP

o International: Biodiversity Treaty.

While the Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at UNCED due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding intellectual property rights (IPR), the Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with both industry and environmental groups to develop a strategy to enable the US to sign the Convention while providing adequate protection of IPR. The President will hopefully come to an agreement with several countries on IPR soon so that an announcement can be issued on Earth Day.

o International: Climate Change

An analysis is currently underway by the Department of Energy, EPA, and State to determine if the United States will be able to strengthen its commitment to reduce US greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

o Biological Survey Announcement.

The National Biological Survey will be unveiled at Interior. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better, with an eye toward assisting the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products, and toward managing our threatened and endangered species through proper habitat management.

o Clean Car Announcement. (TBA).

II. PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES

o International: Population funding/Mexico City Rule Reversal

Since President Clinton has taken office, he has issued several policy statements addressing international family planning issues. One initiative in the form of an executive order was the reversal of the "Mexico City" policy, followed by the US since 1984, that prohibited federal funding to any international family planning organization that counseled clients about abortion. Another policy initiative was the freeing up of over \$34 million in appropriated funds to the United Nations Population Fund that had been held hostage by the previous administration's ban. This reversal will help strengthen our role as an international leader in family planning efforts and increase the visibility of the issues of population growth and the role of women in development. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to related global environment crises.

o National Service Program.

The President will preview the National Service Program by mentioning components dedicated to environmental service will comprise a significant portion of the legislative package. The purpose of an environmental service component of national service is three-fold: to further the mission of national conservation organizations and environmental work, to promote interest in public service and higher education, and to contribute to individuals' personal growth and self esteem.

o Aid to Russia.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of addressing environmental impacts on national security through foreign assistance. The \$38 million in projects to enhance efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. The US financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

o Economic Package.

Over 12% (need to be checked in light of changes) of the total stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives that will create thousands of jobs and protect the environment. The stimulus package includes an accelerated financial commitment for clean water investment, energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management and voluntary programs that reduce businesses' energy costs -- and over 1 billion in natural resources protection such as watershed restoration.

- o Review Forest Conference Principles.

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment while recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

II. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

- o Directive to Develop "Green GDP".

The Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce will be directed to publish measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. These "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources of the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "green GDP" will provide a useful measure of sustainable development.

- o Environmental Technology Competitiveness

President Clinton will direct the Commerce Department to lead an effort to assess current technology development efforts in the area of environmental technology with an eye toward increasing US competitiveness in the world market. The assessment will look at science resources which can benefit this effort, strategic trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve US performance in all of these areas.

- o Transportation Initiative.
[Transportation has asked that this be included. Probably can go.]

The President will call for a national goal of doubling our use of alternative transportation by the year 2000. The large increases in the budget for mass transit -- and particularly high speed rail -- advocated by President Clinton will help move us toward the goal of more use of alternative transportation.

Additionally, current initiatives underway that will be previewed include a congestion pricing accord reached in San Francisco by the DOT that will increase the use of high occupancy vehicle lanes through market mechanisms, and the upcoming release of a DOT report on how to increase bicycle and pedestrian transportation.

- o Sustainable Agriculture Announcement.
[Agriculture has asked that this be included. Probably can go.]

President Clinton will direct the Department of Agriculture to establish and implement a departmental policy on sustainable agriculture.

III. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER: ACTIONS WITH MEASURABLE RESULTS

- o Federal Procurement: Alternately Fueled Fleets. (ready)

The President will announce an executive order on alternately fueled fleets. The President will seek to increase the use of alternately fueled vehicles in the federal fleet above and beyond measures outlined in the 1992 Energy Policy Act.

- o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention. (not ready)

The President will announce the development of an executive order (exact order to be announced later -- perhaps 90 days) that would instruct federal facilities to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provision of EPCRA. It will also establish a government wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50%. Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently and helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean up of contaminated federal sites. And it ultimately moves us toward greater stewardship of the public resources and thereby improving government's credibility and accountability to the public and local communities surrounding federal facilities. We know that some of our agencies are already taking steps to promote pollution prevention. For example, the Department of Defense has established a five year goal of reducing hazardous waste disposal by 50%, and currently they are ahead of schedule. And toxics release inventory reporting will begin in 1994 at many DOD facilities.

- o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products. (not ready)

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of

recycled products will demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials.

o Federal Procurement: Energy Efficiency (ready)

The President will announce an executive order to purchase energy efficient computers by the federal government. The federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world. By setting an example and procuring energy efficient products, the federal government will stimulate the market for green technologies without sacrificing performance or increasing costs.

o Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals (ready)

Under the Montreal Protocol, ozone depleting substances are not to be produced after 1995. In anticipation of that deadline, and in conjunction with EPA regulations required by the Clean Air Act of 1990, the President will issue an executive order stating that federal agencies should begin to plan now for changing their procurement of ozone depleting substances.

o Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling

A White House Environmental Audit and Upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency, waste reduction, and recycling and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deals with energy. Such an audit would identify opportunities to reduce waste and water and energy consumption. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient consumption at the White House but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: STIMULUS PACKAGE

Over 10% of the total stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives. These environmental projects will create thousands of jobs to ensure that the recovery continues.

The stimulus package includes:

- * An accelerated financial commitment to clean water investment of \$845 million.
- * \$326 million total spending on USDA watershed projects, natural resource protection, and rural water & wastewater treatment loans and grants. The Department of Interior will spend \$208 million on natural resource protection and historic preservation. In addition, the EPA will spend \$26 million on watershed restoration. This combined \$560 million will put people to work protecting our beautiful wilderness and natural heritage, providing jobs today and preserving the environment for future generations.
- * Additional energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management which will save taxpayers high energy bills and voluntary programs that reduce business energy costs -- will help reduce air pollution problems.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: INVESTMENT PACKAGE

The FY 94 budget maintains the commitment to environmental progress:

- * The solar and renewable energy budget in DOE increased by 30 percent over FY 1993 levels -- a substantial increase in a difficult budget climate that indicates the Administration's commitment to environmentally benign energy sources.
- * The budget for increasing energy efficiency -- for all sectors of the economy -- increased by 35% from FY 1993 levels. This increase of \$203 million will help energy conservation efforts in homes, buildings, industry, transportation and utilities.
- * The DOE budget for environmental restoration and waste management will increase by \$967 million in FY 94, an 18% increase from FY 1993 levels. This reflects the shifting priorities at DOE from defense related activities to domestic environmental protection and restoration.
- * The budget request provides significant resources for states and communities to help fund water and wastewater treatment. Grants and funding for FY 94 include:
 - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund - \$599 million;
 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund - \$1.198 billion;
 - Wastewater Grants for Cities with Extraordinary Needs - \$100 million.
- * The energy tax -- which will raise \$22.1 billion by FY 1997 -- will provide an incentive for energy conservation and promote broad environmental improvements throughout the economy without imposing an undue burden on any sector or fuel source.
- * The Administration remains committed to land use reforms that will protect the environment and provide a fair rate of return to taxpayers. Secretary Babbitt will pursue an administrative adjustment to Federal grazing fees, the Forest Service at USDA will phase out below-cost timber sales, and the Administration will pursue legislative reform of mining laws to impose royalties, holding fees, and environmental requirements

in a comprehensive package. Fees for Inland Waterway users will ensure that enterprises benefiting from the public works are helping to defray the costs.

- * The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been reduced in FY 1994, but this reduction is more than offset by expanded programs of investment and maintenance in our heavily used public lands. This decision reflects a near-term management priority as well as the job creation potential of public lands projects -- a significant consideration in this era of weak employment recovery.

Earth Day Address: National Service for the Environment

PRESIDENT PREVIEWS NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE BY ANNOUNCING SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES.

Environmental service will become one of the four main components of Clinton's National Service Program. The four-pronged program will focus on opportunities for service in the areas of the environment, crime, education, and health. Although the entire National Service package is not to be announced late April, President Clinton will be able to announce the broad outline of the environmental aspect of the program as part of the Earth Day package.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The purpose of an environmental service component of national service is three-fold: to further the missions of private and public conservation organizations that foster concern for the environment, to contribute to the individual student's personal growth and social objectives, and to promote interest in public service in repayment for college tuition.

Youth will be able to participate in a variety of private, state, and national conservation corps projects as part of a national service program to repay college loans or job training funds. Currently, private, state and national conservation corps projects operate in 30 states and 45 cities, serving about 17,500 youth annually in short and longer term projects. For instance, one current program run by the Student Conservation Association in conjunction with the National Park Service, has students assist park biologists in censusing the population of reintroduced bighorn sheep and observe the compositions of sheep herds. Other students produce a vegetation map of Yosemite by collecting plants and fuel data in the field for ground verification of satellite imagery. Duties include collecting data in remote sites through backpacking and orienteering.

The goals of National Service will be realized by building on current conservation programs to include the services of students in a federal National Service program. We will tap into the innovation and enthusiasm for a national youth conservation corps by drawing on existing resources and programs, as well as encouraging more creative and resourceful programs in the future. The broad legislative outline of a National Service program will allow students to fully realize their potential and educate them in conservation and environmental principles as a fulfillment of national service obligations.

LEAD AGENCY: Office on National Service, White House

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Pam McElwee, Office on Env. Policy, 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: Robert Gordon, Office on Nat'l Service, 456-6444.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: President Clinton's Forest Conference Principles

PRINCIPLES TO ADDRESS PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION CRISIS

HIGHLIGHTS:

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment as well as recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

PRINCIPLES:

- 1) We will not forget the human and economic dimension of this problem. We need to allow timber sales to go forward where sound management policies can ensure that the health of the forest ecosystem will be maintained. Where this condition can't be met, we need to do our best to offer new economic opportunity. We need to provide the opportunity for year-round high wage, high skill, jobs to displaced forest products workers and others who are similarly affected.
- 2) In crafting a forest management plan, we need to protect and improve the long-term health of the forests. Our goal must be to protect the forest ecosystem as a whole.
- 3) Our efforts must be scientifically sound; ecologically credible; and legally responsible.
- 4) Out of our management plan should come a predictable, sustainable level of timber sales and non-timber resources that will not degrade the forest ecosystem.
- 5) Towards these ends, we must get the various parts of the federal government working together again. Internal gridlock will not be tolerated in my Administration. I will insist on inter agency collaboration, not confrontation.
- 6) I direct my Cabinet officers to report back to me within 60 days with a plan to end this paralysis.

LEAD AGENCIES: AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, EPA, INTERIOR, LABOR,

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, Office on Environmental Policy 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Cindy Sheely, DOA, Jonathan Sallette, DOC
Chuck Fox, EPA, Tom Collier, DOI,

Earth Day Address: Environmental Aid to Russia

PRESIDENT COMMITS TO THE INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
IN ALL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of environmental impacts on national security. The \$38 million in projects to enhance the efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent "greenhouse" gas which adds to global warming worldwide. The USG financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between global environmental issues and national security, the White House is focusing on the environmental impacts of foreign assistance. The goals of this specific review are to institute a coherent and coordinated government-wide program for assistance that is primarily intended to promote sustainable development; and to ensure that assistance that is not primarily intended to promote sustainable development is nonetheless consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

By integrating \$38 million for projects to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment into the overall reform program, the Russian aid package demonstrates the President's commitment to using foreign assistance to promote sustainable development abroad.

LEAD AGENCY: EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: Kathleen Hogan 233-9312

Earth Day Address: Population Funding

PRESIDENT REVERSES POLICIES OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION WITH REGARD TO POPULATION ISSUES ABROAD AND PROPOSES TO INCREASE OVERALL FUNDING FOR PROJECTS BY \$100 MILLION IN FY94.

In related actions, the President made a significant break with the previous Administration by: 1) issuing an Executive Order overturning the "Mexico City" rule which required US-funded NGOs operating overseas to certify that they are not providing counseling with regard to abortions; and 2) freeing up \$34 million for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) by determining that the Kemp-Kasten amendment to the foreign assistance act does not apply. To implement these policies, the President has requested \$445 million in FY93, plus an additional \$100 million in 1994, for population projects.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between the global environment and national security, the White House is focusing on population issues. This review is designed to broaden our programs beyond family planning to include the rights of women, literacy, child and maternal health care, and reproductive rights.

The UNFPA is the largest multilateral donor in population issues; virtually every donor nation contributes to the UNFPA. The application of the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which bans funding for organizations supporting coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization, by the Bush Administration, the UNFPA dramatically reduced the amount of funds available for its programs in over 130 countries. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to such related global environment crises as global warming, extinction of species, tropical deforestation, desertification, and ocean overharvesting.

LEAD AGENCY: State

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: David Harwood 736-4504

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The White House Office on Environmental Policy represents a bold, new effort to streamline and strengthen environmental policy-making, providing President Clinton and Vice President Gore a powerful and effective means to bring their commitment to environmental protection and economic growth to the American people.

The Office on Environmental Policy will be responsible for coordinating environmental policy within the federal government, allowing the Clinton-Gore Administration to provide real leadership on critical global environmental concerns such as climate change and ozone depletion.

The Office on Environmental Policy represents in action key elements of the Administration's environmental policy goals: integrating environmental and economic issues; recognizing that environmental protection and economic growth are related; providing leadership on global environmental issues that demand a new, international perspective; fairly enforcing existing laws and protections without special favor for narrow interests; and rehashing for the American people a genuine commitment to the environment and their health and safety.

The Office will be led by the Deputy Assistant to the President, Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy who will participate in each of the major policy councils: the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, and the Domestic Policy Council and will work closely with the relevant federal agencies on environmental policy.

The Office replaces the Council on Environmental Quality, expanding the influence of the Council with a more efficient and effectively focused mandate to coordinate and influence environmental policy. The Office will retain some of the responsibilities of the CEQ, while others will be returned more appropriately and effectively to the relevant federal agencies, creating at The White House a more effective means of focusing on policy making and development.

Earth Day Address: Biodiversity Convention.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES THE UNITED STATES WILL BECOME A SIGNATORY TO THE INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION AND WILL ISSUE AN INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT ADDRESSING PREVIOUS CONCERNS WITH THE TREATY.

The Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at the UNCED meeting in Rio last May due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding technology transfer, funding, and intellectual property right issues. The Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with industry, the environmental community, and other nations to target the problem language, and identify solutions. These solutions, which can be found in a interpretive statement that we will issue when we sign the Convention, have wide support not only with the U.S. but around the world. They will assure the protection of intellectual property rights for our biotechnology, agriculture and pharmaceutical industries, and will help to reestablish the United States as a partner in the world environmental community.

BACKGROUND:

The US has historically played a strong role in protecting biodiversity both domestically and internationally. The US has the strongest laws of any country to protect species, habitats and the health of ecosystems.

In response to increasing concern about the loss of species around the globe, the international community negotiated in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED,) a Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention was adopted in May, 1992, has been signed by more than 150 countries and as of April 2, 1993 had been ratified by fourteen nations -- thirty ratification are required for the Convention to enter into force.

The US did not sign the treaty, citing problems with provisions on intellectual property rights, funding mechanisms and biotechnology. The objective of the new U.S. policy in the future is to regain U.S. leadership in the conservation of biodiversity while protecting our interest with respect to technology transfer and financial commitments.

LEAD AGENCY: State

AGENCY CONTACT: Melinda Chandler, State, 647-1370.

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Eileen Claussen, National Security Council.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: CLIMATE CHANGE

PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMITS UNITED STATES TO CUT EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE GLOBAL WARMING

Reasserting this country's leadership in protection of the global environment, President Clinton announced that the United States is committed to reducing emissions of [carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming,] [all "greenhouse" gases] to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. This is a major step beyond the policy of the previous administration, which refused to make any commitment to reduce emissions that cause global warming. The President called on all other industrial nations to join together in concrete programs to meet this target and timetable.

BACKGROUND

Human activities are sharply increasing atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse" gases (especially carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide). While there are uncertainties in the precise magnitude, timing, and regional patterns of effects, the best scientific predictions are that the rate of climate change in the next century will far exceed any natural changes in climate that have occurred in the last 10,000 years.

More than 150 nations signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 1990. The Convention includes a goal of returning greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Most other industrial nations were prepared to make this goal a firm commitment, but the previous Administration refused to agree. The commitment President Clinton announced today reverses that refusal and reasserts United States leadership on this crucial global environmental issue.

Through its initiatives to promote energy efficiency and clean alternative fuels, as well as the proposed BTU tax, the Clinton Administration has already started to implement new policies to reduce the emissions that cause global warming. The Administration will spell out the specific additional steps it will take to meet the commitment announce today in an "action plan" to be completed by August.

LEAD AGENCY:

Department of State

AGENCY CONTACTS:

Dan Reifsnyder, State, 647-4069
Karl Hausker, EPA, 260-8825
Rich Rosenzweig, DOE, 586-6210

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

Eileen Claussen, NSC, 395-4985

Earth Day Address: Biological Survey

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BABBITT TO
CREATE A NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

President Clinton directed Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to create a new National Biological Survey (NBS) at the Department. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of distribution of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better. Comprehensive knowledge of these resources should significantly assist the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products. This work should also help us avoid species becoming threatened and endangered by proper habitat management.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND:

Secretary Babbitt will reorganize existing biological research and monitoring programs now spread among eight bureaus of the Department into one agency. The new NBS will be "budget neutral". Most of the 850 biologists will come from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Most of the financial resources (total FY94 budget \$178 million) will also come from the FWS.

NBS will undertake a coordinated inventory and monitoring program to assess the overall status and trends in the abundance, health, and distribution of plants and animals and ecosystems on which they depend. This will include efforts to identify proactively chronic declines of species and habitats. The NBS will also include a National Biological Technical Center to transfer research results to users. Users will include Federal, state, and local government agencies as well as private parties interested in the biological resources.

Other agencies, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Environmental Protection Agency, will work with the NBS to assure appropriate coordination of data and information on biological resources.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of the Interior

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, OEP, 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Tom Lovejoy or Robin O'Malley, 208-4813

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: GREEN GDP

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO CALCULATE "GREEN GDP" MEASURE OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

President Clinton directed the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce to publish initial measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. When fully developed, these "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources or the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "Green GDP" will provide a useful measures of sustainable development.

BACKGROUND:

The current national income accounting system used in the U.S. and other countries essentially ignores the impact of economic development on the environmental resources upon which long-term prosperity depends. The accounts can actually provide perverse signals -- for example, an oil tanker spill can actually increase GDP if the costs of cleanup are included as income to workers while the environmental degradation goes unrecorded. But clearly we are not better off for having the tanker foul the beaches.

This initiative will begin the process of providing estimates of economic growth (such as gross domestic product) that include changes in our environmental wealth. While much work remains to be done in terms of assessing the data, methods, and alternative budgeting concepts, BEA will publish initial estimates of natural resource depletion within one year. After a period of discussion and review, BEA will augment their regular economic indicator series to include a consistent set of natural resource adjustments. The Administration is committed to augmenting our current set of economic statistics with measures that reflect the importance of the environment.

LEAD AGENCY:

Department of Commerce
(Bureau of Economic Analysis)

AGENCY CONTACTS:

Dr. Everett Ehrlich, Undersecretary for
Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce
(202) 482-3727

Dr. Carol Carson, Director, BEA
(202) 523-0707

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

Marc Chupka, Office on Environmental Policy
(202) 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Exports of Environmental Technologies

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO DEVELOP STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES AND INCREASING EXPORTS OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES.

The initial goals of this environmental technology initiative are to ensure that a significant portion of technology research dollars are used to develop environmental products that will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany; to expand the National Environmental Technologies Trade Initiative (NETTI) to include technical assistance to foreign nations in order to build markets for U.S. environmental products; to develop partnerships with key industries such as the auto industry and government laboratories in order to assess the environmental impacts of proposed new technologies and alternative energy use; and to market environmental monitoring technologies developed for the U.S. government to foreign governments.

BACKGROUND: The world market for environmental technologies was \$200 billion in 1990 and is expected to reach \$300 billion per year by the year 2000. The United States is a leading innovator in developing technologies to reduce air, water and land pollution. This initiative would put the United States' firms at the forefront of selling environmental technologies abroad.

The United States' two principal competitors are Japan and Germany, both of which are financing large government research programs aimed at developing new environmental technologies. Both Japan and Germany are also providing training to foreign officials in energy issues and pollution control technology. These training programs are designed to help increase the market for Japanese and German products.

In order to increase U.S. competitiveness in the environmental technologies industry in the next decade and the 21st century, Secretary of Commerce Brown will head up an effort in cooperation with other federal agencies and the White House to assess current technology development efforts, science resources which can benefit this effort, trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve U.S. performance in all of these areas.

LEAD AGENCY:	Department of Commerce
AGENCY CONTACTS:	Jonathan Sallett, DOC, 482-4625
WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:	Cathy Zoi, Office on Env. Policy. 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Transportation

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NATIONAL GOAL OF DOUBLING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION USE BY THE YEAR 2000.

President Clinton will call for a national goal of doubling our use of alternative transportation by the year 2000. Particularly, the large increase in the budget package for mass transit -- and particularly high speed rail and "intelligent" vehicle and highway systems -- advocated by President Clinton will help move us toward the goal of more use of alternative transportation.

BACKGROUND: The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 declares that "it is the policy of the US to develop a National Intermodal Transportation System that is economically efficient and environmentally sound, provides the foundation for the Nation to compete in the global economy, and will move people and goods in an energy efficient manner." President Clinton will seek to make this statement a reality.

The Department of Transportation has been involved in a number of programs that serve to increase alternative transportation. For example, under the Surface Transportation Program of ISTEA (which distributes state highway money), 10% of each states' funds are available only for 'transportation enhancement' activities, which include expansion of paths for pedestrians and bicyclists. A report from the Federal Highway Administration to be released next month, the National Bicycling and Walking Study, focuses on what can be done on the local, state and national level to double bicycling and walking by the year 2000.

In an innovative use of market mechanisms, the DOT and San Francisco area authorities will seek to charge increased tolls for single occupancy vehicles during peak period on the Bay Bridge to both encourage the use of carpools and mass transit, and to raise funds to pay for environmental degradation caused by automobile emissions.

The DOT will work with other agencies and the White House to further pursue these current strategies in encouraging alternative transportation. Additionally, the stimulus package and FY 1994 budget include significant funding increases for mass transit, alternatively fueled vehicle acquisition by the federal government, and research and development on new "smart" highways, which will provide for even more aggressive future actions.

LEAD AGENCY:

Department of Transportation

AGENCY CONTACTS:

Judith Burrell, DOT, 366-1111.

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

Pam McElwee, Office on Env. Policy.
456-6224.

Earth Day Address: Sustainable Agriculture

PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT A DEPARTMENTAL POLICY ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

Staff level coordination on sustainable agriculture between USDA and EPA has been taking place for several years, during which time a number of successful programs and projects have been jointly administered. However, closer cooperation at high levels would ensure that these and other new programs would be given attention and emphasis for their novel and beneficial impacts on reducing and preventing pollution of air, soil, and surface and ground water. USDA and EPA are to discuss ways to jointly coordinate these programs and to take appropriate actions for their advancement.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Farmers and ranchers in the United States of America are the most productive in the world. United States agriculture provides low cost, safe and abundant food and fiber for domestic consumption and sufficient production to satisfy significant fractions of the world demand for their output.

However, the nation's environment continues to be impacted adversely by certain agricultural production practices despite the efforts of certain agencies within the United States Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, commodity groups, and farmers and ranchers themselves. There are significant opportunities in agriculture to reduce or prevent pollution of the air, surface and ground water and soil from the misuse/mismanagement of agricultural chemicals and products/byproducts in many cases, at little or no incremental cost to the grower. In many cases, sustainable agriculture is both economically and environmentally beneficial.

LEAD AGENCY: USDA, EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, Office on Environmental Policy, 456-6224

<u>AGENCY CONTACT:</u>	George Bird,	USDA	401-6861
	Harry Wells,	EPA	260-4472

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Executive Order on Pollution Prevention

NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER ALLOWS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BECOME THE LEADER IN APPLYING POLLUTION PREVENTION IN ITS DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS, IN ITS PURCHASING DECISIONS, AND IN ITS POLICIES.

HIGHLIGHTS:

In an effort to increase government credibility and trustworthiness, the President will sign an executive order requiring federal facilities that manufacture, process or use toxic chemicals to publicly report their wastes and releases under the Federal Right to Know laws. In addition, all federal facilities will set a voluntary goal of reducing their release of toxic pollutants by 50% by 1999. This pollution prevention initiative will reduce toxic releases, help us to avoid costs associated with clean-up of contaminated sites and promote clean technologies.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently, moving us towards greater stewardship of the public's resources and improving government's credibility and trustworthiness. Pollution prevention also helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean-up of contaminated federal sites. Our nation's manufacturers must provide data on toxic wastes and emissions under federal "Right-to-Know" law, and meet planning requirements in many states. Federal agencies should be asked to live by the same rules.

Under this order, federal facilities will be instructed to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provisions of EPCRA. It will also establish a government-wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50% by 1994. In addition, the order will require all federal facilities to prepare detailed pollution prevention goals and instruct each federal agency to reduce the amounts of targeted toxic chemicals used in raw materials or other products purchased or manufactured by the federal government.

The proposed Executive Order contributes to economic growth and employment through "green" procurement policies that build strong markets for clean technologies that can compete in the world marketplace. Pollution prevention can reduce long-term liabilities, and short-term waste management and raw materials costs. For example, last year we spent \$10 billion -- more than twice the EPA's budget -- on compliance and cleanup actions at our federal facilities.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, GSA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Eric Schaffer, EPA 260-4700
Tom Daily, GSA 703 305-5149
Al Burman, OMB 395-5802

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Federal Procurement of Recycled Goods

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR FEDERAL PURCHASE OF RECYCLED GOODS

HIGHLIGHTS:

This Executive Order, Federal Acquisition and Use of Recycled, Environmental Sound and Energy Efficient Products, goes beyond orders issued by the previous Administration. It will place a higher level focus on environmental concerns within each agency to improve the governments efforts in procuring recycled products; provide a market for new technologies; make better use of recycled materials; and expand the production of new products that can be offered to the Government.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of recycled products will demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials. Expanding demand for recycled products assists municipalities and business burdened by increasing waste disposal costs and shrinking disposal capacity by expanding markets for recovered materials. This policy will also encourage private sector investment in processing and remanufacturing equipment to utilize materials recovered from the waste stream.

The new Executive Order would build on and strengthen the previous Federal Agency Recycling Order (No. 12780) of October 1991. It will require a revision of recycled product procurement guidelines (setting a minimum 15 percent post consumer content standard for printing and writing paper), establish a price preference of 10% for recycled writing and printing paper and set minimum government procurement goals. This proposed order will serve as a signal to procurement offices, recycling coordinators and management and policy offices that this Administration is committed to purchasing increased levels of recycled goods and products.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, GSA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Eric Schaffer, EPA 260-8636,
Tom Daily, GSA 703 305-5149
Al Burman, OMB 395-5802

Earth Day Address: Executive Order: Energy-Efficient Computers

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO BUY ENERGY EFFICIENT COMPUTERS --
WILL REDUCE FEDERAL DEFICIT AND HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

In a move that is estimated will save taxpayers \$40 million annually, and prevent massive amounts of air pollution, President Clinton directed by Executive Order that the federal government shall purchase energy-efficient computers. The Federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, buying more than \$4 billion annually in hardware and software. Through this Executive Order the Clinton Administration is both enhancing the market for "green" technologies and providing environmental leadership by example.

Beginning six months from now, the federal government will buy computers that qualify for the EPA Energy Star Computers program and can be identified with an associated logo -- an indicator of efficiency in desktop computers, monitors and printers. Manufacturers have estimated that Energy Star products will not cost consumers any more than comparable less energy-efficient counterparts. Manufacturers also say that incorporating energy efficiency into computer design will not sacrifice equipment performance.

BACKGROUND:

The EPA Energy Star Computers Program is a voluntary partnership with industry leaders to introduce desktop computers, monitors and printers that can enter a low-power standby state when they are inactive, and identify them with the Energy Star logo. Computer equipment accounts for 5% of commercial consumption and could reach 10% by the year 2000.

Over 55% of the computer and 80% of the laser printer market have committed to introducing products with this feature (manufacturers participating include Hewlett Packard, IBM, Apple, Compaq, Intel and many others). The Energy Star computers will save 50-75% of the electricity used by personal computers and 30-50% of that used by laser printers.

SUBSTANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER:

The US will buy computers, monitors and printers that qualify for the Energy Star program to the maximum extent possible -- wherever Energy Star computers do not sacrifice other performance requirements, and are available to meet the requirements of a competitive bid. All Agencies shall specify that all computer products delivered shall be equipped with an active energy-saving feature to automatically enter and recover from a standby state that meets the low-power levels defined by the Energy Star agreement, when the computers are used in whatever computing environment is required by the Agency.

Lead Agencies: EPA, GSA

White House Contact: Cathy Zoi, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

Agency Contacts: Brian Johnson, EPA 233-9114
Tony Trenkle, 501-4199

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: ALTERNATIVE FUELS IN THE FEDERAL FLEET

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES AN ACCELERATED SCHEDULE OF
ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES FOR FEDERAL AGENCY AUTOMOBILE
FLEETS

President Clinton signed an executive order which committed the federal government to accelerate the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles. The order requires the federal government to exceed by 50% the targets for vehicle acquisition outlined in the Energy Policy Act. Under this order, the Federal government will purchase thousands of additional alternative-fueled vehicles during the fiscal years 1993 through 1995, encouraging the vehicle manufacturers and fuel suppliers to offer these options sooner for the American consumer. This will help reduce our demand for foreign oil, help reduce urban air pollution, and foster technological leadership in one of our most important industries. The order calls for the creation of a Task Force to implement the order, and the President announced that the Task Force will be headed by Gary Mauro, Texas Lands Commissioner.

BACKGROUND:

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 began required the Federal Government to purchase alternative fuel vehicles in order to give the manufacturers and fuel marketers a clear market signal to develop their products for widespread use. The initial acquisition targets were set at 5,000 vehicles in fiscal year 1993, 7,500 vehicles in FY 1994, and 10,000 in FY 1995. The Clinton Administration believes that the Federal Government should do more in the near term to help the market for these products, and commits to an additional purchase of 11,250 vehicles during these three years.

The Federal Government owns about 100,000 light-duty vehicles, and can provide a significant impetus for market development. Alternative fueled vehicles use domestically produced fuels, can utilize renewable resources, and emit less pollution than conventional gasoline or diesel fueled vehicles.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Energy

AGENCY CONTACT: Richard Rosenzweig, Chief of Staff for the
Secretary of Energy
(202) 586-6210

WHITE HOUSE
CONTACT: Marc Chupka, Office on Environmental Policy
(202) 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Executive Order: Ozone-Depleting Chemicals.

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO SPEED UP PHASE-OUT OF THE USE OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

President Clinton will sign an executive order that directs the federal agencies to make preliminary changes in their procurement policies to reflect reductions in the use of substances harmful to the ozone layer. As the Montreal Protocol, an international treaty on the protection of the ozone layer, calls for the complete phase-out of the production of Class I substances (such as chloroflourocarbons) that deplete the ozone layer by the end of 1995, the federal government is instructed to begin preparing now for that forthcoming deadline.

This executive order complements regulations of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 which require the EPA to produce, by October of 1993, final regulatory guidelines for the Federal Agencies to implement by the end of 1994 that minimize procurement of Class I or II substances or products that rely on Class I or II substances. (Class I and Class II substances are judged on their ozone-depleting potential). This Executive Order calls for the agencies to begin work now, 6 months before the EPA regulations are finalized, to reduce their procurement of ozone-depleting substances.

The upcoming Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act phaseout dates on the production and import of ozone-depleting substances will obviously affect the ability of federal agencies to obtain these substances and products containing or made with them. Therefore, familiarity with the phaseout is important for agency officials making purchasing decisions. While the executive order does not speed up the final determination that agencies must stop procurement of ozone-depleting substances by the end of 1994, it does give agencies an extra 6 months -- prior to the October 1993 final regulation issuance by EPA outlining the 1994 end date -- to begin minimizing their use. It also sends a high level message to agencies, private companies, and other countries that our federal government is concerned about this issue.

LEAD AGENCY:

OMB, EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

Pam McElwee, Office on Env. Policy.
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS:

Chuck Clark, OMB. 395-6805.
Peter Voight, EPA. 233-9185.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Turning the White House Green

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PLAN TO PERFORM ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
UPGRADE OF THE WHITE HOUSE

HIGHLIGHTS:

The White House energy and environmental review and upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency and waste reduction and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deal with energy. The review will identify key areas in the White House to upgrade in order to reduce waste, and decrease water and energy consumption.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The President will announce today an effort to make the White House more environmentally friendly. A full environmental review of the White House complex will identify opportunities to reduce waste and water consumption and energy consumption in lighting, heating and cooling appliances. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient counterparts would not only significantly reduce energy consumption at the White House, but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well. The project will act as a model for other federal buildings and agencies, for state and local governments, for businesses and homeowners.

This program demonstrates that the President is acting personally to back his call for citizen involvement in solutions to the nation's economic and environmental problems. The upgrade provides the White House with the opportunity to promote the energy tax portion of the President's budget with a positive message on reducing energy consumption and the public's exposure to the BTU tax. The program will be a success because it will be inclusive and will significantly enhance the effectiveness of existing waste reduction and energy efficiency programs. It will advertise to millions of potential customers the availability of local utility rebates for energy efficiency, it will promote off-the-shelf technology readily available to the vast majority of Americans, and it will not involve a significant new governmental expenditure.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, DOE, DOI, GSA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Jim Edwards, EPA 260-4700
Bob Stanton, DOI, 619-7005
Mark Ginsberg, DOE, 586-5772
Eric Dunham, GSA, 501-0429

HEADLINE: President reverses policies of previous administration with regard to population issues abroad and proposes to increase overall funding for projects by \$100 million in FY94.

SUPPORTING INFO: In related actions, the President made a significant break with the previous Administration by: 1) issuing an Executive Order overturning the "Mexico City" rule which required US-funded NGOs operating overseas to certify that they are not providing counseling with regard to abortions; and 2) freeing up \$34 million for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) by determining that the Kemp-Kasten amendment to the foreign assistance act does not apply. To implement these policies, the President has requested \$445 million in FY93, plus an additional \$100 million in 1994, for population projects.

LEAD AGENCY: State

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: David Harwood 736-4504

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between the global environment and national security, the White House is focusing on population issues. This review is designed to broaden our programs beyond family planning to include the rights of women, literacy, child and maternal health care, and reproductive rights.

The UNFPA is the largest multilateral donor in population issues; virtually every donor nation contributes to the UNFPA. The application of the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which bans funding for organizations supporting coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization, by the Bush Administration the UNFPA dramatically reduced the amount of funds available for its programs in over 130 countries. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to such related global environment crises as global warming, extinction of species, tropical deforestation, desertification, and ocean overharvesting.

Additional Rhetoric:

A cite about the clear link between population stabilization/moderation/control and sustainable economic growth for LDC's -- we're lending a hand to countries so that they, too, can benefit from economic growth and environmental sustainability simultaneously.

HEADLINE: President commits to the incorporation of environmental concerns in all aspects of foreign assistance to Russia.

SUPPORTING INFO: The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of environmental impacts on national security. The \$38 million in projects to enhance the efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent "greenhouse" gas which adds to global warming worldwide. The USG financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

LEAD AGENCY: EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: Kathleen Hogan 233-9312

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between global environmental issues and national security, the White House is focusing on the environmental impacts of foreign assistance. The goals of this specific review are to institute a coherent and coordinated government-wide program for assistance that is primarily intended to promote sustainable development, and to ensure that assistance that is not primarily intended to promote sustainable development is nonetheless consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

By integrating \$38 million for projects to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment into the overall reform program, the Russian aid package demonstrates the President's commitment to using foreign assistance to promote sustainable development abroad.

[Outstanding Issues:

How exactly will the \$38 million be spent?

Public/Private partnerships?

What is the split between methane pipeline stuff and energy efficiency?]

HEADLINE: President commits to sign the Convention to Protect Biological Diversity.

SUPPORTING INFO: While the Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at UNCED due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding intellectual property rights (IPR), the Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with both industry and environmental groups to develop a strategy to enable the US to sign the Convention while providing adequate protection of IPR. The President came to agreement with several countries on IPR and issued with them a joint interpretive statement... This IPR will help protect/allow [chemical companies], [biotech companies] etc. to do _____

LEAD AGENCY: State

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Melinda Chandler, State 647-1370

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

HEADLINE: President commits to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

SUPPORTING INFO: Analysis underway by State, DOE and EPA

LEAD AGENCY: State

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Dan Reifsnyder, State 647-4069; Karl Hausker, EPA 260-8825; Rich Rosenzweig, DOE 586-6210

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Earth Day Earth Day

- printers
- interns

Chiefs of Staff

DOP

- Education
- Pres: Ricky/Dreyer
- C.N.P. - Marla
- Interior
- Energy
- Transportation
- Commerce
- EPA
- OSTP - Gibbons *
- Ag

Communications Dir.
Scheduler

- Congressional Relations
- Intergovernmental
- Public Liaison - Mike Lux
- Political - Ralmy/Tom Epstein

Riggin Marking

Susan Bishop
Ricky Seidman
Gibbons

LM O M. LOX

620

memo

(Leri Jennifer)

Labuda
2nd Fl.

W. Wing
6pm
2pm

Fax: 2983

Meeting:

Thurs.

4:00 PM's

Office

Christine Worley
Head of

Call Browner/Chuck Fox

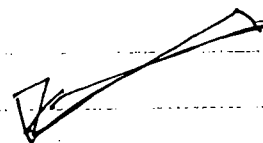
6280

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Earth Day

Ricki Seedman }
David Greyer }
Marla Romash

7150
7034



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Earth Day Spe

4:00

NAME, AGENCY

Phone #

Cindy Sheeley USDA	720-3631
Doug Hall DOC/NOAA	482-3436
David Baker OMB/OFP	375-7207
Heyward Barnister (VA)	535-8658
Rob Finnerman OMB/NRD	395-6827
Johnny Watson Int. Conf. Fair	456-2896
Suzanne Valdez Public Liaison	2930
Marc Chupak OEP	• 456-6224
Mike Gaudin, DOE	586-4940
Judith Burrell DOT	366-6524
Tom Epstein WH Pol Aff	456-6257
Allison Rainey - EPA	260-7960
Kathy Aterno EPA	260-4700
Eric Schaeffer - EPA	260-8636
Rich Rosenzweig - DOE	586-6210
Ellen Orr	395-4985

DOE!

Steve Silverman

Marla
Ricky

Communications People from Agencies

Katie
Cathy

and all agency communication people

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: LAURIE LABUDA

FROM: CHRISTIAN MARSH

RE: CABINET CHIEFS OF STAFF EARTHDAY MEETING

Katie McGinty and staff at the Office on Environmental Policy have scheduled a meeting on Thursday, April 8 at 4:00pm, regarding Earthday environmental initiatives proposals. All Cabinet chiefs of staff should be involved, as well as other various White House offices. Please inform them that they must contact Christian Marsh at 456-6224 to RSVP or for further questions. The meeting will be held in room 360 of the OEOP, and should be announced on the 9am Cabinet Chiefs conference call.

Thur. Cabinet
Wed on Earth Day

225 6395

Cyons
+ prior to

4:00

Bill Clinton and Al Gore
present
Earth Day 1993

The Environment and the Economy

What we've done already:

- o review what is in the economic package on the environment
(Marc Chupka/Katie McGinty: what to spotlight domestically)
(Dan Blank: what to spotlight internationally (e.g.
population funding?) *→ Ask Wirth*
Key Agencies Involved: OMB

- o review Forest Conference principles
(Connelly)

Key Agencies Involved: Interior, Agriculture, Labor,
Commerce

Lead w/

Announcements for Today

- o Green Technology Bank - reinventing government to get
results

(Cathy Zoi/Mike Nelson)

Key Agencies Involved: EPA, OSTP

- o [President's] Commission on Sustainable Development -
announce its establishment (with articulated mission,
timeline, structure) *announce Roundtables*

(John Shafer)

Key Agencies Involved: EPA, Interior, DOE (all later)

- o Biological Survey announcement (with clear economic
linkages)

(John Shafer)

Key Agency Involved: Interior

- o International: Biodiversity Treaty (that protects property
rights of business...)

(Dan Blank/Eileen Claussen)

Key Agencies Involved: State, NSC

- o International: CO2 Stabilization (calculations suggest this
can be done profitably...)

(Dan Blank/Eileen Claussen/Cathy Zoi)

Key Agencies Involved: State, DOE, EPA, NSC

Getting our own house in order...

- o Federal Procurement: Energy Efficiency
 - Executive Order: energy star computers (Executive Order on fleets to follow within 30 days, Executive Order on building lighting and HVAC systems to follow within 60 days)
(Cathy Zoi)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, GSA, ^{DOE} OMB (later)
- o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention
 - Executive Order: toxics reporting... etc. within 90 days... Ken -- please fill in
(Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, GSA, DOD, DOE
- o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products
 - Executive Order: creating large markets for recycled goods within 90 days
(Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, OMB ^{Brian?}
- o Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals
 - Executive Order:
(Dan Blank/Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: OMB
- o Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling
(Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: OMB ^{Environmental Audit}
- o Bike path report
(David Cottingham)
Key Agencies Involved: DOT

* Laura Tyson - changing the definitions of GNP & Productivity

* Agriculture? ^{Sustainable Ag David}
↓
Christine's chief of staff Mtg

What we've done already: International Proactive - Pipeline leaks w/ Russia

Earth Day Address: National Service for the Environment

**PRESIDENT PREVEWS NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE BY ANNOUNCING
SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES.**

Environmental service will become one of the four main components of Clinton's National Service Program. The four-pronged program will focus on opportunities for service in the areas of the environment, crime, education, and health. Although the entire National Service package is not to be announced late April, President Clinton will be able to announce the broad outline of the environmental aspect of the program as part of the Earth Day package.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The purpose of an environmental service component of national service is three-fold: to further the missions of private and public conservation organizations that foster concern for the environment, to contribute to the individual student's personal growth and social objectives, and to promote interest in public service in repayment for college tuition.

Youth will be able to participate in a variety of private, state, and national conservation corps projects as part of a national service program to repay college loans or job training funds. Currently, private, state and national conservation corps projects operate in 30 states and 45 cities, serving about 17,500 youth annually in short and longer term projects. For instance, one current program run by the Student Conservation Association in conjunction with the National Park Service, has students assist park biologists in censusing the population of reintroduced bighorn sheep and observe the compositions of sheep herds. Other students produce a vegetation map of Yosemite by collecting plants and fuel data in the field for ground verification of satellite imagery. Duties include collecting data in remote sites through backpacking and orienteering.

The goals of National Service will be realized by building on current conservation programs to include the services of students in a federal National Service program. We will tap into the innovation and enthusiasm for a national youth conservation corps by drawing on existing resources and programs, as well as encouraging more creative and resourceful programs in the future. The broad legislative outline of a National Service program will allow students to fully realize their potential and educate them in conservation and environmental principles as a fulfillment of national service obligations.

LEAD AGENCY: Office on National Service, White House

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Pam McElwee, Office on Env. Policy, -456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: Robert Gordon, Office on Nat'l Service, 456-6444.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: President Clinton's Forest Conference Principles

PRINCIPLES TO ADDRESS PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION CRISIS

HIGHLIGHTS:

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment as well as recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

PRINCIPLES:

- 1) We will not forget the human and economic dimension of this problem. We need to allow timber sales to go forward where sound management policies can ensure that the health of the forest ecosystem will be maintained. Where this condition can't be met, we need to do our best to offer new economic opportunity. We need to provide the opportunity for year-round high wage, high skill, jobs to displaced forest products workers and others who are similarly affected.
- 2) In crafting a forest management plan, we need to protect and improve the long-term health of the forests. Our goal must be to protect the forest ecosystem as a whole.
- 3) Our efforts must be scientifically sound; ecologically credible; and legally responsible.
- 4) Out of our management plan should come a predictable, sustainable level of timber sales and non-timber resources that will not degrade the forest ecosystem.
- 5) Towards these ends, we must get the various parts of the federal government working together again. Internal gridlock will not be tolerated in my Administration. I will insist on inter agency collaboration, not confrontation.
- 6) I direct my Cabinet officers to report back to me within 60 days with a plan to end this paralysis.

LEAD AGENCIES: AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, EPA, INTERIOR, LABOR,

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, Office on Environmental Policy 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Cindy Sheely, DOA, Jonathan Sallette, DOC
Chuck Fox, EPA, Tom Collier, DOI,

Earth Day Address: Environmental Aid to Russia

PRESIDENT COMMITS TO THE INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
IN ALL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of environmental impacts on national security. The \$38 million in projects to enhance the efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent "greenhouse" gas which adds to global warming worldwide. The USG financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between global environmental issues and national security, the White House is focusing on the environmental impacts of foreign assistance. The goals of this specific review are to institute a coherent and coordinated government-wide program for assistance that is primarily intended to promote sustainable development, and to ensure that assistance that is not primarily intended to promote sustainable development is nonetheless consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

By integrating \$38 million for projects to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment into the overall reform program, the Russian aid package demonstrates the President's commitment to using foreign assistance to promote sustainable development abroad.

LEAD AGENCY: EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: Kathleen Hogan 233-9312

Earth Day Address: Population Funding

PRESIDENT REVERSES POLICIES OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION WITH REGARD TO POPULATION ISSUES ABROAD AND PROPOSES TO INCREASE OVERALL FUNDING FOR PROJECTS BY \$100 MILLION IN FY94.

In related actions, the President made a significant break with the previous Administration by: 1) issuing an Executive Order overturning the "Mexico City" rule which required US-funded NGOs operating overseas to certify that they are not providing counseling with regard to abortions; and 2) freeing up \$34 million for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) by determining that the Kemp-Kasten amendment to the foreign assistance act does not apply. To implement these policies, the President has requested \$445 million in FY93, plus an additional \$100 million in 1994, for population projects.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between the global environment and national security, the White House is focusing on population issues. This review is designed to broaden our programs beyond family planning to include the rights of women, literacy, child and maternal health care, and reproductive rights.

The UNFPA is the largest multilateral donor in population issues; virtually every donor nation contributes to the UNFPA. The application of the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which bans funding for organizations supporting coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization, by the Bush Administration the UNFPA dramatically reduced the amount of funds available for its programs in over 130 countries. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to such related global environment crises as global warming, extinction of species, tropical deforestation, desertification, and ocean overharvesting.

LEAD AGENCY: State

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: David Harwood 736-4504

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The White House Office on Environmental Policy represents a bold, new effort to streamline and strengthen environmental policy-making, providing President Clinton and Vice President Gore a powerful and effective means to bring their commitment to environmental protection and economic growth to the American people.

The Office on Environmental Policy will be responsible for coordinating environmental policy within the federal government, allowing the Clinton-Gore Administration to provide real leadership on critical global environmental concerns such as climate change and ozone depletion.

The Office on Environmental Policy represents in action key elements of the Administration's environmental policy goals: integrating environmental and economic issues, recognizing that environmental protection and economic growth are related; providing leadership on global environmental issues that demand a new, international perspective; fairly enforcing existing laws and protections without special favor for narrow interests; and recommitting for the American people a genuine commitment to the environment and their health and safety.

The Office will be led by the Deputy Assistant to the President, Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy who will participate in each of the major policy councils: the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, and the Domestic Policy Council and will work closely with the relevant federal agencies on environmental policy.

The Office replaces the Council on Environmental Quality, expanding the influence of the Council with a more efficient and effectively focused mandate to coordinate and influence environmental policy. The Office will retain some of the responsibilities of the CEQ, while others will be returned more appropriately and effectively to the relevant federal agencies, creating at The White House a more effective means of focusing on policy making and development.

Earth Day Address: Biodiversity Convention.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES THE UNITED STATES WILL BECOME A SIGNATORY TO THE INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION AND WILL ISSUE AN INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT ADDRESSING PREVIOUS CONCERNS WITH THE TREATY.

The Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at the UNCED meeting in Rio last May due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding technology transfer, funding, and intellectual property right issues. The Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with industry, the environmental community, and other nations to target the problem language, and identify solutions. These solutions, which can be found in a interpretive statement that we will issue when we sign the Convention, have wide support not only with the U.S. but around the world. They will assure the protection of intellectual property rights for our biotechnology, agriculture and pharmaceutical industries, and will help to reestablish the United States as a partner in the world environmental community.

BACKGROUND:

The US has historically played a strong role in protecting biodiversity both domestically and internationally. The US has the strongest laws of any country to protect species, habitats and the health of ecosystems.

In response to increasing concern about the loss of species around the globe, the international community negotiated in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED,) a Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention was adopted in May, 1992, has been signed by more than 150 countries and as of April 2, 1993 had been ratified by fourteen nations -- thirty ratification are required for the Convention to enter into force.

The US did not sign the treaty, citing problems with provisions on intellectual property rights, funding mechanisms and biotechnology. The objective of the new U.S. policy in the future is to regain U.S. leadership in the conservation of biodiversity while protecting our interest with respect to technology transfer and financial commitments.

LEAD AGENCY: State

AGENCY CONTACT: Melinda Chandler, State, 647-1370.

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Eileen Claussen, National Security Council.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: CLIMATE CHANGE

PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMITS UNITED STATES TO CUT EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE GLOBAL WARMING

Reasserting this country's leadership in protection of the global environment, President Clinton announced that the United States is committed to reducing emissions of [carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming,] [all "greenhouse" gases] to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. This is a major step beyond the policy of the previous administration, which refused to make any commitment to reduce emissions that cause global warming. The President called on all other industrial nations to join together in concrete programs to meet this target and timetable.

BACKGROUND

Human activities are sharply increasing atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse" gases (especially carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide). While there are uncertainties in the precise magnitude, timing, and regional patterns of effects, the best scientific predictions are that the rate of climate change in the next century will far exceed any natural changes in climate that have occurred in the last 10,000 years.

More than 150 nations signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 1990. The Convention includes a goal of returning greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Most other industrial nations were prepared to make this goal a firm commitment, but the previous Administration refused to agree. The commitment President Clinton announced today reverses that refusal and reasserts United States leadership on this crucial global environmental issue.

Through its initiatives to promote energy efficiency and clean alternative fuels, as well as the proposed BTU tax, the Clinton Administration has already started to implement new policies to reduce the emissions that cause global warming. The Administration will spell out the specific additional steps it will take to meet the commitment announce today in an "action plan" to be completed by August.

<u>LEAD AGENCY:</u>	Department of State
<u>AGENCY CONTACTS:</u>	Dan Reifsnyder, State, 647-4069 Karl Hausker, EPA, 260-8825 Rich Rosenzweig, DOE, 586-6210
<u>WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:</u>	Eileen Claussen, NSC, 395-4985

Earth Day Address: Biological Survey

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BABBITT TO
CREATE A NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

President Clinton directed Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to create a new National Biological Survey (NBS) at the Department. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of distribution of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better. Comprehensive knowledge of these resources should significantly assist the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products. This work should also help us avoid species becoming threatened and endangered by proper habitat management.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND:

Secretary Babbitt will reorganize existing biological research and monitoring programs now spread among eight bureaus of the Department into one agency. The new NBS will be "budget neutral". Most of the 850 biologists will come from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Most of the financial resources (total FY94 budget \$178 million) will also come from the FWS.

NBS will undertake a coordinated inventory and monitoring program to assess the overall status and trends in the abundance, health, and distribution of plants and animals and ecosystems on which they depend. This will include efforts to identify proactively chronic declines of species and habitats. The NBS will also include a National Biological Technical Center to transfer research results to users. Users will include Federal, state, and local government agencies as well as private parties interested in the biological resources.

Other agencies, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Environmental Protection Agency, will work with the NBS to assure appropriate coordination of data and information on biological resources.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of the Interior

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, OEP, 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Tom Lovejoy or Robin O'Malley, 208-4813

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: GREEN GDP

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO CALCULATE "GREEN GDP" MEASURE OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

President Clinton directed the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce to publish initial measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. When fully developed, these "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources or the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "Green GDP" will provide a useful measures of sustainable development.

BACKGROUND:

The current national income accounting system used in the U.S. and other countries essentially ignores the impact of economic development on the environmental resources upon which long-term prosperity depends. The accounts can actually provide perverse signals -- for example, an oil tanker spill can actually increase GDP if the costs of cleanup are included as income to workers while the environmental degradation goes unrecorded. But clearly we are not better off for having the tanker foul the beaches.

This initiative will begin the process of providing estimates of economic growth (such as gross domestic product) that include changes in our environmental wealth. While much work remains to be done in terms of assessing the data, methods, and alternative budgeting concepts, BEA will publish initial estimates of natural resource depletion within one year. After a period of discussion and review, BEA will augment their regular economic indicator series to include a consistent set of natural resource adjustments. The Administration is committed to augmenting our current set of economic statistics with measures that reflect the importance of the environment.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Commerce
(Bureau of Economic Analysis)

AGENCY CONTACTS: Dr. Everett Ehrlich, Undersecretary for
Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce
(202) 482-3727

Dr. Carol Carson, Director, BEA
(202) 523-0707

WHITE HOUSE
CONTACT:

Marc Chupka, Office on Environmental Policy
(202) 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Exports of Environmental Technologies

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO DEVELOP STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES AND INCREASING EXPORTS OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES.

The initial goals of this environmental technology initiative are to ensure that a significant portion of technology research dollars are used to develop environmental products that will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany; to expand the National Environmental Technologies Trade Initiative (NETTI) to include technical assistance to foreign nations in order to build markets for U.S. environmental products; to develop partnerships with key industries such as the auto industry and government laboratories in order to assess the environmental impacts of proposed new technologies and alternative energy use; and to market environmental monitoring technologies developed for the U.S. government to foreign governments.

BACKGROUND: The world market for environmental technologies was \$200 billion in 1990 and is expected to reach \$300 billion per year by the year 2000. The United States is a leading innovator in developing technologies to reduce air, water and land pollution. This initiative would put the United States' firms at the forefront of selling environmental technologies abroad.

The United States' two principal competitors are Japan and Germany, both of which are financing large government research programs aimed at developing new environmental technologies. Both Japan and Germany are also providing training to foreign officials in energy issues and pollution control technology. These training programs are designed to help increase the market for Japanese and German products.

In order to increase U.S. competitiveness in the environmental technologies industry in the next decade and the 21st century, Secretary of Commerce Brown will head up an effort in cooperation with other federal agencies and the White House to assess current technology development efforts, science resources which can benefit this effort, trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve U.S. performance in all of these areas.

LEAD AGENCY:	Department of Commerce
AGENCY CONTACTS:	Jonathan Sallett, DOC, 482-4625
WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:	Cathy Zoi, Office on Env. Policy. 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Transportation

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NATIONAL GOAL OF DOUBLING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION USE BY THE YEAR 2000.

President Clinton will call for a national goal of doubling our use of alternative transportation by the year 2000. Particularly, the large increase in the budget package for mass transit -- and particularly high speed rail and "intelligent" vehicle and highway systems -- advocated by President Clinton will help move us toward the goal of more use of alternative transportation.

BACKGROUND: The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 declares that "it is the policy of the US to develop a National Intermodal Transportation System that is economically efficient and environmentally sound, provides the foundation for the Nation to compete in the global economy, and will move people and goods in an energy efficient manner." President Clinton will seek to make this statement a reality.

The Department of Transportation has been involved in a number of programs that serve to increase alternative transportation. For example, under the Surface Transportation Program of ISTEA (which distributes state highway money), 10% of each states' funds are available only for 'transportation enhancement' activities, which include expansion of paths for pedestrians and bicyclists. A report from the Federal Highway Administration to be released next month, the National Bicycling and Walking Study, focuses on what can be done on the local, state and national level to double bicycling and walking by the year 2000.

In an innovative use of market mechanisms, the DOT and San Francisco area authorities will seek to charge increased tolls for single occupancy vehicles during peak period on the Bay Bridge to both encourage the use of carpools and mass transit, and to raise funds to pay for environmental degradation caused by automobile emissions.

The DOT will work with other agencies and the White House to further pursue these current strategies in encouraging alternative transportation. Additionally, the stimulus package and FY 1994 budget include significant funding increases for mass transit, alternatively fueled vehicle acquisition by the federal government, and research and development on new "smart" highways, which will provide for even more aggressive future actions.

LEAD AGENCY:	Department of Transportation
AGENCY CONTACTS:	Judith Burrell, DOT, 366-1111.
WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:	Pam McElwee, Office on Env. Policy. 456-6224.

Earth Day Address: Sustainable Agriculture

PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT A DEPARTMENTAL POLICY ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

Staff level coordination on sustainable agriculture between USDA and EPA has been taking place for several years, during which time a number of successful programs and projects have been jointly administered. However, closer cooperation at high levels would ensure that these and other new programs would be given attention and emphasis for their novel and beneficial impacts on reducing and preventing pollution of air, soil, and surface and ground water. USDA and EPA are to discuss ways to jointly coordinate these programs and to take appropriate actions for their advancement.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Farmers and ranchers in the United States of America are the most productive in the world. United States agriculture provides low cost, safe and abundant food and fiber for domestic consumption and sufficient production to satisfy significant fractions of the world demand for their output.

However, the nation's environment continues to be impacted adversely by certain agricultural production practices despite the efforts of certain agencies within the United States Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, commodity groups, and farmers and ranchers themselves. There are significant opportunities in agriculture to reduce or prevent pollution of the air, surface and ground water and soil from the misuse/mismanagement of agricultural chemicals and products/byproducts in many cases, at little or no incremental cost to the grower. In many cases, sustainable agriculture is both economically and environmentally beneficial.

LEAD AGENCY: USDA, EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, Office on Environmental Policy, 456-6224

<u>AGENCY CONTACT:</u>	George Bird,	USDA	401-6861
	Harry Wells,	EPA	260-4472

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Executive Order on Pollution Prevention

NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER ALLOWS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BECOME THE LEADER IN APPLYING POLLUTION PREVENTION IN ITS DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS, IN ITS PURCHASING DECISIONS, AND IN ITS POLICIES.

HIGHLIGHTS:

In an effort to increase government credibility and trustworthiness, the President will sign an executive order requiring federal facilities that manufacture, process or use toxic chemicals to publicly report their wastes and releases under the Federal Right to Know laws. In addition, all federal facilities will set a voluntary goal of reducing their release of toxic pollutants by 50% by 1999. This pollution prevention initiative will reduce toxic releases, help us to avoid costs associated with clean-up of contaminated sites and promote clean technologies.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently, moving us towards greater stewardship of the public's resources and improving government's credibility and trustworthiness. Pollution prevention also helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean-up of contaminated federal sites. Our nation's manufacturers must provide data on toxic wastes and emissions under federal "Right-to-Know" law, and meet planning requirements in many states. Federal agencies should be asked to live by the same rules.

Under this order, federal facilities will be instructed to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provisions of EPCRA. It will also establish a government-wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50% by 1994. In addition, the order will require all federal facilities to prepare detailed pollution prevention goals and instruct each federal agency to reduce the amounts of targeted toxic chemicals used in raw materials or other products purchased or manufactured by the federal government.

The proposed Executive Order contributes to economic growth and employment through "green" procurement policies that build strong markets for clean technologies that can compete in the world marketplace. Pollution prevention can reduce long-term liabilities, and short-term waste management and raw materials costs. For example, last year we spent \$10 billion -- more than twice the EPA's budget -- on compliance and cleanup actions at our federal facilities.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, GSA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Eric Schaffer, EPA 260-4700
Tom Daily, GSA 703 305-5149
Al Burman, OMB 395-5802

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Federal Procurement of Recycled Goods

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR FEDERAL PURCHASE OF RECYCLED GOODS

HIGHLIGHTS:

This Executive Order, Federal Acquisition and Use of Recycled, Environmental Sound and Energy Efficient Products, goes beyond orders issued by the previous Administration. It will place a higher level focus on environmental concerns within each agency to improve the government's efforts in procuring recycled products; provide a market for new technologies; make better use of recycled materials; and expand the production of new products that can be offered to the Government.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of recycled products will demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials. Expanding demand for recycled products assists municipalities and business burdened by increasing waste disposal costs and shrinking disposal capacity by expanding markets for recovered materials. This policy will also encourage private sector investment in processing and remanufacturing equipment to utilize materials recovered from the waste stream.

The new Executive Order would build on and strengthen the previous Federal Agency Recycling Order (No. 12780) of October 1991. It will require a revision of recycled product procurement guidelines (setting a minimum 15 percent post consumer content standard for printing and writing paper), establish a price preference of 10% for recycled writing and printing paper and set minimum government procurement goals. This proposed order will serve as a signal to procurement offices, recycling coordinators and management and policy offices that this Administration is committed to purchasing increased levels of recycled goods and products.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, GSA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Eric Schaffer, EPA 260-8636,
Tom Daily, GSA 703 305-5149
Al Burman, OMB 395-5802

Earth Day Address: Executive Order: Energy-Efficient Computers

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO BUY ENERGY EFFICIENT COMPUTERS --
WILL REDUCE FEDERAL DEFICIT AND HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

In a move that is estimated will save taxpayers \$40 million annually, and prevent massive amounts of air pollution, President Clinton directed by Executive Order that the federal government shall purchase energy-efficient computers. The Federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, buying more than \$4 billion annually in hardware and software. Through this Executive Order the Clinton Administration is both enhancing the market for "green" technologies and providing environmental leadership by example.

Beginning six months from now, the federal government will buy computers that qualify for the EPA Energy Star Computers program and can be identified with an associated logo -- an indicator of efficiency in desktop computers, monitors and printers. Manufacturers have estimated that Energy Star products will not cost consumers any more than comparable less energy-efficient counterparts. Manufacturers also say that incorporating energy efficiency into computer design will not sacrifice equipment performance.

BACKGROUND:

The EPA Energy Star Computers Program is a voluntary partnership with industry leaders to introduce desktop computers, monitors and printers that can enter a low-power standby state when they are inactive, and identify them with the Energy Star logo. Computer equipment accounts for 5% of commercial consumption and could reach 10% by the year 2000.

Over 55% of the computer and 80% of the laser printer market have committed to introducing products with this feature (manufacturers participating include Hewlett Packard, IBM, Apple, Compaq, Intel and many others). The Energy Star computers will save 50-75% of the electricity used by personal computers and 30-50% of that used by laser printers.

SUBSTANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER:

The US will buy computers, monitors and printers that qualify for the Energy Star program to the maximum extent possible -- wherever Energy Star computers do not sacrifice other performance requirements, and are available to meet the requirements of a competitive bid. All Agencies shall specify that all computer products delivered shall be equipped with an active energy-saving feature to automatically enter and recover from a standby state that meets the low-power levels defined by the Energy Star agreement, when the computers are used in whatever computing environment is required by the Agency.

Lead Agencies: EPA, GSA

White House Contact: Cathy Zoi, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

Agency Contacts: Brian Johnson, EPA 233-9114
Tony Trenkle, 501-4199

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: ALTERNATIVE FUELS IN THE FEDERAL FLEET

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES AN ACCELERATED SCHEDULE OF
ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES FOR FEDERAL AGENCY AUTOMOBILE
FLEETS

President Clinton signed an executive order which committed the federal government to accelerate the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles. The order requires the federal government to exceed by 50% the targets for vehicle acquisition outlined in the Energy Policy Act. Under this order, the Federal government will purchase thousands of additional alternative-fueled vehicles during the fiscal years 1993 through 1995, encouraging the vehicle manufacturers and fuel suppliers to offer these options sooner for the American consumer. This will help reduce our demand for foreign oil, help reduce urban air pollution, and foster technological leadership in one of our most important industries. The order calls for the creation of a Task Force to implement the order, and the President announced that the Task Force will be headed by Gary Mauro, Texas Lands Commissioner.

BACKGROUND:

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 began required the Federal Government to purchase alternative fuel vehicles in order to give the manufacturers and fuel marketers a clear market signal to develop their products for widespread use. The initial acquisition targets were set at 5,000 vehicles in fiscal year 1993, 7,500 vehicles in FY 1994, and 10,000 in FY 1995. The Clinton Administration believes that the Federal Government should do more in the near term to help the market for these products, and commits to an additional purchase of 11,250 vehicles during these three years.

The Federal Government owns about 100,000 light-duty vehicles, and can provide a significant impetus for market development. Alternative fueled vehicles use domestically produced fuels, can utilize renewable resources, and emit less pollution than conventional gasoline or diesel fueled vehicles.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Energy

AGENCY CONTACT: Richard Rosenzweig, Chief of Staff for the
Secretary of Energy
(202) 586-6210

WHITE HOUSE
CONTACT: Marc Chupka, Office on Environmental Policy
(202) 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Executive Order: Ozone-Depleting Chemicals.

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO SPEED UP PHASE-OUT OF THE USE OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

President Clinton will sign an executive order that directs the federal agencies to make preliminary changes in their procurement policies to reflect reductions in the use of substances harmful to the ozone layer. As the Montreal Protocol, an international treaty on the protection of the ozone layer, calls for the complete phase-out of the production of Class I substances (such as chloroflourocarbons) that deplete the ozone layer by the end of 1995, the federal government is instructed to begin preparing now for that forthcoming deadline.

This executive order complements regulations of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 which require the EPA to produce, by October of 1993, final regulatory guidelines for the Federal Agencies to implement by the end of 1994 that minimize procurement of Class I or II substances or products that rely on Class I or II substances. (Class I and Class II substances are judged on their ozone-depleting potential). This Executive Order calls for the agencies to begin work now, 6 months before the EPA regulations are finalized, to reduce their procurement of ozone-depleting substances.

The upcoming Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act phaseout dates on the production and import of ozone-depleting substances will obviously affect the ability of federal agencies to obtain these substances and products containing or made with them. Therefore, familiarity with the phaseout is important for agency officials making purchasing decisions. While the executive order does not speed up the final determination that agencies must stop procurement of ozone-depleting substances by the end of 1994, it does give agencies an extra 6 months -- prior to the October 1993 final regulation issuance by EPA outlining the 1994 end date -- to begin minimizing their use. It also sends a high level message to agencies, private companies, and other countries that our federal government is concerned about this issue.

LEAD AGENCY: OMB, EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Pam McElwee, Office on Env. Policy.
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Chuck Clark, OMB. 395-6805.
Peter Voight, EPA. 233-9185.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Turning the White House Green

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PLAN TO PERFORM ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL UPGRADE OF THE WHITE HOUSE

HIGHLIGHTS:

The White House energy and environmental review and upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency and waste reduction and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deal with energy. The review will identify key areas in the White House to upgrade in order to reduce waste, and decrease water and energy consumption.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The President will announce today an effort to make the White House more environmentally friendly. A full environmental review of the White House complex will identify opportunities to reduce waste and water consumption and energy consumption in lighting, heating and cooling appliances. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient counterparts would not only significantly reduce energy consumption at the White House, but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well. The project will act as a model for other federal buildings and agencies, for state and local governments, for businesses and homeowners.

This program demonstrates that the President is acting personally to back his call for citizen involvement in solutions to the nation's economic and environmental problems. The upgrade provides the White House with the opportunity to promote the energy tax portion of the President's budget with a positive message on reducing energy consumption and the public's exposure to the BTU tax. The program will be a success because it will be inclusive and will significantly enhance the effectiveness of existing waste reduction and energy efficiency programs. It will advertise to millions of potential customers the availability of local utility rebates for energy efficiency, it will promote off-the-shelf technology readily available to the vast majority of Americans, and it will not involve a significant new governmental expenditure.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, DOE, DOI, GSA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Jim Edwards, EPA 260-4700
Bob Stanton, DOI, 619-7005
Mark Ginsberg, DOE, 586-5772
Eric Dunham, GSA, 501-0429

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: STIMULUS PACKAGE

Over 10% of the total stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives. These environmental projects will create thousands of jobs to ensure that the recovery continues.

The stimulus package includes:

- * An accelerated financial commitment to clean water investment of \$845 million.
- * \$326 million total spending on USDA watershed projects, natural resource protection, and rural water & wastewater treatment loans and grants. The Department of Interior will spend \$208 million on natural resource protection and historic preservation. In addition, the EPA will spend \$26 million on watershed restoration. This combined \$560 million will put people to work protecting our beautiful wilderness and natural heritage, providing jobs today and preserving the environment for future generations.
- * Additional energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management which will save taxpayers high energy bills and voluntary programs that reduce business energy costs -- will help reduce air pollution problems.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: INVESTMENT PACKAGE

The FY 94 budget maintains the commitment to environmental progress:

- * The solar and renewable energy budget in DOE increased by 30 percent over FY 1993 levels -- a substantial increase in a difficult budget climate that indicates the Administration's commitment to environmentally benign energy sources.
- * The budget for increasing energy efficiency -- for all sectors of the economy -- increased by 35% from FY 1993 levels. This increase of \$203 million will help energy conservation efforts in homes, buildings, industry, transportation and utilities.
- * The DOE budget for environmental restoration and waste management will increase by \$967 million in FY 94, an 18% increase from FY 1993 levels. This reflects the shifting priorities at DOE from defense related activities to domestic environmental protection and restoration.
- * The budget request provides significant resources for states and communities to help fund water and wastewater treatment. Grants and funding for FY 94 include:
 - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund - \$599 million;
 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund - \$1.198 million;
 - Wastewater Grants for Cities with Extraordinary Needs - \$100 million.
- * The energy tax -- which will raise \$22.1 billion by FY 1997 -- will provide an incentive for energy conservation and promote broad environmental improvements throughout the economy without imposing an undue burden on any sector or fuel source.
- * The Administration remains committed to land use reforms that will protect the environment and provide a fair rate of return to taxpayers. Secretary Babbitt will pursue an administrative adjustment to Federal grazing fees, the Forest Service at USDA will phase out below-cost timber sales, and the Administration will pursue legislative reform of mining laws to impose royalties, holding fees, and environmental requirements

in a comprehensive package. Fees for Inland Waterway users will ensure that enterprises benefiting from the public works are helping to defray the costs.

- ★ The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been reduced in FY 1994, but this reduction is more than offset by expanded programs of investment and maintenance in our heavily used public lands. This decision reflects a near-term management priority as well as the job creation potential of public lands projects -- a significant consideration in this era of weak employment recovery.

(april 18th)

PRESIDENT'S EARTH DAY ADDRESS: TO DO

I. Invitees

- o guidance on number of people (CZ/Presidential Scheduling) - monday am
- o type preliminary list (OEP - Trey) - monday am
- o get additions from Political Affairs, Cabinet, Congressional, Public Liaison, etc. (OEP - Cathy) - monday am
- o compile final list (OEP - Trey) - monday pm
- o phone/fax numbers for invitees (OEP - Trey plus others)
- o assign phone calls (OEP Team) - monday all day
- o "script" for phone calls (including parking instructions) (OEP - Cathy) - monday pm
- o call/fax invitees (OEP - Team) - tuesday am
- o put together list of those coming (OEP - Trey) - tuesday pm

II. Logistics - Teddy Roosevelt Island (President's Advance Staff)

- o Contact National Park Service
- o Parking/Shuttle arrangements (lot has space for ~100 cars)
- o GW Parkway arrangements (if necessary)
- o President's platform
- o Press platform
- o Water in fountains, etc.
- o Electrical accessibility for PA and press equipment
- o Airplane noise (TR Island is on the National Airport flight path)
- o Tables for coffee/doughnuts for post-speech reception

III. Logistics - Rainy weather back-up: WH East Room (President's Advance Staff)

IV. Choreography - Speech (OEP: Cathy with WH Communications: Ricki/David)

- o What should appear on the platform (Presidential seal? earth?)
- o Who will be there that needs to be introduced (Cabinet: Steve Silverman)
- o Where will they stand during address
- o VP will introduce
- o Announcement of post-speech reception
- o Props/activities during speech (e.g. signing executive orders)

V. Speech Content (WH Communications/OEP)

- o draft (David Kusnet)
- o substantive fill-in/examples (Cathy plus staff)
- o review (WH Communications:Ricki, OEP: Katie & Cathy, Political, Congressional...)

VI. Press (WH Communications: Ricki et al.)

- o White House press release
- o Calls to reporters
- o Coordination with agency press releases
- o Credentials?
- o Press materials
- o Head count on press

VII. Printed Background Materials

- o Finalize words for one-pagers (Marla)
- o Incorporate comments (Pam/Amy)
- o Put into jazzy format/fonts (Heidi?/Cathy)
- o Ideas for other graphical support materials (Cathy/Ricki)
- o Development of other graphics (???)
- o Development of cover (???)
- o Production of materials (how many needed) (OEP? others?)

VIII. Reception

- o get Park Service to take charge (Advance)
- o give Park Service outline of what's needed (OEP -- Trey)

IX. Heads-up phone calls/briefings (OEP)

- o List of Key Congressmen/Senators (Pam)
- o Calls to above (Katie - monday)
- o Briefing for Hill Staff (Cathy - tuesday pm)
- o List of Key Environmentalists (Christian)
- o Calls to Key environmentalists (Katie - monday)
- o List of other affected VIPs (Katie - monday)
- o Calls to other affected VIPs (Katie? Gearan?)

List

Earth Day Initiatives

I. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

o Economic Package.

Over 12% of the total original stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives that will create thousands of jobs and protect the environment. The stimulus package includes an accelerated financial commitment for clean water investment, energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management and voluntary programs that reduce businesses' energy costs -- and over 1 billion in natural resources protection such as watershed restoration.

o Directive to Develop "Green GDP".

The Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce was directed to publish measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. These "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources of the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "green GDP" will provide a useful measure of sustainable development.

o Environmental Technology Competitiveness

President Clinton directed the Commerce Department to lead an effort to assess current technology development efforts in the area of environmental technology with an eye toward increasing US competitiveness in the world market. The assessment will look at science resources which can benefit this effort, strategic trade

development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve US performance in all of these areas.

II. DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP ABROAD

o International: Biodiversity Treaty.

While the Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at UNCED due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding intellectual property rights (IPR), the Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with both industry and environmental groups to develop a strategy to enable the US to sign the Convention while providing adequate protection of IPR. The President announced the US intention to sign the biodiversity treaty. The US plans to work with other countries to develop an interpretive statement addressing the troubling provisions of the treaty.

o Biological Survey Announcement.

The National Biological Survey was unveiled at Interior. The initiative is a reorganization of several department functions so that domestic biological diversity here in the US can be better catalogued. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better, with an eye toward assisting the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products, and toward managing our threatened and endangered species through proper habitat management.

o International: Climate Change

The President reaffirmed his campaign pledge to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. He directed his administration to report back to him in August with a proactive plan to accomplish this goal.

o Aid to Russia.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of addressing environmental impacts on national security through foreign assistance. The \$38 million in projects to enhance efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. The US financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

III. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER: ACTIONS WITH MEASURABLE RESULTS

o Review Forest Conference Principles.

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment while recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention.

The President announced the development of an executive order (exact order to be announced later -- perhaps 90 days) that would instruct federal facilities to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provision of EPCRA. It will also establish a government wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50%. Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently and helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean up of contaminated federal sites. And it ultimately moves us toward greater stewardship of the public resources and thereby improving government's credibility and accountability to the public and local communities surrounding federal facilities. We know that some of our agencies are already taking steps to promote pollution prevention. For example, the Department of Defense has established a five year goal of reducing hazardous waste disposal by 50%, and currently they are ahead of schedule. And toxics release inventory reporting will begin in 1994 at many DOD facilities.

o Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals

Under the Montreal Protocol, ozone depleting substances are not to be produced after 1995. In anticipation of that deadline, and in conjunction with EPA regulations required by the Clean Air Act of 1990, the President signed an executive order stating that federal agencies should begin to plan now for changing their procurement of ozone depleting substances.

o Federal Procurement: Alternatively Fueled Fleets.

The President signed an executive order on alternatively fueled fleets. The President will seek to increase the use of alternatively fueled vehicles in the federal fleet above and beyond measures outlined in the 1992 Energy Policy Act and double our federal fleet that is alternatively fueled by 50% by 1995..

o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products.

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of recycled products will be signed in the future to demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials.

o Federal Procurement: Energy Efficiency

The President signed an executive order to purchase energy efficient computers by the federal government. The federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world. By setting an example and procuring energy efficient products, the federal government will stimulate the market for green technologies without sacrificing performance or increasing costs.

o Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling

A White House Environmental Audit and Upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency, waste reduction, and recycling and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deals with energy. Such an audit would identify opportunities to reduce waste and water and energy consumption. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient ones at the White House but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well.

o National Service Program.

The President previewed the National Service Program by mentioning components dedicated to environmental service which comprise a significant portion of the legislative package. The purpose of an environmental service component of national service is three-fold: to further the mission of national conservation organizations and environmental work, to promote interest in public service and higher education, and to contribute to individuals' personal growth and self esteem.

draft #1
mer 4/15

For New
Zealand
Talk

Missing: ① #4 Technology Policy
② OEP #8
③ Clean Car #1

OUTLINE FOR EARTH DAY SPEECH

o NEW WAY OF THINKING/NEW LEADERSHIP/NEW COMMITMENT/SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

At the very top, there needs to be a clear and purposeful break from the past and a strong statement that conveys a new way of thinking about the environment, and a new commitment to the environment -- recognizing that we all have responsibility to protect and preserve the natural gifts we've been given, that we all need to change our way of thinking and acting to recognize we are not separate from the earth but as much a force on the environment as the winds and the tides. (the wind and the tides part taken from AGJ's book, where there is a particularly nice phrase on this -- see p. 2)

There needs to be a clear message of environmental leadership -- both here at home and in the world community (where the Bush Administration was particularly determined to block progress and pull the rest of the world backward). This point about international issues is critical -- one of the most important places where we will distinguish ourselves from our predecessors is on global environmental issues, where we are and will continue to demonstrate real vision and leadership. (Among the most significant substantive initiatives in this speech speak to global environmental issues.)

Several different themes work here:

o generational: a sense that the environment is something we hold in trust for our children and for every generation to follow.

o moral: The bible says we've been given dominion over the earth but that means we must also be good stewards of the earth and its rich diversity of gifts.

o political: For 12 years, we've been dealing with Administrations that viewed the environment as a throw-away -- from Burford and Watt to Lujan (who once proposed painting over the huge pile of leftovers from mining as a way of camouflaging the mess -- AGJ called it "Toon Town Environmentalism.") We've been dealing with Administrations who first blamed trees for the problem (Reagan) then said we could solve all of problems simply by planting more of them (Bush).

o ECONOMY=ENVIRONMENT=ECONOMY

If the broad theme of the speech goes to change and a new environmental vision, then the specific manifestation of that change centers on the environment, the economy and jobs -- fitting as well with the Administration's and the President's focus on jobs and the economy.

Central to this new way of thinking is the recognition that

environmental protection is a critical element of economic growth. (Past Administration were not just blind to this, but insisted on reinforcing the false choice between jobs and the environment that the American people just don't accept.) You can't talk about strengthening the economy or creating jobs without talking about protecting the environment. The Clinton-Gore Administration is the first to really recognize this connection and match its commitment with policy, its words with action. (More on that later) For too long, the American people have been asked to choose between the environment and jobs. It's a phony choice. We're working to create jobs and protect the environment.

o **CHANGE/MATCHING WORDS WITH ACTION, PROMISES WITH POLICY**
There already are solid examples of the change we represent:

✓ 1. **JOBS PACKAGE** (need to double check numbers):
- Overall, more than 12 percent of the total jobs package is devoted to environmental initiatives -- environmental projects that will create thousands of jobs.
- It includes \$583 million total spending on USDA watershed projects, natural resource protection, and rural water and wastewater treatment loans and grants. The Department of Interior will spend \$372 million on natural resource protection and historic preservation. EPA will spend \$47 million on watershed restoration. Also includes additional energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management which will help save taxpayers from high energy bills and voluntary programs that reduce business energy costs and help reduce air pollution problems.

✓ 2. **INVESTMENT PLAN** (double check numbers)
- Solar and renewable energy budget in DOE increased by 30 percent over FY 1993 levels -- a substantial increase in a difficult budget climate, reflecting the administration's commitment to environmentally responsible energy sources.
- Budget for increasing energy efficiency for all sectors of the economy increased by 35 percent from FY1993. This increase of \$203 million will help energy conservation efforts in homes, buildings, industry, transportation, and utilities.
- DOE budget for environmental restoration and waste management will increase by \$967 million in FY94, and 18 percent increase from FY1993. This reflects shifting priorities at DOE from defense related activities to domestic environmental protection and restoration.
- Significant resources for states and communities to help fund water and wastewater treatment. For example, grants and funding for FY 94 include \$599 million for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund; \$1.198 million (check) for Clean Water State Revolving Fund; \$100 million for Wastewater Grants for Cities with Extraordinary Needs.

3. NATIONAL SERVICE

✓ Within President Clinton's commitment to a new National Service program is an important commitment to environmental service and to community service that can help protect and preserve the environment. The goals of this environmental service are to further the mission of national conservation organizations and environmental work to protect and preserve the environment, to promote interest in public service and higher education, and to contribute to each individual's sense of personal growth and self-esteem.

4. TECHNOLOGY POLICY

✓ The President's comprehensive new technology policy has, as one of its priorities, encouraging development of new technologies that will protect the environment, create jobs, and strengthen American competitiveness. This marks an historic change in the focus and direction of technology policy. In addition, this ground-breaking technology policy focuses on energy-efficiency.

5. NORTHWEST FORESTS

✓ President Clinton is replacing gridlock with action -- in an historic conference in Portland bringing together to work toward a solution people who have spent years fighting one. And, he has directed his Cabinet to take urgent action, reporting back to him within 60 days from the conference with a comprehensive, balanced plan to break the stalemate, a plan that recognizes the important of the forests and timber to the jobs and communities in the region but also recognizes the importance of preserving the old growth forests that are a part of our national heritage that once destroyed, will be gone forever. (NOTE: Need to also speak to mining and grazing fees and timber sales with a strong statement on the President's commitment to reforms that address environmental concerns. Not sure if this is the best place for it, but it should be included in the speech. SPECIFIC LANGUAGE ON THIS ISSUE FOLLOWS THIS OUTLINE)

6. AID TO RUSSIA

✓ The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition that environmental issues are related to national security and both national security and environmental goals can be addressed through foreign assistance. The Russian aid package includes \$38 million for projects to enhance energy efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems, an investment that will reduce methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas. The U.S. financed projects also will demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment.

✓ A. POPULATION FUNDING

One of the first executive orders President Clinton issued -- this one coming on the day after he took office -- reversed what's been called the "Mexico City" policy that prohibited federal funding to any international family planning organization that counseled clients about abortion. Another, released more than \$34 million in appropriated funds to the United Nations Population Fund that had been stopped by the previous Administration's ban on funding for organizations that supported coercive abortions or involuntary sterilization. President Clinton's actions help strengthen the U.S. role as an international leader in family planning efforts and increases the visibility of the issues of population growth, the role of women, and environmental degradation.

8. OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

We have created within the White House a new office to coordinate environmental policy, bringing a new sense of activism and a clear recognition of the need to integrate environmental issues in our decision-making, particularly, our economic decision-making. For the first time in a dozen years, environmental issues are playing an active part in the policy debate instead of being pushed aside.

o BOLD, NEW, GROUNDBREAKING INITIATIVES

This is the news -- the new programs, initiatives, and policies -- all tied to the general theme (new vision, new direction) and the specific economy, jobs, environment thread tying it all together.

✓ 1. CLEAN CAR CONSORTIUM (*TENTATIVE!)

The President will announce an agreement has been reached with the Big Three U.S. automakers for a major new research program designed to restore the technological leadership and competitiveness of the U.S. automobile industry and to develop a new generation of automobiles that are environmentally responsible. This new partnership could mark the beginning of a dramatically new strategy for government-industry cooperation and would produce completely recyclable automobiles with reduced emissions. The commitment to this Clean Car Consortium was first announced in the President's Technology Policy as part of a broader effort to encourage new industry-government partnerships. It represents a critical effort to ensure the U.S. auto industry remains competitive and strong in the 21st century, preserving jobs, sustaining economic growth, and expanding its business by exploring new technologies that encourage the industry's growth and environmental protection. (See technology paper for more detail)

2. A BIODIVERSITY TREATY WE CAN SIGN

Instead of working at the Earth Summit to strengthen a flawed treaty, the Bush Administration walked away from it and its actions helped prevent agreement on a sound treaty. The Bush Administration said the problems were insurmountable so they left the United States out of a critical treaty, critical not just for what it will do to preserve species but also because of the opportunities it represents for cutting-edge companies whose research provides new medicines and new products and jobs. The problem was with intellectual property rights. We have worked with business and environmentalists toward an agreement that addresses our shared concerns and protects intellectual property rights. President Clinton will announce his intention to immediately sign the Biodiversity Convention. The President also will announce that after other nations who have signed the convention accept this agreement, he will work for quick ratification of the treaty. **NOTE: THERE IS SIGNIFICANT INTEREST IN THIS TREATY IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL, BUSINESS, AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. ALSO NOTE: PER KATIE MCG. WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RELEASE THE SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IN THE AGREEMENT OR TALK MORE SPECIFICALLY ABOUT HOW THIS LANGUAGE RELATES TO THE TREATY.**

3. A COMMITMENT TO ACTION TO CONFRONT GLOBAL WARMING

Where the Bush Administration stalled and refused to face one of the most urgent environmental challenges we face, the Clinton Administration is providing leadership and a real commitment to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the principal contributor to global warming -- strengthening the U.S. commitment to the goal accepted by other major industrialized nations around the world to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. (Remember at Rio, Bush worked against a Climate Change treaty that included specific targets and timetables and his refusal contributed greatly to the strong public perception that he screwed up in Rio.)

4. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The President will announce the Administration's commitment to a National Biological Survey, organized by the Interior Department, to gather, analyze and disseminate biological information and to foster greater understanding of the nation's biological resources. The more we know about America's biological resources, the better able we will be to manage them in a way that helps the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products while at the same time instituting responsible management of the areas critical to threatened and endangered species.

5. GREEN GDP

Our economic indicators measure just about everything but they fail to uncover or measure the 'hidden' environmental costs -- hidden only in the economic statistics but real in terms of pollution or depleted resources. The Bureau of Economic Analysis

in the Department of Commerce will be directed to publish measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. These "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources or the degradation of air, water, and land. The health and wealth of our natural resources contributes to the health and wealth of our economy -- a "Green GDP" will provide a useful measure of our ability to promote development that protects the environment.

✓ 6. INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

Our foreign competitors have moved aggressively to take advantage of the fastest growing new market in world commerce -- the market for technologies and processes that protect the environment and promote development. The U.S. must move to take advantage of this growing opportunity. President Clinton will direct the Commerce Department to lead an effort to assess current environmental technology development to increase U.S. competitiveness and U.S. exports in the world market. This assessment will include an examination of science resources that could support this effort, strategic trade development and promotion, technical assistance to foreign nations, and a strategic plan to improve U.S. performance in these areas.

✓ 7. TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE

The President will set as a national goal doubling the use of alternative transportation by the year 2000. The budget investments in mass transit, and particularly high speed rail, will help move us toward that goal. In addition, you should mention current initiatives already underway that include a congestion pricing accord reached in San Francisco by the DOT to use market mechanisms to increase the use of high occupancy vehicles lanes and an upcoming DOT report on ways to increase bicycle and pedestrian transportation.

✓ 8. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

President Clinton will direct the Department of Agriculture to establish and implement a departmental policy on sustainable agriculture and, to work cooperatively with the Environmental Protection Agency on agriculture issues.

o STARTING AT HOME

Just as every American business and every American family must take responsibility to help protect our environment -- by recycling, by saving energy, by being responsible consumers -- we are taking responsibility too, moving in bold ways to make the federal government a smart environmental consumer.

1. PREVENTING POLLUTION

The President will announce his intention to sign an Executive Order (now being developed, probably not ready for release 4/21) that will instruct federal facilities to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions and that will establish a government-wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50 percent (by when). The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. **(are they not complying now? why do we stand for it? aren't there penalties?)**

Reducing pollution means increasing efficiency and preventing future costs associated with clean up of contaminated sites. It provides the public with the assurance that we are accountable to them and to all those who live near federal facilities. Some departments already are taking steps to promote pollution prevention. The Defense Department, for example, already is ahead of schedule in meeting its five-year goal of reducing hazardous waste disposal by 50 percent. And, at many DOD facilities, toxics release inventory reporting will begin in 1994. **(what if the 50 percent goal Clinton is setting is to take place in less than five years...does the DOD comply? Is the DOD example really necessary, particularly the toxics release inventory..it's hardly reassuring that it doesn't start for another year.)**

2. RECYCLED PRODUCTS

The President will announce his intention to sign an Executive Order (now being developed -- probably not ready for release on 4/21) to increase federal government purchases of recycled products -- important because one of the critical components of any effort to increasing recycling is development of markets for recyclable products. Federal procurement of recycled products significantly increases market demand for these products and creates jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials.

3. ENERGY EFFICIENCY: *Computers*

The President will announce an Executive Order (ready) for the federal government to purchase energy efficient computers. The federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world. By buying energy efficient products, we stimulate the market for green technologies without sacrificing performance or increasing costs.

4. OZONE FRIENDLY CHEMICALS

Under the Montreal Protocol, ozone-depleting substances are not to be produced until after 1995. In anticipation of that deadline, and in conjunction with EPA regulations required by the Clean Air Act of 1990, the President will issue an Executive Order (ready) that federal agencies begin planning now for changing their procurement of ozone-depleting substances.

I. Jobs & the environment

- budget reflect that
- clean water
 - energy efficiency &
 - natural resource restoration projects
- good for the economy

- BTU tax → $\begin{cases} \text{env't} \\ \text{econ} \\ \text{nat'l security} \end{cases}$
- Environmental technologies.

II. ~~Join World Community in 1988~~ International Climate Treaty. ~~in 1988~~ renew U.S. commitment.

look forward to the CSD mtg. → time to turn the wonderful rhetoric of Rio into reality.

III.

Let's get our own house in order.

- pollution prevention
- recycling
- toxics use reduction.
- promotion of energy efficient products
- U.S. env't & energy retrofit.

* Russian Aid

* Visit to Poland.