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Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
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Earth Day 1993

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Earth Day

April 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: Howard Paster *HP*

SUBJECT: Your April 20 memo

Thank you for circulating a list of people involved in the discussion of global climate change. As I told Roy Neel I prefer going forward, not looking back. But I also care about my veracity, and therefore want to point out that neither of the two lists you attached to your memo included anyone of the legislative staff.

cc: Roy Neel
Mark Gearan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK GIBBONS
LEON PANETTA
HOWARD PASTER
BOB RUBIN
LAURA TYSON

THROUGH: JOHN PODESTA *JWP* *U.S. P.S.*

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY *KM*

SUBJECT: GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

I understand that some of you were unaware of whether your offices have been involved in the process of reviewing our policy on global climate change. The attached documents address that question. Clearly, this has been a very inclusive process, and I have very much appreciated the active engagement of your staffs.

C.S. MARK GEARAN
Roy Neel



United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 9, 1993

TO: Members of Interagency Working Group on Global Environmental
Affairs

		<u>Phone</u>	<u>FAX</u>
NSC	Eileen Claussen	395-5694	395-3380
DOE	Richard Rosenzweig	586-6210	586-7644
OVP	Dana Marshall	395-6013	395-6042
AID	Larry Siders	647-8594	647-8595
DOC	James Baker/Carmen Blondin	482-3436	408-9674
CEA	Joseph Stiglitz	395-5036	395-6947
USTR	Carmen Suro-Bredie	395-7320	395-3911
CIA	Ellen Tidd	703 482-9670	703-790-5736
DOD	Patrick Meehan	703-695-7820	703-697-7548
JCS	MGen Gary Curtin	703-614-6632	703-693-9379
USDA	Ron Blackley	720-3631	720-5437
DOT	Joseph Canny	366-4540	366-7127
EPA	Alan Hecht	260-4870	260-9653
NEC	Heather Ross	456-7090	456 7739
Justice	Myles Flint	514-2701	514-0557
OMB	Phil DuSault	395-4770	395-5770
Treasury	Matt Hennessy/Mark Rentschler	622-1263	622-1228
DOI	Brooks Yeager	208-4203	208-4561
ODP	Kathryn Way	456-7777	456-7739
OSTP	Nancy Maynard	456-5202	395-3719
NSF	Robert Corell	357-9715	357-9629
NASA	Shelby Tilford/Bob Watson	358-1700	358-2770

FROM: Curtis Bohlen, Chair (647-1554)

SUBJECT: At our April 2 meeting, where the FRD-12 review papers on forests, biodiversity, and desertification were reviewed and approved, we agreed to prepare a short executive summary for each paper. Attached for your review and comment are draft summaries for these three papers. We would appreciate any comments by cob Tuesday, April 13.

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 11



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Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

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*SUBGROUP ON GLOBAL CLIMATE

Agency	Contact	Phone	Fax
AID	Martin Hanratty	647-7071	647-8595
CEA	Jonathan Wiener	395-5012	395 6947
CEQ	Patricia Bliss-Guest	395-5750	395-3874
DOD	Scott Sandgate	**696-4102	**696-3945
DOE	Richard Rosenzweig	586-6210	586-7644
DOI	Brooks Yeager	208-4203	208-4561
DOJ	Chuck Sheean	514-4361	514-0551
DOL	Ron Dobson	219-6203	219-5071
DOT	Robert Thurber	366-4813	366-7618
EPA	Dennis Tirpak	260-8825	260-6405
INR	Jack Schick	**482-9682	**790-5736
ITA	Bill Sugg	482-1466	482-5666
JCS	LT CDR Jane Dalton	**614-6632	**693-9379
NASA	Bob Watson	358-2559	358-2770
NEC	Heather Ross	456-7988	456-7739
NIH	Mary Gant	***496-2919	***496-0563
NOAA	Carmen Blondin	482-5647	377-8203
NSC	Eileen Claussen	395-5694	395-3380
NSF	Robert Corell	357-9715	357-9629
ODP	Kathryn Way	456-7777	456-1739
OMB	Norm Hartness	395-6840	395-1067
OSTP	Nancy Maynard	456-6202	395-3719
OVP	Dana Marshall	395-6013	395-6042
Treasury	Mark Rentschler	622-1242	622-1228
USDA	Ron Blackley	720-7631	720-5437
USTR	Sandy Gaines	395-7320	395-3911

*Where agencies have provided a specific point of contact for the Subgroup on Global Climate, they are listed; where a specific point of contact for this Subgroup has not yet been provided, points of contact for the NSC/IWG are listed; to provide a specific point of contact for the Subgroup on Global Climate please call Robert Ford (State/OES) at: (202) 647-1561; fax: (202) 647-0217.

**Area code 703

***Area code 301

SEEGC Doc 4543:revised:3/24/93

Earth Day

4/20/93

To: Dreyer, McGinty, Romash, Seidman, Stephanopoulos,
Stern/Podesta, Zoi,
From: Kusnet
Re: Earth Day Speech

Here's a new draft, incorporating comments received. It also
flags paragraphs where I'm told the policy may not yet exist and
which, I assume, may therefore be cut.

Draft, 4/20/93, 5:00 pm
The President of the United States
Earth Day Address
U.S. Botanic Garden
April 21, 1993

There is no better place to address our responsibilities to our planet than here in this oasis from the clamor and congestion of the city. And there is no better time than now.

At the start of spring, our own spirits are renewed, as nature reminds us of new beginnings and forgotten beauty. The change of season reawakens every form of life, and restores our sense of hope and possibility.

Little more than a week ago, most Americans celebrated holy days of freedom and renewal. Today, we still nurture the faith that helps us understand more clearly how much better we can be.

This is a time of new beginnings in America. And, for all the anguish and anxiety around us, Americans yearn to be united again in common purpose.

For all our differences, Americans are determined to change our country's course. We want to offer more opportunity, demand more responsibility, restore our community, and achieve things larger than ourselves and more lasting than the moment.

We seek to set our course by the star of age-old values, not short-term expediciencies; to waste less in the present and provide more for the future; and to leave a legacy that keeps faith with those who bequeathed us our lease upon the earth.

That is the American spirit -- and it moves us not only in great gatherings but also when we stand silently and alone, in the presence of nature and our Creator.

If there is one commitment that defines our people, it is our devotion to this rich and expansive land. From the first Americans to the present day, our people have lived in awe of the power, the majesty, and the beauty of the forests, the rivers, and the streams.

That love of the land, which flows like a mighty current through our national character, burst to the surface on the first Earth Day, April 22, 1970.

When I traveled this country last year, I saw and spoke of how much has been accomplished by the environmental movement -- and how much must still be done.

We have restricted open dumping into our rivers, but now we see used hypodermic needles washing up on our beaches.

We have banished lead from our gas tanks, but the children of our inner cities are still exposed to lead where they live and play.

We have pinpointed the nation's toxic waste dumps, but have cleaned up only a handful.

For all that we have done, we have not halted the destruction of our wetlands at home and the rainforests abroad. For all that we have learned, we still struggle to comprehend such dangers to our planet's delicate environment as the shroud of greenhouse gases and the gaping hole in the ozone layer.

Unless we act now, we face a future where our planet will be home to nine billion people within our lifetimes, but its capacity to support and sustain our lives will be diminished. Unless we act, we face the extinction of entire species that support our livelihoods and provide medications that save our lives. Unless we act now, we face a future where the sun may scorch us, not warm us; where the change of seasons may take on a dreadful new meaning; and where our children's children will inherit a planet far less hospitable than the world where we came of age.

I have faith that we will act, not from fear but from hope.

All across America, there is an understanding, rooted in our religious heritage and renewed by the spirit of our times, that the bounty of nature is not ours to waste. It is our gift from God, and we hold it in trust for future generations.

Preserving our natural heritage, enhancing it, and passing it along to our children is a great purpose worthy of a great people. If we seize that opportunity and shoulder that responsibility, we can enrich and ennoble our lives.

Just as we yearn to come together as a people, we yearn to move beyond the false choices of the past. For too long, our leaders have told us that we must choose between jobs and the environment, between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the world, and between public action and a prosperous private economy.

I am here today to propose a different course of action -- and to offer a new set of challenges for our people. Our administration's environmental program is based upon three principles.

First, we believe we can't have a healthy economy without a healthy environment. We need not choose between breathing clean air and bringing home secure paychecks. The fact is: our environmental problems result not from robust growth but from

reckless growth. The fact is: only a prosperous society will have the confidence to protect its environment. And the fact is: healthy communities and environmentally sound products and services do best in today's economic competition. That is why our policies must protect our environment, promote economic growth, and provide millions of new high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Second, we want to protect our environment at home -- and abroad. In an era of global economics, global epidemics, and global environmental hazards, a central challenge of our times is to promote our national interest in the context of our connectedness with the rest of the world. We share our atmosphere, our planet, and our destiny with all the peoples of this world, and the policies I outline today will protect all of us because that is the only way to protect any of us.

Third, we must move beyond the antagonisms among government, business, and the individual citizen. The policies I outline today are part of our effort to reinvent government, to make it your partner and not your overseer, to lead by positive example and not by bureaucratic fiat. In the face of great challenges, we need a government that not only guards against the worst in us but helps to bring out the best in us.

I know we can do this because our administration includes the best team of environmental policymakers in history. Vice President Gore, Interior Secretary Babbitt, Environmental Protection Administrator Browner, Energy Secretary O'Leary, Science Adviser Gibbons, Environmental Policy Director McGinty, Commerce Secretary Brown, and Transportation Secretary Pena share an unshakable commitment to a healthy environment, a growing economy, and a responsive government.

Our economic plan will create new job opportunities and new business opportunities protecting our natural environment.

Our emergency jobs package provides for green jobs, from wastewater treatment, to energy efficiency, to restoration of our national parks.

Our longterm strategy invests more in energy efficiency, in solar energy and renewable energy, in environmental restoration, and water treatment.

These investments will create tens of thousands of new jobs -- and they will save tens of thousands more. When we save energy and resources, we will have more to invest in creating new jobs and providing better living standards for our people. The average German worker makes 25% more than the average American worker because their economy uses half the energy to produce the same amount of goods. We can do better -- and we will do better. With

American know-how, we can out-conserve and out-compete any nation on earth.

All over the world, people are buying products that help them protect their environment. There's a \$200 billion market today for environmental technologies -- and, by the year 2000, that market will grow to \$300 billion.

Let me share just one example with you -- product we all know and use -- light bulbs. Long-lasting, energy-saving light bulbs didn't even exist in 1985. Now, American companies sell over \$500 million of these products, with sales expected to reach \$2 billion by 1995 and \$10 billion by the year 2000, creating thousands of new jobs.

American scientists have taken the lead in developing these technologies; it's time to help our companies take the lead in bringing products and services to market. I've asked the Commerce Department to assess current environmental technologies and create a strategic plan to provide our companies with the trade development, promotional efforts, and technical assistance they need to turn new scientific advances into new jobs.

Just as there are new jobs in new technologies, there are jobs in new means of transportation. I'm setting a national goal of doubling our use of alternative transportation, from high-speed rail to smart highways, by the year 2000. I've asked the Transportation Department to seek out new opportunities to save energy and create jobs, from mass transit to new kinds of cars.

A healthy economy and a healthy environment are inextricably linked. To help us all understand that connection, I have asked the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Commerce Department to make the environment count when we measure the performance of our economy. We call that "Green GDP" -- and it's something we should have done a long time ago.

America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment.

Last year, the nations of the world came together at the Earth Summit in Rio to try to find a way to protect the miraculous diversity of plant and animal life all across our planet. Instead of working to fix the flaws in the Biodiversity Treaty, the previous administration walked away from it. They left the United States out of a treaty that is critically important to our future, not only because of what it will do to preserve species but because of the opportunities it offers for cutting-edge companies whose research creates new medicines, new products, and new jobs.

Again, one recent example makes the point. A tree that was considered to have no value -- the Pacific Yew tree -- used to be bulldozed and burned. Now, scientists have discovered that tree contains one of our most promising potential cures for ovarian cancer, breast cancer, and other forms of cancer.

Americans don't walk away from challenges; we step up to them. Our administration has worked with business and environmentalists toward an agreement that protects American interests and protects the world environment. Today, I am proud to announce our intention to sign the Biodiversity Treaty.

By bringing business and environmentalists together, instead of pitting them against each other, we can move forward to protect critical natural resources -- and critical technologies. I am also directing the State Department to move ahead with our talks with other countries that have signed the convention so that the United States can move as quickly as possible toward ratification.

To learn more about where we stand in protecting all our biological resources here at home, I am asking the Interior Department to conduct a National Biological Survey. This will help us protect endangered species -- and, just as importantly, it will help the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and medication.

[Paragraph(s) on global warming may go here.]

After the Cold War, we face the challenge of helping Russia achieve a healthy democracy, a healthy economy, and a healthy environment. Our Russian aid package includes \$38 million to clean up pollution and promote better uses of energy. As with the full range of our investments in Russia, this is truly an investment not only in promoting our values but in protecting our national security.

To protect our environment at home and abroad, I'm committed to a government that leads by example, brings people together, and brings out the best in everyone.

For too long, government did more to enflame environmental issues than to solve them. Different agencies pursued conflicting policies. National leaders polarized our people. And too often, problems have ended up in the courts -- or even in the streets.

This administration brings a new spirit. Three weeks ago, in Portland, Oregon, we brought together business people, timber workers, and environmentalists from throughout the Northwest to discuss how to preserve jobs and protect woodlands. People sat down in a conference room, not a courtroom. And, in the words of

Archbishop Thomas Murphy of Seattle, we tried to find "common ground...for a common good."

At the close of the Forest Conference, I asked my cabinet and our entire administration to begin work immediately to craft a balanced, comprehensive and ~~comprehensive~~ longterm policy. ✓

Before I ask our companies, our communities, and our families to meet any challenge, I'm going to set that same standard for our government.

That is why I am proud that, yesterday, the Army announced its plan to clean up all the sites where chemical weapons materials may be buried -- in some places, as long ago as World War I. The Army will clean up this problem safely and in an environmentally sound manner. This is a legacy of America's efforts to defend our own people and the community of free nations. Now, we are taking steps to defend our people and our environment.

[May be cut -- policy may not be ready:

In that same spirit, today I am signing an executive order requiring federal facilities that manufacture, process, or use toxic chemicals to comply with the federal Right-to-know laws and publicly report what they are doing.]

Poor neighborhoods in the cities suffer most often from toxic pollution. Cleaning up the toxic wastes will create new jobs in these neighborhoods and make them safer places to live, work, and do business.

[May be cut -- policy may not be ready:

I am asking all federal facilities to set a voluntary goal of reducing their release of toxic pollutants by 50% by 1999. This will reduce toxic releases, control costs associated with clean-ups, and promote clean technologies. And it will help make our government what it should be: a positive example for our country.]

And today I am [also] signing an executive order that directs federal agencies to make preliminary changes in their purchasing policies to use fewer substances harmful to the ozone layer. Here too, we must put our actions where our values are.

Our government is a leading purchaser of goods and services -- and it's time to stop every kind of waste in government, not only the waste of the taxpayers' money but the waste of our natural resources.

Today I am signing executive an executive order which commits the federal government to buy thousands more American-made vehicles using clean, domestic fuels, such as natural gas, ethanol, methanol, and electric power. This will reduce our demand for foreign oil, reduce air pollution, promote promising technologies, promote American companies, create American jobs, and save the taxpayers money.

To demonstrate my commitment to this cause, I am creating a task force led by Texas Lands Commissioner Gary Mauro, who has a successful effort in his own state.

[May be cut -- policy may not be ready:

In the same spirit, I am signing an executive order committing every agency of the federal government to do more than ever before to buy and use recycled products. This will provide a market for new technologies, make better use of recycled materials, and encourage the creation of new products that can be offered to the government, to private companies, and to consumers.]

Our federal government must keep finding new ways to be a force for positive change.

For instance, the federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world. That is why I am signing an executive order today, requiring the federal government to purchase energy-efficient computers. We're going to expand the market for an American-made "green" technology, save energy, save the taxpayers \$40 million a year, and set an example for our country and our world.

Theodore Roosevelt used to say that the presidency must be a bully pulpit, to promote the values that define what is best in the American spirit.

For as long as I live and work in the White House, I want Americans to see it as a symbol not only of clean government but a clean environment.

That is why I am announcing an energy and environmental audit of the White House. We're going to identify what it takes to make the White House a model for energy efficiency and waste reduction. And then we're going to get the job done. I want to make the White House a model for other federal agencies, for state and local governments, for business, and for families. Before I ask you to do the best you can in your house, I'm going to make sure I'm doing the best I can in my house.

I'm going to take responsibility -- and I ask every American to do your part. Let us take responsibility willingly, hopefully, and joyously. For we are challenged not so much to sacrifice as to celebrate and create.

I have challenged Americans who are young in years -- or young in spirit -- to offer their time and their talent to serve their communities and their country.

I've asked them to help teach our children, heal the sick, and police our streets. But equally important are efforts to protect our environment, from our largest cities, to our smallest towns, to our newest suburbs. Our national service plan will ask thousands of Americans to do their part, from leading recycling drives to preventing lead poisoning.

The challenge to shoulder responsibility and seize opportunities extends to each of us in our businesses, our communities, and our homes. In our own lives, in our own way, each of us can has something to offer -- and each of us has something to gain.

On a colder day, in the middle of winter, just three months ago, a poet asked us to celebrate not only the marvelous diversity of our people but the miraculous bounty of our land. "Here on the pulse of this new day," Maya Angelou challenged us to look at "the rock, the river, the tree, your country."

Now it is the season of new hope and new beginnings. And, as we look anew at our neighbors, our children, and the world around us, we must seize the possibilities inherent in this exhilarating moment. We must face our challenges, and both exercise and rejoice in our responsibilities.

Earth Day

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA *JP*
TODD STERN *TS*

SUBJECT: Earth Day Speech -- Global Warming

There are strongly differing views in the Administration on what you should say about global warming in your Earth Day speech.

Background. The Climate Convention, signed by 150 nations including the U.S., includes as a goal the reduction of greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Bush Administration refused to join the EC and Japan in making this goal a commitment. In the campaign, you criticized the Bush Administration for that refusal and stated that you would limit U.S. carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Climate Convention calls for countries to set forth their action plans for reducing greenhouse gases by August 1993.

The Vice President and OEP strongly feel that you should confirm your campaign commitment in your Earth Day speech, although they support tempering it by referring to greenhouse gases generally rather than carbon dioxide (which would be a tougher commitment). They feel that you will be sharply criticized by the environmental community if you say nothing about global warming or say something that appears to back off your campaign position.

NEC, Treasury and OMB feel strongly that we have not yet done enough economic analysis to be able to credibly make an explicit commitment in your Earth Day announcement. They want to know the cost before you make the commitment.

CEA and OSTP are prepared to live with stating a commitment, but are still uncomfortable with the lack of economic and scientific analysis.

George strongly opposes making a commitment, which he believes may well be interpreted as requiring a new tax. He says we should simply tell the press that we are still working on the policy. He sees one bad day of press as much better than the suspicion of a new tax.

Options. You have three basic choices. First, make the commitment and stick to your campaign position (Draft A) -- supported by the VP and OEP. Second, delete any reference to global warming -- supported by George, NEC, Treasury and OMB. Third, finesse the issue somewhat, as we suggest in Draft B, by committing to set forth an action plan by August 1993. This would reasonably meet your campaign promise in a realistic, cost-effective manner. This third option would permit us to put off saying how we are going to achieve the reductions and could soften the criticism that the starker options would invite from either the environmental or tax side. On the other hand, the third option could open you up to **some** criticism from both sides. This approach is supported by CEA and OSTP.

DRAFT A

We will take the lead in addressing the ^{our} challenge of global warming that could make our planet and its climate less hospitable and more hostile to human life. **Today I announce that our country is committed to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000.** We also know that forests can trap harmful emissions and that there are many opportunities for us to work in concert with other countries on projects that can reduce emissions. I am directing the Department of State to give a high priority to these efforts.

DRAFT B

The United States will lead rather than follow in addressing the challenge of global warming. Global warming could make our planet and its climate less hospitable and more hostile to human life. I intend to fulfill our nation's commitment made in the Climate Convention to produce a realistic plan in August which **can reduce green house gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000 in a cost-effective manner.** We also know that forests can trap harmful emissions and that there are many opportunities for us to work in concert with other countries on projects that can reduce emissions. I am directing the Department of State to give a high priority to these efforts.

Draft A []

Draft B []

No reference []

cc: Vice President
Mack McLarty
Mark Gearan
Katie McGinty
George Stephanopoulos
Leon Panetta

Bruce Lindsey
Laura Tyson
Jack Gibbons
Sandy Berger
Bob Rubin

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM:

KATIE *Katie*

SUBJECT:

EARTH DAY SPEECH

I have outlined below the initiatives we hope to include in the President's 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 President's Commission on Sustainable Development.

The President will sign an executive order to establish a Commission on Sustainable Development comprising industrial, environmental and governmental representatives. The goals of the Commission will include: 1) formulating a National Sustainable Development Action Strategy, 2) advising the President on local, regional, and global sustainable development issues, 3) sponsoring and supervising sustainable development projects throughout the nation, and 4) establishing a Presidential award recognizing superior efforts toward the advancement of sustainable development.

*Note here
at that
I am
leaving
this in
pending
final
resolution
of climate &
biode.*

- 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 Department of Defense.

Annually the Secretary of Defense recognizes leaders throughout the Department for their commitment to the environment. This year not only marks the first year we give awards for pollution prevention, team and individual, but coincides with the President's Earth Day efforts.

II. PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES

- o International: Population funding/Mexico City Rule Reversal

On the day after President Clinton took office, he issued a number of executive orders addressing family planning. One initiative 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 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 ban on funding for organizations supporting coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization. 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, the role of women, and environmental degradation.

- 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.

-3-

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% 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.

* All --
this is
written
assuming
full funding
of stimulus
package.
It may
have to
be modified

-4-

- 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.

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.

The President will also announce 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.

- o Sustainable Agriculture Announcement.

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: Pollution Prevention

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%.

-5-

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.

o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products.

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

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

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 and waste reduction 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.

April 16, 1993

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

On the day after President Clinton took office, he issued a number of executive orders addressing family planning. One initiative 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 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 ban on funding for organizations supporting coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization. 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, the role of women, and environmental degradation.

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.

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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: Alternatively Fueled Fleets. (ready)

The President will announce 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.

- 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.

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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.

7. 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. 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 **(*NOTE: EXACT LANGUAGE IS TENTATIVE)**

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 within the Department of Interior to gather, analyze and disseminate biological information and to foster greater understanding of the nation's biological resources. This is a "good government" initiative, too, because it coordinates and streamlines work now done by some nine different bureaus within the Department of Interior. 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 1999.. 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. (Under existing law, the federal government is exempt from this Act.)

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.

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 EFFICIENT 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 and, we help American businesses -- U.S. manufacturers make the world's most energy efficient computers.

4. ALTERNATIVE FUEL FLEETS

The President will announce an Executive Order requiring the federal government to purchase alternative fuel vehicles for the federal fleet.

5. 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.

6. WHITE HOUSE GREEN (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. 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 energy-efficient devices will reduce operating costs and pollution.)

o WORK TOGETHER/UNITY/NEW SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

The speech should end with a call for a new spirit of cooperation -- among all those who have for too long been adversaries on these issues. Use the Forest Conference if you want as an example of a growing new awareness of the importance of the environment to the economy. Talk about the increasing commitment of business and industry leaders to also be environmental leaders. (There are plenty of examples of this we could provide.) Speak also to a growing awareness all around. You might also want to say something about kids -- they're really leading the way on these issues and teaching us about what it means to care about the environment. Earth Day reminds us to pay attention to the environment and to how our actions every day impact the environment we enjoy and want to leave our children. We each have to keep that same awareness with us every day, teach it to our children, to our employers, to our neighbors and even our elected officials. Because this is about people as much as it's about policy. We will only confront the challenges we face if we each recognize that we've got to work together to protect the earth. What's needed is a new spirit of cooperation and commitment; an everlasting respect and appreciation for the world we share.

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Greg Simon

SUBJECT: Earth Day language regarding mining, grazing and timber sale reform

The following is suggested language for the President's Earth Day speech:

The policies governing the management of our nation's public lands must reflect modern business practices and progressive public land use philosophies. For that reason, I proposed, and am committed to, mining reform, and reform of grazing and timber sale practices. I have asked the Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, to represent the Administration on these issues before the Congress as well as before the public in hearings he will hold throughout the West.

Those who say this Administration is not committed to these reforms because we choose to achieve them by consultation not confrontation are wrong.

Fundamental to our approach is the recognition that land use reform is about more than finance. Mining reform is about more than just royalties, it is about stopping environmental damage caused by mining. Mining reform must include provisions to clean up toxic waste, stop acid mine drainage and stabilize mining slag heaps.

Cattle and sheep grazing reform is about more than just fees, it is about preserving critical rangeland and streams valuable for the life they support.

When federal agencies are still selling timber for less than the cost of building roads to get the timber out, or when old growth forests are sold for the price equivalent of a fast-food burger, the urgent need for change is clear.

We must work together to balance the environmental needs of our public lands with federal mineral exploration and development needs. I believe we can achieve meaningful reform to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return for the development of these lands while protecting the land for future generations' use and enjoyment.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

✓ Katie, Eden
Fy
Dough

STATEMENT OF ALDEN MEYER, UCS LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EARTH DAY ADDRESS

President Bill Clinton's Earth Day speech was a welcome indication that America may finally have an "environmental President." By pledging to sign the biodiversity treaty, and committing his Administration to producing a global warming action plan that not only returns greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 levels by the year 2000 but continues to reduce emissions thereafter, the President took a giant step to restoring America's global environmental leadership.

President Clinton's executive orders on federal agency pollution prevention, phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals, and purchase of energy-efficient equipment are important symbols that the federal government is getting its own environmental house in order. Given the government's status as a major consumer and polluter, these orders will also make a substantive contribution to improving our nation's environment.

As the saying goes, "the proof is in the pudding." It is vital that the Clinton Administration maintain the momentum generated by the President's speech by moving aggressively to craft and implement the national action plan on global warming promised by the President by this August. UCS is committed to working with the Administration to identify cost-effective policies that can generate substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and move America towards a sustainable energy future based on efficiency and renewable energy resources. President Clinton has laid down the challenge; now it's time for the responsible federal agencies to roll up their sleeves and get the job done.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/20 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 8:00 pm 4/20

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY Exec. Orders

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
NEEL	☐	☐	PRICHARD	☐	☐
QUINN	☒	☐	ROMASH	☐	☐
CAMPBELL	☐	☐	SIMON	☐	☐
FUERTH	☐	☐	WILSON	☐	☐
ALPERT	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HARRIS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MARSHALL	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McGINTY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: FINALS STAFFED OUT BY PODESTA FOR COMMENT
OUR LAST CHANCE TO RESPOND

RESPONSE:

MICHAEL GILL
 Staff Secretary
 to the Vice President
 Ext. 7045

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 04/20/93 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 8:00 PM 4/20

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY EXECUTIVE ORDERS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☒	PASTER	☐	☐
McLARTY	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
GEARAN	☒	☐	RUBIN	☒	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MONTOYA	☐	☐		☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

These are proposed Executive Orders which the President is planning to announce in his Earth Day Speech tomorrow.

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

WHEREAS, the essential function of the stratospheric ozone layer is shielding the earth from dangerous ultraviolet radiation; and

WHEREAS, the production and consumption of substances that cause the depletion of stratospheric ozone is being rapidly phased out on a world-wide basis with the support and encouragement of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, to which the United States is a signatory, calls for a phase out of the production and consumption of these substances; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, as one of the principal users of these substances, is able through affirmative procurement practices to reduce significantly the use of these substances and to provide leadership in their phaseout; and

WHEREAS, the use of alternative substances and new technologies to replace these ozone-depleting substances may contribute positively to the economic competitiveness on the world market of United States manufacturers of these innovative safe alternatives;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William Jefferson Clinton, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act ("Clean Air Act Amendments"), Public Law 101-549, and in order to reduce the Federal Government's procurement and use of substances that cause stratospheric ozone depletion, do hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Federal Agencies. Federal agencies shall, to the extent practicable:

(a) conform their procurement regulations and practices to the policies and requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments, which deal with stratospheric ozone protection;

(b) maximize the use of safe alternatives to ozone-depleting substances;

(c) evaluate the present and future uses of ozone-depleting substances, including making assessments of existing and future needs for such materials and evaluate their use of and plans for recycling;

(d) revise their procurement practices and implement cost effective programs both to modify specifications and contracts that require the use of ozone-depleting substances and to substitute non-ozone depleting substances to the extent economically practicable; and

(e) exercise leadership, develop exemplary practices, and disseminate information on successful efforts in phasing out ozone-depleting substances.

Section 2. Definitions. (a) "Federal Agency" means any Executive department, military department, or independent agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 101, 102, or 104(1), respectively.

(b) "Procurement" and "acquisition" are used interchangeably to refer to the processes through which federal agencies purchase products and services.

(c) "Procurement regulations, policies and procedures" encompasses the complete acquisition process, including the generation of product descriptions by individuals responsible for determining which substances must be acquired by the agency to meet its mission.

(d) "Ozone-depleting substances" means the substances controlled internationally under the Montreal Protocol and nationally under Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This includes both Class I and Class II substances as follows:

(i) "Class I substance" means any substance designated as Class I in the Federal Register notice of July 30, 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 33753), including chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform and any other substance so designated by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") by regulation at a later date; and

final phaseout. Such practices shall include, but are not limited to:

- (i) reducing emissions and recycling ozone-depleting substances;
- (ii) ceasing the purchase of nonessential products; and
- (iii) requiring new contracts to provide that any acquired products containing or manufactured with Class I or Class II substances be labeled in accordance with section 611 of the Clean Air Act Amendments.

Sec. 4. Responsibilities. Not later than six months after the effective date of this Executive order, each federal agency, where feasible, shall have in place practices that, where economically practicable, minimize the procurement of Class I substances. Agencies also shall be aware of the phaseout schedule for Class II substances. Agency practices may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) altering existing equipment and/or procedures to make use of safe alternatives;
- (b) specifying the use of safe alternatives and of goods and services, where available, that do not require the use of Class I substances in new procurements and that limit the use of Class II substances consistent with section 612 of the Clean Air Act Amendments; and
- (c) amending existing contracts, to the extent permitted by law and where practicable, to require the use of safe alternatives.

Sec. 5. Reporting Requirements. Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this Executive order, each federal agency shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a report regarding the implementation of this order. The report shall include a certification by each agency that its regulations and procurement practices are being amended to comply with this order.

Sec. 6. Exceptions. Exceptions to compliance with this Executive order may be made in accordance with section 604 of the

(ii) "Class II substance" means any substance designated as Class II in the Federal Register notice of July 30, 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 33753), including hydrochlorofluorocarbons and any other substances so designated by EPA by regulation at a later date.

(e) "Recycling" is used to encompass recovery and reclamation, as well as the re-use of controlled substances.

Sec. 3. Policy. It is the policy of the Federal government that Federal agencies: (i) implement cost effective programs to minimize the procurement of materials and substances that contribute to the depletion of stratospheric ozone, and (ii) give preference to the procurement of alternative chemicals, products and manufacturing processes that reduce overall risks to human health and the environment by lessening the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere. In implementing this policy, prior to final promulgation of EPA regulations on federal procurement, federal agencies shall begin conforming their procurement policies to the general requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments by:

(a) minimizing, where economically practicable, the procurement of products containing or manufactured with Class I substances in anticipation of the phaseout schedule to be promulgated by EPA for Class I substances, and maximizing the use of safe alternatives. In developing their procurement policies, agencies should be aware of the phaseout schedule for Class II substances;

(b) amending existing contracts, to the extent permitted by law and where practicable, to be consistent with the phaseout schedules for Class I substances. In awarding contracts, agencies should be aware of the phaseout schedule for Class II substances in awarding contracts;

(c) implementing policies and practices that recognize the increasingly limited availability of Class I substances as production levels capped by the Montreal Protocol decline until

Clean Air Act Amendments and with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

Sec. 7. Effective Date. This Executive order is effective 30 days after the date of issuance. Although full implementation of this Order must await revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulations ("FAR"), it is expected that federal agencies will take all appropriate actions in the interim to implement those aspects of the order that are not dependent upon regulatory revision.

Sec. 8. Federal Acquisition Regulatory Councils. Pursuant to section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended, 41 U.S.C. 405(a), the Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council and the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council shall ensure that the policies established herein are incorporated in the FAR within 180 days from the date this order is issued.

Sec. 9. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a non-Federal party against the United States, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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REQUIRING AGENCIES TO PURCHASE ENERGY EFFICIENT COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

Whereas, the Federal Government should set an example in the energy-efficient operation of its facilities and the procurement of pollution preventing technologies;

Whereas, the Federal Government should minimize its operating costs, make more use of taxpayer provided dollars and reduce the Federal deficit; and

Whereas, the Federal Government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, and therefore has the capacity to greatly accelerate the movement toward energy efficient computer equipment;

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 381 of the Energy Policy and Conversation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6361), section 205 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 486), section 152 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and to ensure the energy-efficient operation of the Federal Government's facilities and to encourage the procurement of pollution-preventing technologies that will save taxpayer money, reduce the Federal deficit and accelerate the movement to energy-efficient designs in standard computer equipment, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Procurement of Computer Equipment That Meets EPA Energy Star Requirements for Energy Efficiency.

(a) The heads of Federal agencies shall ensure that, within 180 days from the date of this order, all acquisitions of microcomputers, including personal computers, monitors and printers, meet "EPA Energy Star" requirements for energy efficiency. The heads of Federal agencies may grant, on a case-by-case basis, exemptions to this directive for acquisitions, based upon the commercial availability of qualifying equipment,

significant cost differential of the equipment, the agency's performance requirements and the agency's mission.

(b) Within 180 days from the date of this order, agencies shall specify that microcomputers, including personal computers, monitors and printers, acquired by the agency shall be equipped with the energy-efficient low-power standby feature as defined by the EPA Energy Star computers program. This feature shall be activated when the equipment is shipped and shall be capable of entering and recovering from the low-power state unless the equipment meets Energy Star efficiency levels at all times. To the extent permitted by law, agencies shall include this specification in all existing and future contracts, if both the Government and the contractor agree, and if any additional costs would be offset by the potential energy savings.

(c) Agencies shall ensure that Federal users are made aware of the significant economic and environmental benefits of the energy-efficient low-power standby feature and its aggressive use by including this information in routine computer training classes.

(d) Each agency shall report annually to the General Services Administration on acquisitions exempted from the requirements of this Executive order, and the General Services Administration shall prepare a consolidated annual report for the President.

Sec. 2. Definition. For purposes of this order, the term "agency" has the same meaning given it in section 151 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Sec. 3. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a nonfederal party against the United States, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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FEDERAL USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELED VEHICLES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Federal Leadership and Goals. The use of alternative fueled motor vehicles can, in some applications, substantially reduce pollutants in the atmosphere, create significant domestic economic activity and stimulate jobs creation, utilize domestic fuel sources as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and reduce vehicle maintenance costs.

Moreover, federal action can provide a significant market impetus for the development and manufacture of alternative fueled vehicles, and for the expansion of the fueling infrastructure necessary to support large numbers of privately owned alternative fueled vehicles.

The Federal Government can exercise leadership in the use of alternative fueled vehicles. To that end, each agency shall adopt aggressive plans to substantially exceed the alternative fueled vehicle purchase requirements established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Sec. 2. Alternative Fueled Vehicle Requirements. The Federal Government shall acquire, subject to the availability of funds and considering life cycle costs, alternative fueled vehicles in numbers that exceed by 50% the requirements for 1993 through 1995 set forth in the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The federal fleet vehicle acquisition program shall be structured with the objectives of: (a) continued reduction in the incremental cost associated with specific vehicle and fuel combinations; (b) long-term movement toward increasing

availability of alternative fueled vehicles produced as standard manufacturers' models; and (c) minimizing life cycle costs in the acquisition of alternative fueled vehicles. In addition, there is established, for a period not to exceed one year, the Federal Fleet Conversion Task Force, a federal interagency implementation committee to be constituted by the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with a Task Force Chairman, to be named by the President. The Task Force will advise on the implementation of this Executive order. The Task Force will issue a public report within ninety days setting forth a recommended plan and schedule of implementation and, no later than one year from the date of this order, in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy, file a report on the status of the conversion effort.

Sec. 3. Alternative Fueled Vehicle Acquisition Assistance.

Within available appropriations, and as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Secretary of Energy shall provide assistance to other agencies which acquire alternative fueled vehicles. This assistance includes payment of incremental costs of alternative fueled vehicles, including any incremental costs associated with acquisition and disposal. All vehicles, whether conversions or purchases as original equipment manufacturer models, shall comply with all applicable federal and state emissions and safety standards, consistent with those requirements placed on original equipment manufacturers, including years and mileage.

Sec. 4. Alternative Fueled Vehicle Purchase and Use Incentives. The Administrator of the General Services Administration, to the extent allowed by law, may provide incentives to purchase alternative fueled vehicles, including priority processing of procurement requests, and, with the Secretary of Energy, provide any other technical or administrative assistance aimed at accelerating the purchase and use of federal alternative fueled vehicles.

Sec. 5. Cooperation with Industry and State and Local Authorities on Alternative Fueled Vehicle Refueling Capabilities.

The Secretary of Energy shall coordinate federal planning and siting efforts with private industry fuel suppliers, and with state and local governments, to ensure that adequate private sector refueling capabilities exist or will exist wherever federal fleet alternative fueled vehicles are sited. Each agency's fleet managers are expected to work with appropriate organizations at their respective locations on initiatives to promote alternative fueled vehicle use.

Sec. 6. Reporting. The head of each agency shall report annually to the Secretary of Energy on actions and progress under this order, consistent with guidance provided by the Secretary. The Secretary shall prepare a consolidated annual report to the President and to the Congress on the implementation of this order. As part of the report, the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall complete a thorough, objective evaluation of alternative fueled vehicles. The evaluation shall consider operating and acquisition costs, fuel economy, maintenance, and other factors as appropriate.

Sec. 7. Definitions. For the purpose of this order, the terms "agency" and "alternative fueled vehicle" have the same meanings given such terms in sections 151 and 301 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, respectively.

Sec. 8. Exceptions. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, consistent with the national security, and protective and law enforcement activities of their respective agencies shall determine the extent to which the requirements of this order apply to the national security, and protective and law enforcement activities of their respective agencies.

Sec. 9. Judicial Review. This order is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a nonfederal party against the United States, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,