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EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] Testimony on Glenn Bill

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	5	6	3

BOX 5 - EPA TESTIMONY ON GLENN BILL; 1992 UNCED; JUNE 12,13,14;UNCED
- MISC; UNCED AGENDA; KATIE'S NOTES ON UNCED HEARING 3-11-92;
UNCED RESOLUTION; UNCED RENEWABLES; DEAR COLLEAGUE, UNCED,
UNCHE - SWEDEN; UNCED/ RENEWABLE ENERGY / CLIMATE CHANGE; EPA
EMPLOYEES; NAFTA; CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRO LAW - 2-12-93
POSITION ON NAFTA - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2614

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
KATIE MCGINTY

11 BOXES OF FILES RECEIVED IN ORM 72 FROM 360 OEOB ON JUNE 16, 1994

BOX 1 - RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT; THEOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT-SUMMIT MEETING MATERIALS; RUDY DORNBUSCH; BOB RUBIN; NED POTTER; IRA MAGAZINER; E.O. WILSON; LARRY SUMMERS; JIM SPOTILA; SCHEDULING PROPOSALS - JOHN SHAFER; MISCELLANEOUS; MAKING THE ENVIRONMENT COUNT 9-16-91; MISSION TO PLANET EARTH; MITCHELL RESOLUTION; NAS-HRNG GENERAL INFO; NATIONAL ACADEMY STUDY; NATIONAL GLOBAL RESEARCH ACT; SPEECHES - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT # 2610

BOX 2- NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN TIBET; TREY - PHONE LISTS; OCTOBER CHRON 1992; FEBRUARY 1994 BACKUP; FEBRUARY 1 - 7 (94); APRIL 93 REGRETS; MARCH 93 REGRETS; FEB 93 REGRETS; JUNE 93 REGRETS; JULY 93 REGRETS - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2611

BOX 3- WHALING; UN (CLIMATE); TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST; TIMBER; POPULATION; TRANSITION PAPERS; NACE-OSTP; OMB LANGUAGE ON NEPA 2-23-93; CEQ BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER NEPA; NEPA; FOREST NEWSCLIPS; FOREST CONFERENCE V; FORESTS; FOREST CONFERENCE III - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2612

BOX 4 - BACK-UP INFO: OZONE DEPLETION, CFCS, HALONS; OZONE HEARINGS 11-15-91; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING WRITTEN TESTIMONY 11-15-91; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING TRANSCRIPT (PART 1); (PART 2); OZONE DEPLETION HEARING 11-15-91-UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING 11-15-91 AL'S (GORE) OPENING STATEMENT; AL'S STATEMENTS AND PRESS RELEASES; CFC BILL'S SUMMARIES; OZONE PHASEOUT SCHEDULES; OZONE HEARING - DONIGER 4-16-94; FULL OZONE HEARINGS TESTIMONY; OZONE HEARING 4-16-91; 1989 AL (GORE) OZONE BILLS MONTREAL PROTOCOL; OZONE AND PHYTOPLANKTON; 3-16-91 OZONE HEARING ROWLAND; OZONE 1989 SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT; OZONE II / LETTER TO PRES; CFC ALTERNATIVES; OZONE LETTER - ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE; OZONE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS; ERIC STOLARSKI - OZONE; OZONE HEARING- GENERAL INFO 4-16; 3/16 OZONE HEARING ALBRITTON; 3/16 OZONE HEARING - INDUSTRY; OZONE TRENDS PPANEL; GE AGREEMENT LETTER; 3/16 OZONE HEARING - STOLARSKI / WATSON; OZONE FUND / SENSE OF SENATE; TECUMSEH CORP; CFC PHASE OUT PRESS; AHAM / EPA / DOE CFC CONSORTIUM; EPW - OZONE BILL - MARKUP 7-12-89; HEARING - CFCS STR. OZONE 2-23-89; EPW 03/CFC HEARING 5-19-89; OZONE PRESS RELEASES 4-29-92; THATCHER / LONDON 03 CONFERENCE; NIGHTLINE / CFC BACKGROUND; 3 NASA PUBLICATIONS OZONE HEARING - KATIE'S NOTES; JIM ANDERSON OZONE - BOX 4 FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT # 2613

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

URGENT

February 16, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-37

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

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FROM: RONALD K. PETERSON (for) *Ronald K. Peterson*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Holly FITTER (395-3233)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-6194
Richard MERTENS (395-6931)

SUBJECT: EPA Proposed Testimony RE: S 171, Department
of the Environment Act of 1993

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM WEDNESDAY February 17, 1993

COMMENTS: Administrator Browner's testimony does not address specific amendments to S. 171. A separate package of amendments to S. 171 will be circulated for interagency review and clearance prior to Senate Governmental Affairs's markup of S. 171, which is tentatively scheduled for 2/25. ACCORDINGLY, AGENCY COMMENTS ADDRESSING AMENDMENTS TO S. 171 SHOULD BE PROVIDED DURING THE REVIEW OF THE AMENDMENTS PACKAGE.

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XXX of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1990.

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CC:

J. Murr
M. Foley
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Campbell
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S. Neuwirth
C. Rasco

**STATEMENT OF
CAROL M. BROWNER
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE**

FEBRUARY 18, 1993

I am honored to testify before you today in support of creating a Cabinet Department on the environment, and to confirm this Administration's commitment to improving environmental quality. I commend the leadership this Committee has demonstrated in pursuing this matter. The Administration supports elevation of EPA to a Cabinet Department and will provide to the Committee suggested technical corrections to S.171 in the near future.

Environmental quality is inextricably linked to our Nation's and the world's hopes for a better quality of life. Public concern about the environment drives our need to consider how all of our policies affect quality of life for ourselves and our children.

We all share a strong commitment to the environment. However, without an adequate institutional framework, even principled commitment can be rendered abstract. The question is not whether to create a Department on the environment, but when. The answer is now, at the beginning of this nation's third decade of Federal environmental protection. It is time for a Department on the environment to function as a permanent and equal partner in the President's Cabinet, integral to any equation of Federal decisionmaking.

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1993 is a pivotal point in time. We have the opportunity now to establish an environmental infrastructure ready to meet the challenges of the 21st century. We must move "up the pipe" and examine sources specifically and as elements of larger systems. Preventing pollution by eliminating waste at the source is key to this Administration's commitment to providing a healthy economy that meets our needs today while preserving the environment for our children and future generations to enjoy. A Cabinet Department on the environment will be well-positioned to accelerate efforts to integrate pollution prevention and multi-media decisionmaking into regulatory and compliance programs Government-wide, to improve technical assistance to small business, and to encourage corporate commitment to clean manufacturing processes and green products through innovative programs. A Cabinet that includes an environment Department will ensure that the environment is fully engaged and integrated into the President's examination of and decisions on national issues.

Likewise, EPA's international environmental programs provide cooperation with and technical expertise to developing and newly democratic countries and our industrialized partners. Cabinet status will be important in making the head of EPA a peer with her Cabinet colleagues in foreign environment ministries and at international meetings on the environment. It will also make EPA a more effective collaborator with other Cabinet Departments involved in international environmental activities, including UNCED followup, programs in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and environmental cooperation with Mexico.

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In just the past twenty years this country created most of our existing environmental infrastructure and body of law. To be sure, the national debate among Federal, State, Local, and Tribal governments, industry, and the public on environmental matters has not always been successful. Nevertheless, significant progress has been achieved. The air, water, and land are demonstrably cleaner as a result of our joint efforts. Our many environmental successes sometimes seem dwarfed by the growing agenda of environmental challenges both domestic and international.

Twenty years of a "command and control" approach has worked well but has focused mainly on a relatively small number of large point sources. Domestic and international problems still result from the large number of small sources and individual behavior. Clearly, we must broaden our focus to include more collaborative approaches domestically and with our counterparts internationally. However, the facts show that we have had tangible successes in some areas, we are learning to better anticipate and meet new challenges, and that our successes depend very much on cooperation among the parties: governments, business, and the public.

In 1993, concern for the environment affects individual, corporate, and governmental behavior. The environmental ethic has evolved and is taken seriously across economic, cultural, geographic, and governmental sectors. Just as civil rights issues gripped the 60's generation, and nuclear/cold war concerns dominated the 70's and 80's, integration of economic and environmental policy

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has seized public attention in the 90's. Money spent by companies to comply with environmental laws and regulations translates into revenues and jobs for other American businesses. The Clean Air Act Amendments are the latest example of how Congressional and EPA action can drive major economic growth in the pollution control sector.

We now understand that we live in an enormously complex global ecosystem: "solving" one environmental problem can create a new one. Clean-up of surface water has contaminated ground water, and solutions to ground pollution have polluted the air. Actions taken by one country can affect the health of the citizens of another, thousands of miles away, and for generations to come. We also now know that assessment of environmental achievement is a relative measure: our clean-up "successes" are meaningful only in terms of continuing and projected pollution. We have learned that we must not limit ourselves to clean-up, but must aggressively seek to prevent pollution at the source.

The 80's have shown us that environmental action or inaction has economic consequences, in turn affecting our environmental and business choices in a never-ending cycle of cause-and-effect. Environmental opportunities can be economic opportunities. We need to better identify the linkages so we can more effectively allocate resources and craft strategies relating to financial, agricultural, defense, labor, transportation, or any other Cabinet-level concern.

EPA is evolving as an institution grappling with today's challenges, but the EPA created by Reorganization Plan Number 3 in 1970 is positioned to function as

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more than a regulatory agency. This Administration is alert to successful new approaches and the essential dynamic of environmental management handled in partnership across Departmental and governmental lines. An environmental Department must work closely with both its Cabinet counterparts and its State, Local, Tribal, and other governmental partners, and remain responsive to the individual citizen. We must rely carefully on sound science and research to better understand environmental issues such as biodiversity, global climate change, environmental equity, and persistent toxic chemicals, and to better develop policy and solutions. An environmental Department must be a model environmental steward domestically and contribute to the solution of global environmental problems that affect us all. The Department must also serve as a model for responsible fiscal practices and responsive, accountable management. Financial integrity and sound contract management are critical to fulfilling our environmental mission and to safeguarding the taxpayer's dollar.

The point is not to debate why environmental quality is not already a Cabinet-level priority but to ensure that it does not fade at the whim of whoever may occupy the Oval Office in the future. Environmental protection is not a mere footnote, but front-page, banner-headline news woven throughout newspapers, scientific and medical journals, and business and law publications. It shapes our daily thinking, strategies, and budgets in every conceivable issue area. We are moving beyond thinking of environmental quality as a luxury or as a hinderance to

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economic growth. The growth of our economy depends on the availability of a clean, safe environment and the longterm availability of natural resources.

Both our national environmental ethic and the nature of the ecosystem itself tell us that the President's Cabinet currently is incomplete. In today's world a successful strategy for any public policy issue requires a holistic perspective that crosses traditional Department boundaries. There is virtually no such thing as a policy or problem that does not have environmental aspects or that is simply "environmental." A sound approach to the environment is essential to the success and sustainability of our Nation's economic, social, and trade policies. The President's Cabinet must be able to function as a collaborative and interdependent mechanism, integrating the best public policy thinking across Department lines. It is not enough that environmental considerations be part of Cabinet discussions: the environment must be there in its own right as an equal priority and member.

Our experience over the last few weeks in fashioning the President's economic plan is illustrative of the role that environmental considerations should play in our Federal decisionmaking process. As the numerous options for energy taxes were explored, environmental concerns and impacts were analyzed in a matrix alongside economic, social, and trade considerations.

Any student of democracy and public policy must acknowledge a missing building block in the list of structures in the top tier of the Federal government. The "environmental" chair currently at the Cabinet table is vulnerable to removal by political whim, not a permanent chair whose absence would be illegal. Currently,

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EPA sits in the Cabinet room at the President's invitation, but President Clinton agrees that we should ensure its presence as a permanent matter regardless of who sits in the White House Oval Office. It is time for a permanent chair at the table, institutionalizing the environment as an absolute ingredient in the mix of any Federal decisionmaking.

As our children, pre-kindergarten through college, study the structures that define our democracy and government, I want to make sure that an environmental Department is part of their original understanding of what makes our Nation strong. In addition to our children, students of democracy everywhere in the world should comprehend that an environmental Department is key to America's identity. The United States should join the majority of our major partners who count an environmental minister as an equal among the top governmental tier. Not to do so sends the wrong message about our government's priorities here at home; it also prevents us from asserting the kind of leadership that the rest of the world is looking to us to provide on environmental problems affecting the entire planet.

I would like to comment briefly on two key provisions of S.171: the Bureau of Environmental Statistics and the Commission on Improving Environmental Protection. I share the view expressed earlier by this Committee that the complexity of environmental concerns and our ability to measurably improve environmental quality rely on the availability of high-quality, credible environmental information. Good data are essential to improving our environmental science. Accurate data, centrally gathered in a form that allows comparison and rigorous

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analysis, are critical to developing sound policies. Creation of a Bureau of Environmental Statistics will help us to institutionalize a risk-based multi-media enforcement system that will yield greater resource efficiencies and improved environmental protection. I agree that the Bureau is important to the success of the new Department.

The Commission on Improving Environmental Protection would usefully examine and make recommendations on the management and implementation of environmental laws and programs within the jurisdiction of the new Department. I would look to the Commission to assist the Department identify areas of overlap or contradiction among programs, and recommend ways in which the Department can more cost-effectively complement the work of other Cabinet Departments in meeting our national environmental goals.

In conclusion, I assure you that I believe the creation of an environmental Cabinet Department means more than a new chair. Joining the Cabinet ensures direct access to the President, and, consequently, a voice on behalf of citizens concerned about the environment their children will inherit and industry seeking to mesh environmental and business concerns. An environmental Department's involvement in the Federal government's domestic and international agenda will improve the quality and efficiency of Federal decisionmaking as the Cabinet addresses all of the Nation's challenges. Finally, creation of an environmental Department signals at home and abroad the highest commitment of the United

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States to environmental stewardship. As public officials we must judge ourselves not only by what we accomplish today, but also by what we leave for tomorrow.