

FOIA MARKER

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Subgroup/Office of Origin: Council on Environmental Quality
Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
Subseries: *Correspondence*

OA/ID Number: 2254
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Folder Title:
[C - September 1993] [Loose]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	5	2	2

URGENT URGENT URGENT*Corresp. file*

Assistant Clinical Professor
of Psychiatry
Harvard Medical School

Psychiatrist
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

Eric Chivian, M.D.
56 Hawes Street
Brookline, MA 02146

Tel.: (617) 738-9443

Fax: (617) 734-8822

September 20, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

Fax 202-456-2710

Dear Katie,

Total pages--4

We are launching our book Critical Condition at a formal presentation and press conference at the U.N. on September 30 (see enclosed MIT Press release and our invitation to the event). I am sending you the book under separate cover.

I am sending this urgent fax, as our press agent in NYC wants to include the letter you sent to me about our environmental health issues report in the press kits, to demonstrate the various other activities of the Project on Global Environmental Change and Health. I did not want her to do this without your permission. Enclosed is the letter you sent me. Is it all right to use in this manner?

Please advise ASAP.

With best wishes,

Eric

Eric Chivian MD

URGENT → *Please call him & tell him volume of the letter is OK by me.*

called + left message to this effect on answering machine.

9.21.93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Eric --

Thanks for all of your
work on the government and
health issues. I'd like
to follow up with you and
will be in touch after
we here are able to further
develop some of our thoughts
on this.
I hope all is well. Love

you been following the work
of Joint Appeal? I'm
very enthused about their
progress.

Best Regards -
Kate McElroy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Mr. and Ms. Leo and Melba Collins
R.R. 1, Box 22
Frederick, IL 62639

Dear Mr. and Ms. Collins:

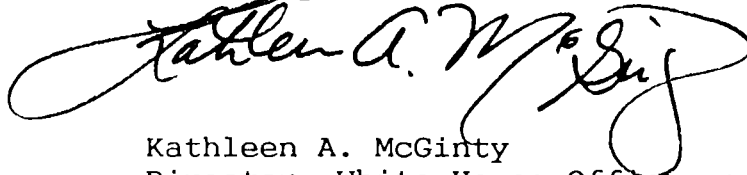
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the use of ethanol.

I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. President Clinton and I believe that we must encourage the study and development of technologies for alternatively fueled vehicles. As you know, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is currently looking into a proposed rule on the use of ethanol and its status under the Clean Air Act of 1990. I await the EPA's findings in this regard.

I appreciate learning your concerns about the listing of ethanol under the Clean Air Act. Rest assured that this Administration will continue its efforts to promote clean-burning fuels.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "K" and "M".

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Frederick, Illinois
Aug. 18, 1993

Dear Kathleen

As you work to improve the economy of our Country, please remember rural America. Ethanol is environmentally friendly and is produced for the corn grown here in Illinois and throughout the Midwest. Ethanol utilizes one in every six rows of corn I grow. Please allow Ethanol a fair treatment in the Clean Air Act.

If the use of ethanol increases the price 25¢ per bushel, this would make a great impact for the farmers.

A recent scientific study announced by the Council of Great Lakes Governors found that ethanol is as good and possibly better than the oil industry's answer to Clean Air, MTBE.

Please support Ethanol.

Sincerely

Leo & Melba Collins

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Mr. Sean Cannon
172 Skidmore #4
Ashland, OR 97520

Dear Mr. Cannon:

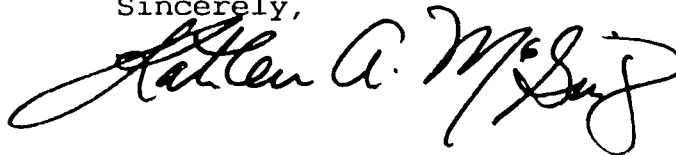
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Sean Cannon
172 SKIDMORE #4
Ashland, OR. 97520

Dear President Clinton
+ Vice President Gore,
c/o Katie McGinty

I like to make my personal statement
on OPTION 9 of The Forest Service Plan. Please
record this request. Founded on the true
Biology and health of our Country and The Biosphere.

- Please:
- 1) Establish a permanent Ancient forest and watershed
reserve system. Protecting Biodiversity
 - 2) Interior protection must be provided for additional
critical areas to preserve our options for future
scientific study:
 - A. all suitable habitat for threatened and endangered
species;
 - B. All roadless areas and large blocks of intact forest;
 - C. Key watersheds for native salmon, steelhead and trout.
 - D. All riparian zones
 - 3) Protect ancient forests east of the Cascades
 - 4) merge/transfer BLM managed land into
forest service designation.
 - *5) Cutting practices on remaining federal lands
must be reformed, no more clearcutting
or road building (I say no more Dams also). Experimental
Thinking from below will help
 - 6) Please understand that we have a precious Resource
separate from trees that could open new avenues
of Agribusiness - HEMP!

Sincerely, Sean (!)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Ms. Sarah Foy Campbell
1120 W. North Bend Road
Cincinnati, OH 45224

Dear Ms. Campbell:

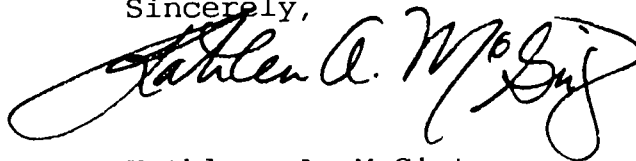
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Sarah Foy Campbell
1120 W. North Bend Road
Cincinnati, OH 45224

August 25, 1993

Kathleen McGinty, Director
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 350 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Ms. McGinty,

Once a virgin forest is timbered it is no longer a virgin forest. So little is left and yet for some reason we cannot see fit to protect this great heritage. I realize the tremendous pressure that is being put on the Clinton Administration by the lumber industry. Many jobs are at stake. Yet, unfortunately, it is this industry that must realize it is poor timbering practices and overseas demands that have put their industry in the crisis it is experiencing. To continue to release our valuable protected lands to them is not a solution but a temporary bandage. We cannot continue to ignore the problem and therefore not move forward toward a solution.

It is time to create an ancient-forest reserve system. In this protected ecosystem there should be no thinning or salvage logging. We must set sustainable levels of logging. These practices must also be put into affect in the Eastside forests of the Sierra Nevada. If we do not find a level of logging that can maintain the forests, further demands will be made on our public lands to be released to the loggers. Not only are the timber industry jobs on the line here. We have the fishing industry that can be greatly affected by over deforestation. Our finely balanced wildlife heritage should also be taken into account. So often people shrug their shoulders at our fellow inhabitants. We must begin to realize that the loss of each species can cause further imbalance in our ecosystem. Perhaps we are not farsighted enough to know what the outcome of this may be.

I realize that the Clinton Administrations efforts are moving us in the right direction. The President's plan eliminates tax breaks that encourage raw log exports. The President shows concern for the spotted owl and marbled murrelet, yet not enough concern is shown for the salmon and other fish. Our salmon industry provides more jobs in the Northwest than our timber business.

I understand the immense pressure put on our current administration to release our public lands. I realize the

jobs that are coming under the gun. I also realize how ignorant most people are about just how serious the environmental issue is. Decisions made today will forever effect the world as we know it. It is a heavy burden that we all must carry. It is much easier to ignore in hopes that it will go away. I write this letter in hopes that my small voice might make some kind of difference. I have little hope that it will, but I must do what I can. It is my right as an American to voice my opinions. I would not feel right if I did not.

Sincerely

Sarah Foy Campbell

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Ms. Lisa McCrany Coy
432 Buena Vista
Modesto, CA 95354

Dear Ms. Coy:

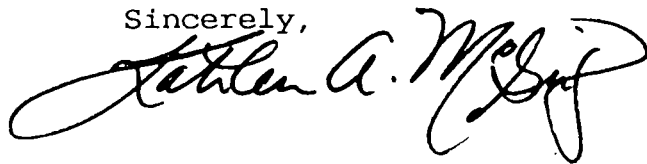
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Environmental Policy Director McGinty:

Thank you for trying to protect the forests. However, your Option No. 9 needs much improvement: (1) Give permanent protection to the reserves created. A different Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, or President could decide to cut the reserves later without needing any Congressional vote. (2) Stop thinning and salvage operations in the reserves. These have often been used as excuses to cut in protected areas. Thinning is an experimental technique that should not be used on our last remaining old growth forests. (3) Give more protection to salmon and other rare species. Option 9 only gives a 65% probability of protecting the salmon and fish populations from extinction. (4) Protect the forests in Northern California and east of the Cascade Mountains. They are left out of protection in Option 9. (5) Ban raw log, chip and pulp exports. Over 50% of the trees cut are shipped abroad as cheap minimally processed logs. (6) Please oppose H.R. 2473, a bad Montana Wilderness bill. (7) Please support the following three bills: the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act (H.R. 1164), the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act (H.R. 2638), and the Headwaters Forest Act (H.R. 2866).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lisa Long", is written over a horizontal line.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Mr. Paul Campbell
Olympic Outdoor Center
26469 Cir. Pl. NW
Poulsbo, WA 98370

Dear Mr. Campbell:

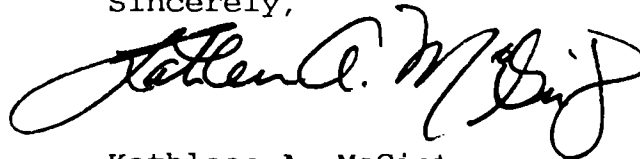
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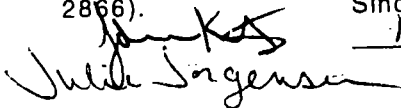
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KAM/avl

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Sincerely,


Julie Sorensen


Paul C. Waples

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Ms. Melissa Cañadas
3429 Farm Hill Drive
Falls Church, VA 22044

Dear Ms. Cañadas:

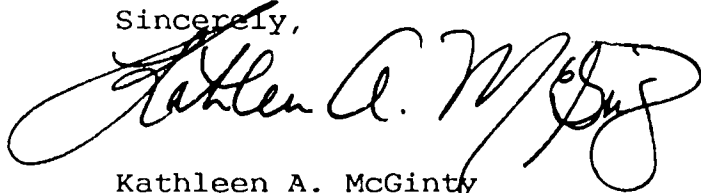
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

3429 Farm Hill Drive
Falls Church, VA 22044
August 11, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director - Office of the Environmental Policy
Room 360
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

This past April, President Clinton pledged to develop a Pacific Northwest forest plan that is scientifically sound and follows existing environmental laws at the Forest Conference.

All the ancient forests need to be protected now. The President also needs to stop the export of raw logs. Jobs in log processing need to be kept to export only finished wood products. To help the rural fish and timber related communities in the Northwest, they need economic assistance.

Thank you very much for your time and help.

Yours respectfully,
Melissa Cañadas
Melissa Cañadas

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Mr. David Coe
Secretary
Mount Shasta Bioregional
Ecology Center
P.O. Box 1143
Mount Shasta, CA 96067

Dear Mr. Coe:

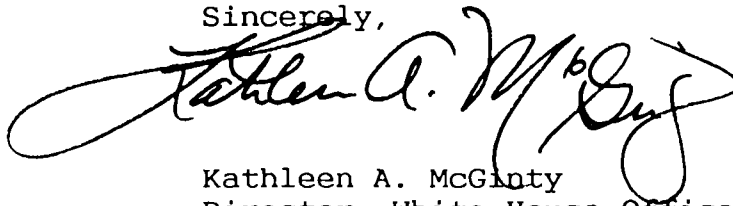
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Mount Shasta Bioregional Ecology Center

P. O. Box 1143

Mount Shasta, California 96067

CA Non-Profit #1666513

8/17/93
Mt Shasta

President Bill Clinton
C/O Katy McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive O B Rm 358
WASHINGTON D.C. 20501

Dear President Clinton:

The president's Forest Plan for the northwest is about to come to congress for action and it looks worse every day. I'm sorry to hear of the sell-out of many of the national environmental groups. I've just cancelled my membership in several.

1. Any timber harvest/forest protection plan passed by congress should be a national plan for all federally managed properties so all government agencies can operate under the same rules and speak with the same voice as promised by President Clinton at the Portland Summit.
2. There is less than 10% of the natural, untrammelled forest left in the lower 48 states and according to the scientists, we have not begun to understand it or the benefits there may be there for our own future generation. There should not be any further disturbance of these last pristine acres until further study has been made of all the processes involved.
3. We must not weaken existing environmental laws for short term profits and possible but questionable "jobs" until we know for sure what we are doing.
4. We must restore the fisheries that have been damaged by past logging practices and protect all productive rivers and streams by leaving whole watersheds in a natural state.
5. There are other economic benefits to be derived from unlogged forests such as recreation, mushroom cultivation, and harvesting of herbs to name a few.

Humility is appropriate in the face of ignorance. Our ignorance of the processes of nature is colossal. Please, no more road building, resource extraction, or development in virgin forests.

Sincerely,

For The Mount Shasta Bioregional Ecology Center

David Coe, Secretary

Earth day, every day!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Mr. Peter von Christierson
P.O. Box 3423
Gresham, OR 97030

Dear Mr. Christierson:

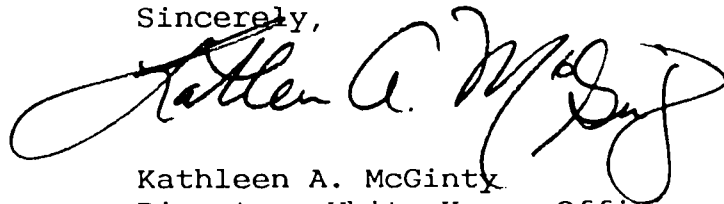
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Peter von Christierson
Post Office Box 3423
Gresham, OR 97030

June 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360 Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

During the recent widely publicized Northwest Forest Conference, President Clinton pledged to craft a forest plan that would be "scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible." In response, an Ecosystem Management Assessment team was created to come up with options to protect the remaining ancient forest ecosystems while mitigating short-term job loss.

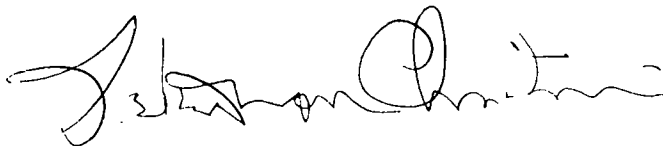
Unfortunately, special interests have reportedly been mounting a major campaign to divert the result away from a sustained yield plan which would comply with existing law while protecting this resource. They are pushing fixed numbers (such as 2.5 billion board feet), regardless of its impact on the forests.

This approach is short-sighted in terms of timber industry jobs and would ignore fishery, forest and habitat protection and rehabilitation. These are the policies of the past that have given us the barren and eroding hillsides throughout the Northwest.

One of the most important principles is that of *sustained yield*. Regardless of what other practices are in effect, neither the health of the ecosystem, nor of the economy, can long endure the kind of harvest practices that have been followed up to now.

Please put the protection of these systems ahead of the short term "timber-mining" interests.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Peter von Christierson', with a stylized, flowing script.

Peter von Christierson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

The Reverend Brad Carrier
362 Oxford Street
Ashland, OR 97520

Dear Reverend Carrier:

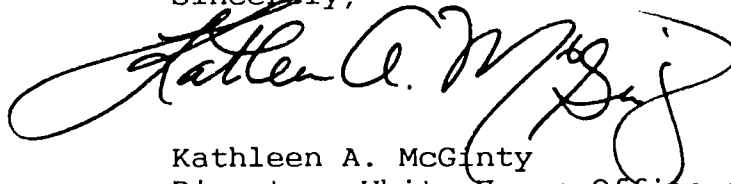
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

August 16th, 1993

President Bill Clinton
c/o Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms McGinty and President Clinton,

The Environmental Protection Act is not an inconvenience to jobs; it is protection for the Life which has no votes. The spotted owl, the salmon, the grand forests of our Northwest all need protection lest mechanization and economics decimate them into oblivion. Oregon's license plate, showing a single lonely old growth tree, is a sad shameful forecast. Every generation must cooperate and succeed at preventing the exploitation and ruination of our natural national treasures. If the Clinton/Gore team cannot slow and reverse this egregious elimination of our forests, how will eventual Republicans do any better? Democrats should not be the wimp wing of the Republican Party. LEAD the way in modeling sustainable lifestyles, technologies and economics. Find and foster a VISION of an ever more abundant garden. SAVE our garden from those who would make it a desert in the name of "free enterprise."

Specifically, Option 9 of the forest plan is a sell-out to timber interests. They have junk-bonded and over-cut for years. They have an addiction to a way of business that will ruin the few scattered fragments of old growth that remain. Do not push Option 9.

Also, the Siskiyou Wildlands hosts numerous pre-ice age life forms. It is a unique biological preserve, a rare sanctuary of our original garden. To carve it up with roads and logging is to violate one of the few preserves of life we have left in our country. Please withdraw the Siskiyou National Forest Roadless Area from all logging and development.

Finally, I recommend that displaced timber workers be paid to learn and do careful selective logging (towards an ever healthier forest) and ample replanting, not just of freshly cut areas, but the many more that were never successfully replanted. Secondary wood products industries should replace all export logging.

Thank you for caring.



The Reverend Brad Carrier, 362 Oxford St., Ashland, OR 97520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Ms. Paula Coughlin
President
Audubon Society of NE CT
733 Black Pond Road
Route 198
Woodstock, CT 06281

Dear Ms. Coughlin:

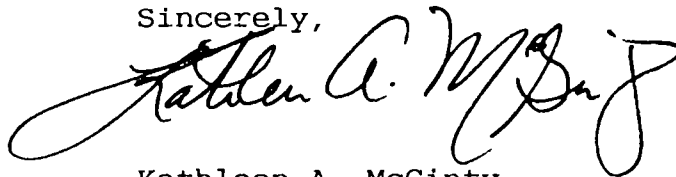
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

733 Black Pond Rd. Rte. 198
Woodstock, CT. 06281
August 16, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I applaud President Clinton's efforts to strive for a plan for the ancient forests of the Northwest that is scientifically sound. It is important that the plan work with current federal environmental laws which were designed to protect our invaluable natural lands.

What remains of ancient forests of the Northwest can be protected only if inviolate reserves are established -- this means no logging (thinning or salvaging) inside the reserve system. Also, a 90% viability standard is necessary for the preservation of these ancient forests as well as the wildlife dependent on this ecosystem. Without this high standard, the future of fisheries will not be ensured.

The plan, presently on the table, calls for logging at unsustainable rates. We do not need any more roads constructed into wilderness areas. If we are serious about saving the ancient forests, the annual timber harvest should be less, not more, than in previous years.

A healthy environment and a healthy economy are not only possible but of the utmost importance to the survival of our nation. The timber industry does not seem to realize that if they continue to harvest timber as they have in the past, there will be no old growth forests left.

We must pay attention to the scientific experts before it is too late.

Sincerely,



Paula Coughlin, Pres.,
Audubon Society of NE CT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Ms. Charlene D. Crane
20 B School Street
Bar Harbor, ME 04609

Dear Ms. Crane:

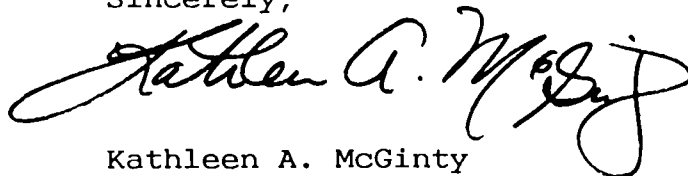
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

8/21/93

Dear Ms. McInty,

The endangered Siskiyou Forest in southwestern Oregon desperately needs your help. This is the largest, most intact Ancient Forest ecosystem on the West Coast, with almost 300,000 acres of unprotected roadless wildlands. It is a global treasure, a genetic Noah's Ark containing the most diverse coniferous forest in the world. Scientists have recognized this region as one of the biologically most valuable areas in all of North America. Please do not allow these irreplaceable wild areas - so important as habitat for owls, salmon and scores of rare plants - to be sacrificed for a few more years of jobs and profits for the timber industry.

Please permanently withdraw all Siskiyou National Forest Roadless Areas from logging and development. Please create an Ancient Forest Reserve System, enforce our environmental laws, and provide transitional assistance and forest restoration projects for displaced timber workers.

Sincerely,

Charlene Crane

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1993

Mr. Dan Cruishank
P.O. Box 278
Two Harbors, MN 55616

Dear Mr. Cruishank:

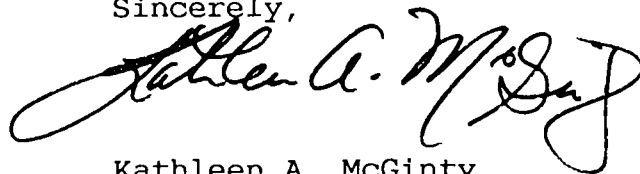
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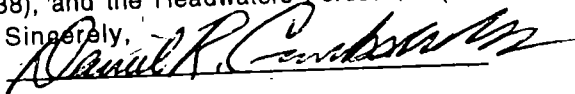
Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Environmental Policy Director McGinty:

Thank you for trying to protect the forests. However, your Option No. 9 needs much improvement: (1) Give permanent protection to the reserves created. A different Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, or President could decide to cut the reserves later without needing any Congressional vote. (2) Stop thinning and salvage operations in the reserves. These have often been used as excuses to cut in protected areas. Thinning is an experimental technique that should not be used on our last remaining old growth forests. (3) Give more protection to salmon and other rare species. Option 9 only gives a 65% probability of protecting the salmon and fish populations from extinction. (4) Protect the forests in Northern California and east of the Cascade Mountains. They are left out of protection in Option 9. (5) Ban raw log, chip and pulp exports. Over 50% of the trees cut are shipped abroad as cheap minimally processed logs. (6) Please oppose H.R. 2473, a bad Montana Wilderness bill. (7) Please support the following three bills: the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act (H.R. 1164), the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act (H.R. 2638), and the Headwaters Forest Act (H.R. 2866).

Sincerely,



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Mr. Vincent A. Calarco
Chairman, President, & CEO
Crompton & Knowles Corporation
One Station Place
Metro Center
Stamford, CT 06902

Dear Mr. Calarco:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

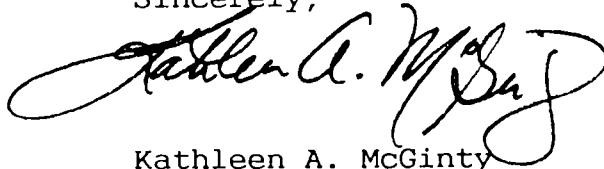
President Clinton and I are committed to the protection our nation's environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling continues to be one of our highest priorities.

This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

CROMPTON & KNOWLES CORPORATION

VINCENT A. CALARCO
CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT &
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

August 6, 1993

Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing with respect to the draft Executive Order on Federal recycling. While the Administration's desire to promote a healthy environment is laudable, the draft contains two areas of great concern. There are the governmental identification and promotion of "environmentally preferable" products and services and the procurement and market promotion of "totally chlorine-free" paper. I strongly urge that both of these extremely controversial provisions be removed from the draft Executive Order.

The above proposals would have major economic and social consequences. They would threaten the ability of the U.S. pulp and paper industry to compete domestically and internationally. In addition, there would be major losses for U.S. chemical producers. American jobs would be effectively exported to other countries. Yet it is questionable whether the Executive Order would achieve environmental benefits that are not already being achieved under existing regulatory programs.

While my company is not a chlorine producer, I am very concerned that an Executive Order is not an appropriate vehicle to make decisions of such a far-reaching nature. In effect, this amounts to the adoption of a regulatory program without the protections that are built into the regulatory process, including an open, public procedure for evaluating complex scientific and technical issues. All sides should be heard in this debate, in an open process rather than behind closed doors.

Given the need to hear from all sides in the debate and to carefully consider the ramifications of the above proposals, I encourage you to request that the President delete the provisions on "environmentally preferable" products and services and "totally chlorine-free" paper from the Executive Order.

Sincerely,



VAC:mrf

cc: E. H. Fording
M. H. Happel
F. L. Webber

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Ms. Molly Carver
Adjustment Comm. III
Independent Union of Paper
Mill Workers
1007 N.W. 4th Street
P.O. Box 306
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

Dear Ms. Carver:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

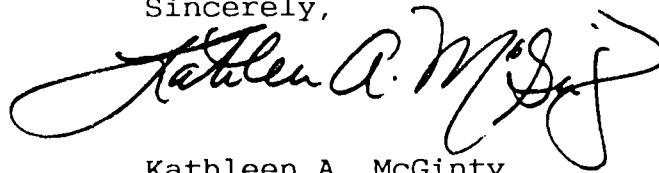
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This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

1007 N.W. 4TH STREET
P. O. BOX 306

GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA 55744

OFFICE PHONE 218/326-2880
FAX PHONE 218-326-5720

800+ UNION MEMBERS

DICK CHAMBERS, President
Res. Phone 326-2809

MICHAEL WOJCIK, Vice President
Res. Phone 328-5178

ORGANIZED IN (1935)

EDWARD A. CASPER, Secretary
Res. Phone 326-2681

ROBERT L. OLSON, Jr., Treasurer
Res. Phone 245-2105

August 20, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to President
Director of White House Environmental Policy
Room 310 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing concerning a proposed Executive Order on federal procurement of recycled paper. I understand that the order will require federal agencies to purchase paper that contains at least 15% post-consumer material, rising to 25% by the year 2000, with some papers having an additional requirement of 50% total recycled content. I also understand that the order will require the purchase of chlorine-free paper.

I support efforts to increase the purchase of recycled paper by the federal government. I believe the EPA guidelines established attainable goals which helped stimulate investment in recycling technology and equipment.

However, I am concerned that the standards in the proposed executive order may be unrealistically high for the basic printing and writing papers, some of which are produced by the company for which I work. As a consequence, companies like Blandin Paper may be seriously affected and our jobs jeopardized.

I also question the inclusion of a chlorine-free requirement. Such a requirement has nothing to do with recycled content, and in fact may be at cross-purposes with recycling. It would be extremely difficult for companies to test all post consumer waste for chlorine content when we are getting in many tons of newsprint, cardboard, office paper, etc., for use in recycled papers.

As an officer of the Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers, I ask you to recommend to the President that he not sign this executive order.

Sincerely,

Molly Carver, Adjustment Comm. III
Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Mr. Ed Casper
Secretary
Independent Union of Paper
Mill Workers
1007 N.W. 4th Street
P.O. Box 306
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

Dear Mr. Casper:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

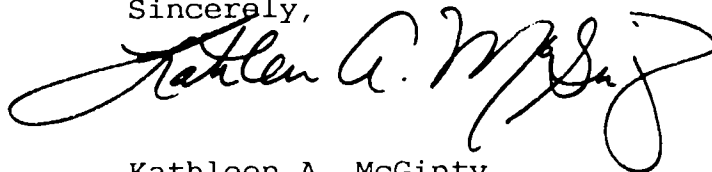
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I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

1007 N.W. 4TH STREET
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August 20, 1993

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Deputy Assistant to President
Director of White House Environmental Policy
Room 310 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

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I also question the inclusion of a chlorine-free requirement. Such a requirement has nothing to do with recycled content, and in fact may be at cross-purposes with recycling. It would be extremely difficult for companies to test all post consumer waste for chlorine content when we are getting in many tons of newsprint, cardboard, office paper, etc., for use in recycled papers.

As an officer of the Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers, I ask you to recommend to the President that he not sign this executive order.

Sincerely,

Ed Casper, Secretary
Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Mr. Dick Chambers
President
Independent Union of Paper
Mill Workers
1007 N.W. 4th Street
P.O. Box 306
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

Dear Mr. Chambers:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

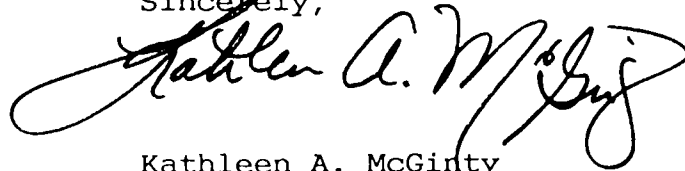
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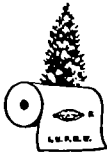
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

1007 N.W. 4TH STREET

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August 20, 1993

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Deputy Assistant to President
Director of White House Environmental Policy
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Washington, D.C. 20501

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As an officer of the Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers, I ask you to recommend to the President that he not sign this executive order.

Sincerely,

Dick Chambers, President
Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1993

Ms. Cynthia C. Chung
93861 Swamp Creek Road
Blachly, OR 97412

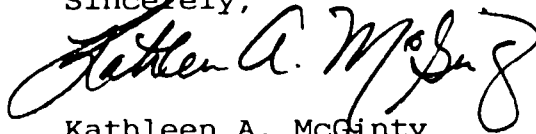
Dear Ms. Chung:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the environmental and health impacts of the use of pesticides. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to the preservation of our environment. I believe that we must carefully study new and innovative approaches to this very important matter. To that end, the White House Office on Environmental Policy and the Domestic Policy Council have been working closely with an interagency working group established to look into possible solutions to the concerns that you raise. This group is expected to report on the new direction of the Administration's pesticide policy in the near future. I certainly appreciate learning your views on this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/jac

CYNTHIA COYNE CHUNG
93861 Swamp Creek Road
Blachly, OR 97412

Katie McGinty
Director of White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 286
Washington, D.C. 20501
September 8, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

RE: AGAINST PESTICIDES USE

Last year I had cancer of the lymph nodes caused by a weakened immune system. I was only 45 years old and could only question why, especially since I had eaten right, exercised regularly, and was spiritually in tune.

Since then, I have been doing much research on what can cause cancer, and have learned that pesticides in our food and water does weaken our immune system, and does cause cancer.

When I was having radiation treatment, I would ask other patients if they had changed what they ate and changed products that they used, i.e. organic foods and non-toxic cleaning and toiletry items. They had not; and, had no idea that these every day items had cancer-producing toxins in them.

Very few people do research and then as a result change their purchasing choices. They basically go around oblivious to the facts. Also, organic foods and other non-toxic home cleaning and toiletry items are not always available nor are they always affordable for many. So, I feel, in order to keep people healthier, legislation must be made in order that safe food and products are available to the healthy and also unhealthy.

Please--it is very important for the health of our people, especially the children, and the cost of our health care, that you:

- o Stop legislation that weakens protection from carcinogens in foods.
- o Encourage efforts to reduce reliance on agricultural pesticides.
- o Provide support to farmers who need information and assistance in implementing alternative, nonchemical pest management practices.
- o Reject the "negligible risk" standard that accepts a prescribed number of cancer victims.
- o Keep cancer-causing pesticides out of food.
- o Support legislation that protects children and other sensitive populations from harmful pesticide residues in food.

Thank you for your efforts.

Cynthia C. Chung

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Mr. W. H. Clark
Chairman and CEO
Nalco Chemical Company
One Nalco Center
Naperville, IL 60563

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

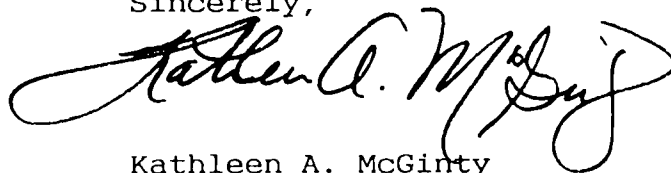
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



NALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

ONE NALCO CENTER • NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS 60563-1198 • AREA 708-305-1000

August 6, 1993

W. H. CLARK

CHAIRMAN AND

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing with respect to the draft Executive Order on Federal Recycling. While the Administration's desire to promote a healthy environment is laudable, the draft contains two areas of great concern. These are the governmental identification and promotion of "environmentally preferable" products and services and the procurement and market promotion of "totally chlorine-free" paper. I strongly urge that both of these extremely controversial provisions be removed from the draft Executive Order.

The above proposals would have major economic and social consequences. They would threaten the ability of the U.S. pulp and paper industry to compete domestically and internationally. In addition, there would be major losses for U.S. chemical producers. American jobs would be effectively exported to other countries. Yet it is questionable whether the Executive Order would achieve environmental benefits that are not already being achieved under existing regulatory programs.

An Executive Order is not an appropriate vehicle to make decisions of such a far-reaching nature. In effect, this amounts to the adoption of a regulatory program without the protections that are built into the regulatory process, including an open, public procedure for evaluating complex scientific and technical issues. While I don't always agree with the results of our normal regulatory process, I do agree it is a fair process for all positions on a given issue. All sides should be heard in this debate, in an open process rather than behind closed doors.

Because of the controversial nature of these provisions and the need to hear from all sides, I respectfully request that our government continue to make available a fair and equitable process for instituting regulatory and governmental policy.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Ms. Terese Colling
Washington Representative
Paper Recycling Coalition
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 810
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Ms. Colling:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

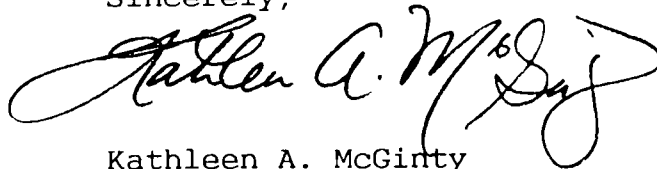
President Clinton and I are committed to the protection our nation's environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling continues to be one of our highest priorities.

This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "M" and "G".

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

PAPER RECYCLING COALITION

The Evening Star Building
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 810
Washington, D.C. 20004
202/ 638-1101
FAX 202/ 638-1102



August 4, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
360 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Katie:

The Paper Recycling Coalition, representing the interests of eleven manufacturers of 100% recycled paper products, would like to take this opportunity to comment on the proposed Executive Order on Recycling. There are a number of editorial changes necessary to enhance the position of the paper recycling industry which we would like to recommend.

The PRC is very concerned that the Executive Order uses the term "recycled paper" (Sec. 302 (b)(c)), and the general term "recycled" (Sec. 304 (a)(1)), where the term "recycled content" would be more appropriate. The term "recycled" implies a product made wholly of recovered materials and is misleading on a product or package containing 15%, 20%, or even 50% recycled content. The Federal Trade Commission's Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, issued in July of 1992, state that:

It is deceptive to misrepresent, directly or by implication, that a product or package is made of recycled material. Unqualified claims of recycled content may be made only if the entire product or package, excluding minor, incidental components, is made from recycled material. For products or packages that are only partially made of recycled material, a recycled claim should be adequately qualified to avoid consumer deception about the amount, by weight, of recycled content in the finished product or package.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in similar fashion, recognized that "recycled content" is the more appropriate term for describing products containing recovered materials in its draft Guidance for the Use of the Terms "Recycled" and "Recyclable" and Recycling Emblem in Environmental Marketing Claims, published in the Federal Register on October 2, 1991. To the extent that the procurement

guidelines, especially with respect to printing and writing paper, will guide purchasing managers to products containing a mix of virgin and recovered material, **the public will be better served if the Executive Order were to reference "recycled content" wherever the term "recycled" currently appears.**

(Sec. 205) The "recovered materials" definition references "waste materials and by-products which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste." Paper recycling mills manufacturing 100% recycled products rely solely on recovered paper as their raw material input. This recovered paper is no more a "waste" than a tree is waste before entering a virgin mill pulping process. Maintaining a distinction between recovered materials and waste is significant to the recycling industry for a number of reasons. To the extent that recovered paper material is referred to as a waste, those who collect, transport, or use recovered paper are threatened by a regulatory environment which would treat them as waste handlers. Paper removed or diverted from the waste stream is a commodity raw material and not "waste" as defined by Webster's Dictionary: "useless, superfluous, or discarded material, as ashes, garbage, sewage, etc." **Deletion of the term "waste" from the Sec. 205 definition will have no adverse effect, and will help promote growth in recycling.**

(Sec 207) The "recycling" definition is equally troublesome to the paper recycling industry because it includes as recycling the conversion of recovered materials "into beneficial use." This is a very broad term, which, with respect to paper, can include the use of paper as fuel, either directly or as a feedstock in making other fuels such as ethanol, or in making compost. You may wish to reference the definition of "recycling" included in the aforementioned EPA guidance, which states:

That the term "recycle" means a series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials in the manufacture of new products other than fuel for producing heat or power by combustion

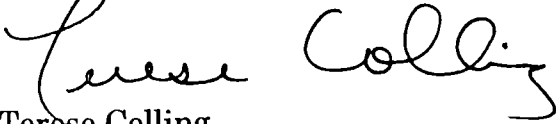
The definition of "recycling" should be modified to exclude any uses of recovered material other than as a raw material for manufacturing and which are a substitute for disposal, such as burning or composting.

Finally, the PRC is concerned that procurement guidelines based on pass/fail minimum content standards, whether in the existing EPA procurement guidelines or in the Executive Order, discourage maximum levels of recycling. Minimum content standards, by their very nature, become the de facto maximum, and purchasing managers are given no credit for purchasing products made with recycled content higher than the minimum. Agency goals (Sec. 501-502) should be established which reflect both the minimum content standards set forth by EPA and the Executive Order, and the EPA findings of Sec. 403(a)(2), with respect to recycled content products available on the market. The requirement that EPA publish Procurement Advisory Notices which recommend recovered material content levels reflective of the market availability of products containing recovered materials will give a significant boost to the recycling industry. In the case of newsprint, for

example, 100% recycled content newsprint is available at a competitive price, while the existing EPA procurement guidelines only require 50% recycled content. Agency goals should maximize the use of recovered materials, rather than simply meeting minimum content standards.

These are critical issues to the members of the Paper Recycling Coalition, who jointly recycle over 4 million tons of paper per year. I will be calling Ken Connolly later this week to request an appointment in order to discuss these issues in person.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Terese Colling". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Terese Colling
Washington Representative
Paper Recycling Coalition

cc: Ken Connolly

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Mr. Bob Connolly
Adjustment Comm. II
Independent Union of Paper
Mill Workers
1007 N.W. 4th Street
P.O. Box 306
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

Dear Mr. Connolly:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

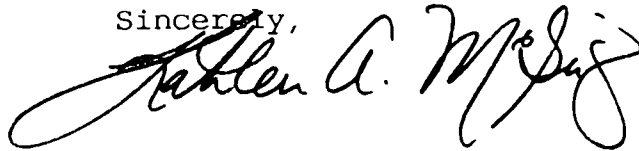
President Clinton and I are committed to the protection our nation's environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling continues to be one of our highest priorities.

This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

1007 N.W. 4TH STREET
P. O. BOX 306

GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA 55744

OFFICE PHONE 218/326-2880
FAX PHONE 218-326-5720

800+ UNION MEMBERS

DICK CHAMBERS, President
Res. Phone 326-2809

MICHAEL WOJCIK, Vice President
Res. Phone 328-5178

ORGANIZED IN (1935)

EDWARD A. CASPER, Secretary
Res. Phone 326-2681

ROBERT L. OLSON, Jr., Treasurer
Res. Phone 245-2105

August 20, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to President
Director of White House Environmental Policy
Room 310 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing concerning a proposed Executive Order on federal procurement of recycled paper. I understand that the order will require federal agencies to purchase paper that contains at least 15% post-consumer material, rising to 25% by the year 2000, with some papers having an additional requirement of 50% total recycled content. I also understand that the order will require the purchase of chlorine-free paper.

I support efforts to increase the purchase of recycled paper by the federal government. I believe the EPA guidelines established attainable goals which helped stimulate investment in recycling technology and equipment.

However, I am concerned that the standards in the proposed executive order may be unrealistically high for the basic printing and writing papers, some of which are produced by the company for which I work. As a consequence, companies like Blandin Paper may be seriously affected and our jobs jeopardized.

I also question the inclusion of a chlorine-free requirement. Such a requirement has nothing to do with recycled content, and in fact may be at cross-purposes with recycling. It would be extremely difficult for companies to test all post consumer waste for chlorine content when we are getting in many tons of newsprint, cardboard, office paper, etc., for use in recycled papers.

As an officer of the Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers, I ask you to recommend to the President that he not sign this executive order.

Sincerely,

Bob Connolly, Adjustment Comm. II
Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1993

Mr. Ron Constable
P.O. Box 704
Essex, MT 59916

Dear Mr. Constable:

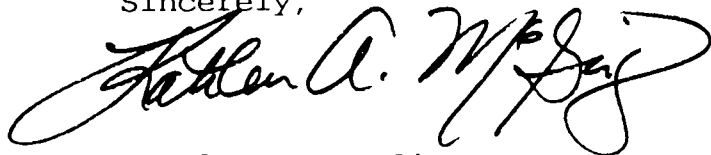
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" written in a more compact, stylized manner.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Kathleen McGinty,

I am writing you to respond to President Clinton's plan for our remaining Ancient Forests (option 9). I've read through most of the plan and I am sorely disappointed. It is much too weak and needs a lot of improvement if any ancient forest ecosystems are going to be left in this country. With 95% of the Ancient Forest (Native Forests) already gone it is unimaginable that we are even debating over how much of the last 5% will go to the timber industry. They've already taken way more than their share.

I live in the Northwest and I've seen the destruction first hand. I've watched forests fall and with them the salmon, bull trout, grizzly, and elk. We must work hard to stop this destruction. The Environmental movement is not "Just another lobby". We are speaking of the future - for ourselves and all the other life we share this planet with.

In the Northwest below-cost timber sales are fracturing the last wild places. A terrible example of this is the Cove/Mallard timber sale on the Nez.

...sales) National Forests, especially "below
cost sales. We must establish real and permanent
reserves for all of the native and ancient Forests left-
be they in Oregon, California, or Montana. We must
stop exporting raw logs. The Forests and the public
can take only so much more. Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Ron Constable

P.O. Box 704

Essex, ME 59916

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Ms. Eileen D. Cooke
Director
American Library Association
110 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Ms. Cooke:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

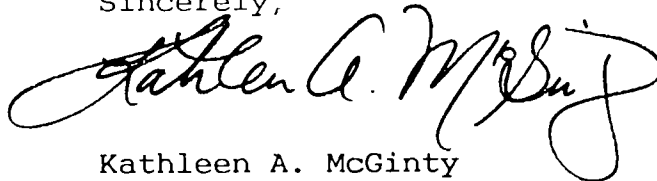
President Clinton and I are committed to the protection our nation's environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling continues to be one of our highest priorities.

This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON OFFICE



110 MARYLAND AVENUE N.E. WASHINGTON, DC 20002
202-547-4440 FAX 202-547-7357

U.S.A.

BY FAX: 202-456-2710

August 6, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

This letter concerns the imminent Executive Order that President Clinton is expected to issue concerning federal recycling, acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products and services. The library, archival, and scholarly organizations listed on an enclosure recommend that environmental goals be pursued while accommodating the existing policy in law (P.L. 101-423) to promote the use of permanent alkaline paper so that costs for preserving the federal record are minimized.

Specifically, we recommend that the Executive Order specify that all printing and writing papers be alkaline, and that the appropriate nationally-recognized standards for permanence be followed for publications and records of enduring value. This addition would promote permanence within the goals of the proposed Executive Order to increase use of recycled and environmentally preferable products.

Further, we support the recommendations submitted by the National Archives and Records Administration concerning the Executive Order: specify that printing and writing papers be alkaline; define alkaline paper products as those produced in an alkaline process without the use of alum (aluminum sulfate) rosin sizing; add the Joint Committee on Printing and Government Printing Office as members of the product testing program for papers because of their current responsibilities; and clarify that storage containers for permanent records or documents should not be harmful to the materials to be stored.

Enclosed is a fact sheet with background on the existing permanent paper policy, together with rationale for our recommendations. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Cooke
Eileen D. Cooke, Director
ALA Washington Office

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1993

Mr. Dan Crandall
937 E. Johnson Street
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Mr. Crandall:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods. It was good to hear from you.

President Clinton and I are committed to the protection our nation's environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling continues to be one of our highest priorities.

This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your thoughts about the implementation of this Executive Order, as well as postconsumer content standards and the paper bleaching process. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

To the White House Environmental Policy Office,

It may be hard, it may be tough and cruel, but you guys hang in there against the Paper & Pulp industry. I ^{strongly!} support your initiative to phase out Chlorine products in government by 1995. If anything, I think it should be sooner, But I know what you're up against - and I know you can win. Please have courage - there are literally millions of lives at stake and many endangered ecosystems in jeopardy because of Chlorine contamination. Furans, Chlorobenzenes, Dioxins - these are not harmless by-products - their killers, they're some of the worst poisons around, and you can help end their reign of tyranny over humans communities and nature alike.

Thank you,

Dan Randall
937 E. Johnson St
MADISON WI 53702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 7, 1993

Mr. Jeff Crow
P.O. Box 239
Coleraine, MN 55722

Dear Mr. Crow:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

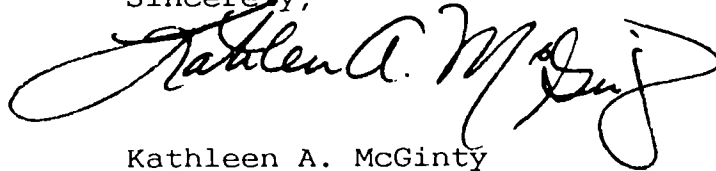
President Clinton and I are committed to the protection our nation's environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling continues to be one of our highest priorities.

This Executive Order will require federal agencies to begin procuring printing and writing paper containing postconsumer material. The purpose of this policy, among other things, is to provide an incentive for pulp and paper mills to use recovered materials, not just virgin materials, to make paper. This will provide markets for paper recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and ultimately result in substantially lower prices for recycled papers containing recovered materials.

I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order. I believe that the Executive Order will adequately address the need for increased use and procurement of recycled and recovered materials.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial 'K' and a stylized 'M'.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to President
Director of White House Environmental Policy
Room 310 Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am writing concerning a proposed Executive Order on federal procurement of recycled paper. I understand that the order will require federal agencies to purchase paper that contains at least 15% post-consumer material, rising to 25% by the year 2000, with some papers having an additional requirement of 50% total recycled content. I also understand that the order will require the purchase of chlorine-free paper.

I support efforts to increase the purchase of recycled paper by the federal government. I believe the EPA guidelines established attainable goals which helped stimulate investment in recycling technology and equipment.

However, I am concerned that the standards in the proposed executive order may be unrealistically high for the basic printing and writing papers, some of which are produced by the company for which I work. As a consequence, companies like Blandin Paper Company may be seriously affected and our jobs jeopardized.

I also question the inclusion of a chlorine-free requirement. Such a requirement has nothing to do with recycled content, and in fact may be at cross-purposes with recycling.

As a member of the Independent Union of Paper Mill Workers, I ask you to recommend to the President that he not sign this executive order.

Sincerely,

Jeff Crow
P.O. Box 239
Coleraine, MA 05722

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1993

Ms. Pamela R. Crowder
16402 Anderson Drive
Church Road, VA 23833

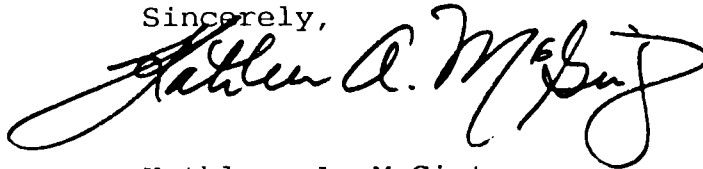
Dear Ms. Crowder:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the Animal Damage Control Act.

We are in the process of reviewing our policy with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior on this very important matter. I agree that further study of the options involved is necessary for an informed and balanced decision to be made. Be assured that we will give every consideration to your concerns as we look at this issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Date July 31st, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

We urge you to do everything in your power to bring to an end the outdated, tax-supported federal war on wildlife being waged by the Animal Damage Control (ADC) Program.

The ADC exists as a blatant subsidy to the livestock industry. Taxpayers should not be expected to provide a zero-risk environment for anyone. We want a more efficient government in which public interests, not private interests, are served first.

The ADC Predator Control Program is neither cost effective nor biologically sound. In 1992, the ADC spent over 45 million taxpayer dollars to kill wildlife on public lands and to develop poisons and control techniques for wild animals. Most of these techniques are indiscriminate and place threatened and endangered species in jeopardy.

Animals, quite obviously, have different attributes and capabilities than humans; but every sentient creature has inherent value and the primary right not to suffer needlessly. Just as intelligence is not a criterion for determining the rights of humans, neither should it be for non-human animals.

The ADC's killing methods of poison baits, traps, snares, denning, and aerial gunning are not only indiscriminate, but cause unconscionable pain and suffering to many precious creatures. This inhumane insanity must stop.

Please speak out on behalf of these helpless, voiceless beings. Protect our natural heritage.

Most sincerely,

Pamela R. Crouder

16402 Anderson Dr.

Church Road, VA. 23833

Member of WHAT WE CAN DO

Letters on Behalf of Animals

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." - Gandhi



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

Ambassador for Environment and
Sustainable Development

Ambassadeur à l'environnement
et au développement durable

Trey- Corresp file 006580X

September 7, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy
White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Katie
Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am pleased to enclose the Annual Review
just issued by the National Roundtable on Environment
and Economy (NRTEE), which I know you will find of
interest.

I look forward to continuing our discussions
at an early opportunity.

Best regards,

Arthur H. Campeau, Q.C.

Enclosure

125 promenade Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0G2

Tel: (613) 944-0886
Fax: (613) 944-0892

*Keith - - please copy Molly on
this & pursue yourself. There are
some good ideas here, but in
general this exercise is
more academic & less
applied than I hope our PCSD
will be. R.*

7-20/2
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Arthur -

Thanks for forwarding
the National Roundtable
publication. I've read through
it and, as you suspected, it
does offer very useful
insights. (In fact, I've had
another copy ordered!)

I look forward to
continuing our dialogue on
these issues

Sincerely,
Katie McElroy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1993

Dr. Edward Cohen-Rosenthal
Director, Work and Environment
Initiative
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Dear Dr. Cohen-Rosenthal:

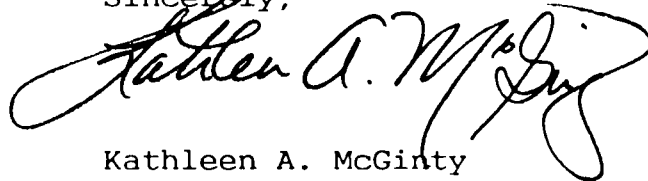
Thank you for contacting me with your further comments regarding the President's Forest Management Plan. I appreciate your continued interest in this very important initiative.

I share your enthusiasm for new and innovative approaches to solving the environmental challenges currently facing our nation and our planet. I certainly appreciate learning about the model in British Columbia which encourages environmentalists, labor, and management to work together on forest ecosystem management issues.

As you may know, the President's Forest Management Plan established ten Adaptive Management Areas for intensive ecological experimentation and social innovation to develop and demonstrate new ways to integrate ecological and economic objectives and allow for local involvement in defining the future. These management areas will provide opportunities for federal, state, and local officials, industry, community, and environmental organizations, tribes, and others to work together to develop innovative management approaches, such as the Applegate Project and the Douglas Project in Oregon and the Hayfork Adaptive Management Area in Northern California. A rigorous monitoring and research program will ensure the development and analysis of scientific data to assess the effectiveness and impact of these approaches.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kathleen A. McGinty', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

1 August 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
White House
Washington DC 20501

Dear Ms McGinty:

I am in receipt of your form letter from 7 July 1993 regarding the timber policy of the President in response to the enclosed letter. I recognize that you receive many letters telling the President what to do and cannot respond personally to each. Committed as I am to President Clinton and environmental improvements, I want to try again to bring these matters to your attention.

In the express package delivered to you there was a videotape and materials on a very successful model in British Columbia where labor, management and environmentalists have worked together on forest eco-systems improvements. In the enclosed newsletter, it also has a description of the program. When I came across this example I had it sent immediately to you in the hope that it would be an option included in the program. I was out of the country most of the last month and read about the reaction to the timber policy by the attacks on it by many sides. The President said that not everyone could be pleased with this policy. I respectfully suggest that getting everyone mad is both bad politics and bad policy. Instead of shared pain, we need common effort that brings the parties together while making significant environmental and economic improvements. The AFL-CIO News carried an article attacking the program. In the Canadian case, we have organized labor taking leadership on environmental issues.

I hope that as a respected faculty member of a noted academic institution that our input on policy issues can be seriously considered. I've just come back from a lecture tour in Australia and New Zealand to discuss the ecological design of work. While there I found innovative new partnerships between business, labor and environmentalists to create 50,000 green jobs (translates into over 600,000 in

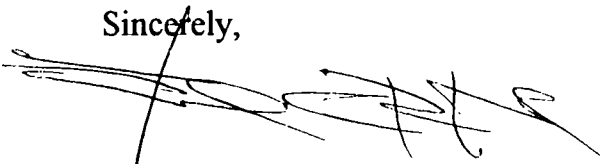
Pam -
4 ltrs for
your comments.
Thx for your further comments.
I agree that mkr-environ
relations are key.
Then get some
good language
from Tom
Tuchman
on how
the Alternative
Management
Units work
in the plan...
(or maybe it's
in the Forest
Plan package
& you don't
have to
buy Tom)

Kathleen McGinty
1 August 1993

Page Two

terms of the size of the American economy). Labor and environmentalists have developed a strategic alliance. Our program is examining such innovative partnerships around the world and are promoting them in the US as well. I have enclosed a preliminary policy proposal that we have submitted to the EPA outlining ways to make specific the interconnection of the environment and the economy that President Clinton and Vice President Gore have so articulately described. If there is any way to be of assistance, feel free to call on me at 607-255-8160.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edward Cohen-Rosenthal', written over a horizontal line.

Edward Cohen-Rosenthal
Director, Work and Environment Initiative

cc: Joan Baggett

21 June 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
White House
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms McGinty:

The enclosed materials are for your information to assist with the timber policy development. I was recently in Vancouver and met with some of those responsible for the most interesting approach to timber policy that I have seen in the world. It bridges the issues of environment and the economy that are affecting your efforts. Interflor and the International Woodworkers of Canada have developed joint environmental committees that have taken a broad ecosystem viewpoint. I am told that they are very effective and that those involved are excited about the contributions they are making. The enclosed 20 minute video is a copy of one they use locally. It was produced by using pictures taken by the timber workers themselves and is narrated by labor and management. In sum, I think that it is a superb model for what can be done in the US. We would be glad to help in its dissemination.

I have also enclosed materials on the Work and Environment Initiative at Cornell University. We have developed a global network of managers, union leaders, environmentalists and government officials to act on the how sustainable environments and a sustainable employment can result. We would welcome the opportunity to work with the Clinton-Gore Administration to find the new solutions that builds a better environment and a prosperous economy.

Sincerely,

Edward Cohen-Rosenthal
Director, Work and Environment Initiative

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1993

Dr. Edward Cohen-Rosenthal
Director, Work and Environment
Initiative
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Dear Dr. Cohen-Rosenthal:

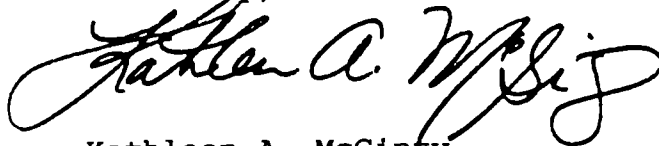
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1993

Mr. John M. Calabrini
Chairman, Steering Committee
Urban Growth and the
Environment
71 Mark Lane
London
EC3R 7RD Reg.#2685690
England

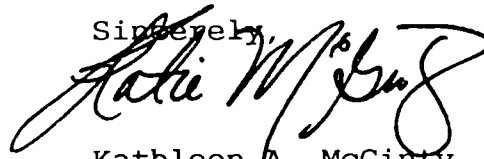
Dear John:

Thank you for your note of September 6 keeping me apprised of your efforts. It was good to hear from you.

I certainly appreciate the advance copies of the program for the November 1994 World Congress in Hong Kong. I wanted to let you know that I have shared your information with other White House personnel working on related issues.

Again, thanks for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

URBAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

WORLD CONGRESS, HONG KONG, 7-12 NOVEMBER 1994

Organised under the auspices of The Landscape Institute, London, the American Society of Landscape Architects, Washington, and the Japanese Institute of Landscape Architects, Tokyo.

10 Tonsley Place, London SW18 1BP

Tel: 081-871 1209 / Fax: 081-875 0686

6th September, 1993

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Room 360
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Jean Kate,

With further reference to your letter dated 11th August, I am now able to enclose six advance copies of our five-page programme for the November 1994 World Congress in Hong Kong, which is in the process of being delivered to us by the printers. I hope that the White House approves of its presentation and content.

A total of 70,000 copies of the programme will be distributed worldwide over the next few months, including two-page inserts in either Chinese or Japanese, with all copies going to the Far East.

With kindest regards,

*Yours sincerely,
John Calabrine*

John M. Calabrine
Chairman, Steering Committee

JMC/ne
Encl.

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The Hon Albert Gore, Jr

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Prof F Kenneth Hare, CC FRSC
(Canada)

Prince Abbas Hilmi
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Dr Thomas F Malone
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Debra L. Mitchell
(United States)

Sir Peter Parker, LVO†

Dr Qu Geping
(People's Republic of China)

Dr Sadatoshi Tabata
(Japan)

Vice-Minister Zhou Ganzhi
(People's Republic of China)

CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE LONDON

John M Calabrine, HonFRIBA FRGS†*

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HONG KONG

Dr Helmut Sohmén

CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE HONG KONG

Prof Brian Morton

† Members of the Finance Committee

* Directors of the Controlling Company

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1993

Mr. Ric Careless
Tatshenshini Wild
#843 - 810 W. Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Z 4C9

Dear Ric:

Thank you for your letter of August 3 regarding your continuing efforts to preserve the Tatshenshini Wilderness. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to the preservation of our global environment. I share your enthusiasm for the potential designation of the Tatshenshini as a World Heritage Site. I remain hopeful that we will be able to accomplish this before the October nomination deadline.

I certainly appreciate your kind words of encouragement and I look forward to the possibility of working together in the near future. Please keep me apprised of your progress.

Again, thanks for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Katie', with a stylized flourish extending from the bottom left.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

August 3, 1993

Katie McGinty
Office of the Vice President
The White House
Washington, DC 20501



Dear Katie:

Thank-you for making the preservation of Tatshenshini possible! Without your commitment to the protection of this incredible wilderness, it would still be at risk now from mining. Katie, the turning point in the Tat issue happened when Al came onboard by agreeing to sponsor the Joint Resolution in the Senate and I know that you were the person who encouraged him to become involved. From that point on we up here had the leverage we required to encourage the BC Government to move to protect Tat.

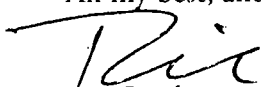
As you know, the company and the mining industry fought hard to block things. It was the continued involvement of the Vice President and then later President Clinton (when he met with Prime Minister Mulroney) that kept the pressure on and enabled us to get the decision we did at the end of June. I know in all of this ongoing top level involvement that you played a key role. Thank-you.

As I mentioned in the note I sent to Al, I would greatly appreciate having the chance to see you down in Washington in order to thank you personally for all that you have done.

As always I suppose, there is still work to be done. The World Heritage designation of Tat is crucial to secure its status regardless of future government changes. We up here are working to achieve this now. As well, the opportunity for a joint cross-border World Heritage Nomination of Tat in Canada and a portion of Tongass in the US, (thereby completing the largest complex of World Heritage Sites on Earth), is of truly global significance. As you and I have discussed before, this would epitomize the spirit of the Biodiversity Treaty and I believe could serve to encourage other nations and continents to follow the lead taken by the US and Canada in the St. Elias mountains to establish similar Global Nature Reserves. I know that you have been working on this and I hope that it can be accomplished in time for the October 1 World Heritage Site Nomination deadline.

But enough of that. For now, I hope you can just feel good about what has happened at Tat. Given that you have seen the river and the incredible wildness of this area, I know that you have a personal understanding of what was at risk and what is now safe. Protecting Tat is akin to the preservation of Grand Canyon. I believe that in the years and generations to come people will look back at this accomplishment with gratitude. I hope you will savor your role in all of this. I know that you are under intense pressure in your job. I hope that with the winning of the Tat you can experience a sense of fulfillment for all the hard effort you are putting out to help this planet and humanity.

Take care, Katie and again, thank you so much for all you have done.
All my best, and I look forward to when I next see you.


Ric Careless

PROTECT NORTH AMERICA'S WILDEST RIVER





July 6, 1993

Vice President Al Gore
United States Government
The White House
Washington, DC

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MAY **DATE:** 7/6/93

- Personal and ~~Confidential~~ Please -

Dear Vice President Gore:

This is the thank you letter I have wanted to be able to send to you for some time now. As you know last week we achieved preservation of all 2,500,000 acres of the Tatshenshini Wilderness. This simply could not have happened without your active involvement on the issue. Your firm and consistent stance in favour of Tatshenshini's preservation was one of the most crucial tools available to us to convince the BC Government that Tatshenshini should and would be protected. Perhaps more importantly, the strong statements you made regarding the perpetual and massive risks that the Windy Craggy project would have upon your country and Canada was critical in convincing the mining industry, the government, the media and the public that this project would never proceed. In my mind this paved the way psychologically for the successful completion of the four year, continental campaign to preserve this extraordinary wilderness and wildlife area.

For his part Premier Harcourt, showed outstanding courage in choosing to protect Tatshenshini as a gift to the world, in the face of strong and critical outcries from the BC mining industry. I know you issued a press release immediately after the decision which was greatly appreciated by the BC Government. I believe that if you have the opportunity to send a quick personal note to the Premier for his decision that this would be especially valued by him.

In writing to thank you I also want to acknowledge the strong and unflinching effort of your staff to help protect this incredible area. In particular, I am so appreciative of the roles played by Katie McGinty, Pam McElwee and Harriet Crosby. While I will also write them separately, I would appreciate if you could also convey my deep thanks. They were superb in all they did and I admire their environmental devotion.

PROTECT NORTH AMERICA'S WILDEST RIVER

#843 810 W. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V5Z 4C9 (604) 886-4632 Fax (604) 886-3768



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1993

Mr. Scott Cameron
Budget Examiner
Office of Management and Budget
8208 New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

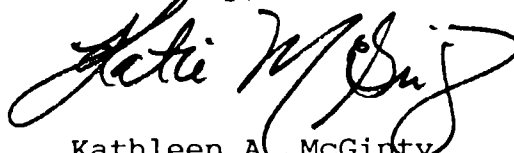
Dear Mr. Cameron:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you personally for your efforts to develop the President's wetlands policy.

Through the hard work of the interagency task force and your valuable input, we have shaped a policy that can move beyond the divisiveness that has characterized this issue for the past several years. I certainly appreciate your diligence in working toward a solution to this very important issue. I am enclosing a copy of my correspondence to Director Panetta in this regard.

Again, thanks for your help on this initiative.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Enclosure

Thanks for all your help!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1993

The Honorable Warren Christopher
Secretary
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street
7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20520

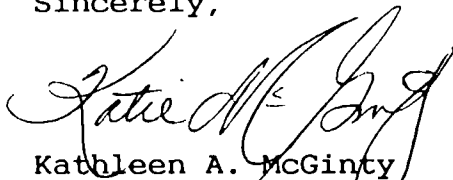
Dear Secretary Christopher:

I've just returned from an official trip to Ecuador and I wanted to commend to you the fine work of Embassy personnel working there. Our Chargé, James Mack, is extremely knowledgeable about Ecuador, and it was apparent to me that he has gained the respect, confidence and trust of the Ecuadorian government. Moreover, he is an engaging person and a pleasure to spend time with.

Embassy staff, particularly Paul Simons and David Seckler were very informative and tireless in their efforts to ensure the success of my visit.

My impression is that Ecuador is a country of great promise. It is incredibly rich in terms of its cultural diversity and wealth of natural resources. To date, however, natural resource development has not been effectively managed, and it is my strong belief that the country could either be prosperous or face significant difficulties, depending on decisions the government makes in the near future on this front. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this further with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

21 SEP 1993

Mr. Nolan E. Clark
6905 Gillings Road
Springfield, Virginia 22152

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your letter to Ms. Katie McGinty, Director, White House Office on Environmental Policy, concerning the "Earth Saver" till planter. Your letter was referred to the Department of Agriculture (USDA) for response.

(USDA) is interested in planters and other production implements that achieve conservation goals. We work a variety of ways to develop and promote techniques that enhance crop production, and at the same time minimize adverse environmental impacts. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Extension Service (ES), and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) of USDA are all involved in such activities at the national and local levels.

The implement you describe is evidently much like several other no-till or strip-till planters available to farmers. Each achieves many of the environmental goals you describe. The acceptance of such implements is usually best achieved at county field days, or in local settings in which this machine is evidently already being used. I encourage you to contact USDA officials at the State level to discuss this implement. An initial contact would be Mr. Bruce Julian, SCS State Resource Conservationist, Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Julian can be reached at:

Soil Conservation Service
1606 Santa Rosa Road
Culpeper Building, Suite 209
Richmond, Virginia 23229-5014
(804) 287-1690

Mr. Julian could arrange a meeting with you to discuss this machine and look at your video.

At the national level, USDA undertakes program and policy development activities that promote the adoption of environmentally sound production methods. The 1985 and 1990 Farm Bills mandated erosion control on agricultural land among producers who participate in USDA farm programs. Many USDA agencies were involved in the development of policies and procedures related to the farm bills.

Mr. Nolan E. Clark

2

ASCS, through its Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), offers cost-sharing and other financial incentives to farmers who adopt conservation-oriented production techniques and apply conservation practices. ASCS has a conservation practice that promotes the use of no-till and strip-till planting techniques. County ASCS programs vary from one location to another, depending upon local needs. Therefore, details about specific programs are best obtained from local ASCS offices. You may get detailed information about ASCS programs in Virginia by contacting Maylon Rudy, State Executive Director for ASCS in Virginia. Mr. Rudy's telephone number is (804) 287-1500.

Again, thank you for writing. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

James R. Lyons
Assistant Secretary
Natural Resources and Environment

bc: (w/copy of incoming correspondence)
Jennifer McCarthy, Director, Office of Agency Liaison, The
White House, Washington, D.C.

Action Office: scs
Referral Code: 34



* 3 0 3 4 8 2 8 *

6905 Gillings Road
Springfield, VA 22152

Correspondence Control Unit

Ms. Katie McGinty
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Control No. _____

Staff CAD ECS

Due Dates: Draft 8/18/93

Soil Erosion

8/20/93

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing on behalf of Agro-Till, Inc., a small company in Louisa County, Virginia owned primarily by Jim Downing, a close friend of mine. The purpose of my letter is to inform you about a tillage and planting device that makes a dramatic breakthrough with regard to one of the major environmental problems that we face, i.e., agricultural soil erosion land and the associated runoff of agricultural chemicals into surface waters. Given the capabilities of the "Earth Saver" till-planter owned by Agro-Till, Inc., which I will briefly outline below, it should be of significant interest to the Clinton-Gore administration.

The "Earth Saver" till-planter is a one-pass tillage and planting apparatus. It provides a form of strip tillage, combining in one machine a subsoiler function, a fertilizer application function, a disc function, a cultipacker function, and a planting function. Twenty inches of soil are worked up while a ten-inch strip is left uncultivated.

In a rainfall simulation test performed by the Orange County, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, the "Earth Saver" till-planter reduced sediment loss 85% below conventionally tilled soil and 51% below the no-tillage plots. The relevant pages of the report are enclosed. Actually, the reported test understates the comparative benefit of the "Earth Saver" till-planter; the test plots had a relatively thin layer of topsoil above a relatively impervious rock layer.

You may wonder how a tillage apparatus that works up two-thirds of the soil is able to reduce soil erosion so dramatically. The explanation is as follows. The worked-up soil has a mounded profile. Accordingly, rainfall runs off from the worked-up soil into the unworked strip of ground. In the unworked strip, the velocity of the flowing water is slowed down and a high percentage of the water then soaks into the worked-up soil. The soil has a high rate of infiltration because of the subsoiler function performed by the till-planter.

The environmental benefits of the "Earth Saver" till-planter are not limited to the reduced soil erosion. To an even greater extent, the till-planter reduces the run-off of agricultural chemicals. Fertilizer run-off is further reduced for two reasons. First, less fertilizer is needed because the fertilizer is deposited in the root zone where it will be accessible to the growing plants. Second, since the fertilizer is deposited into the soil rather than broadcast over the field, less fertilizer is on

the surface where it can be washed away.

Herbicide and pesticide run-off is also reduced. Since two-third's of the soil is worked up, less herbicide and pesticide is needed. In addition, pre-emergent herbicides can be injected into the soil, leaving less herbicide where it can be washed away.

An additional environmental benefit ensues from using a single-pass tillage and planting apparatus. Fuel consumption, and the associated air pollution, will be significantly lower than either conventional tillage or "residue management."

Fortunately, the environmental benefits from the "Earth Saver" till-planter do not come at the expense of crop yield or versatility. Experience to date indicates that crop yield from the "Earth Saver" till-planter is equal to or greater than that from conventional tillage or no-till. A number of factors explain these benefits. For example:

- seed-soil contact is improved in worked-up soil;
- because of the high degree of water infiltration, crops fare better in the event of extended dry weather;
- the subsoiler function eliminates compaction, which is advantageous because compaction reduces water infiltration, forces oxygen out of the soil, reduces nutrient take-up into the soil, decreases herbicide efficiency, and interferes with root growth;
- because the area to be planted is worked up, planting can occur earlier than with no-till (which keeps soil cooler);
- because the subsoiler function does not invert the soil layers, organic matter content of the soil is maintained and the fine particles that seal soil and reduce water infiltration are not brought to the surface.

If agreeable with you, I would like to make an appointment to show you a short video of the "Earth Saver" till-planter in operation. At that time, I would like to discuss (1) steps that the Clinton-Gore administration can take to determine for itself whether the "Earth Saver" till-planter has indicated environmental and efficiency benefits; and (2) steps that can be taken to ensure that farmers have the appropriate incentives to use environmentally beneficial technologies. If you prefer, I can send the video over in advance for a previewing. I can be contacted during the day at 202-273-4520.

Sincerely yours,

Nolan E. Clark

Nolan E. Clark

weed eater, respectively, to result in limited vegetative cover and exposed soil in some areas of the plots. Turkey litter was broadcast by hand the day before the first demonstration run at the rate of 8960 kg/ha (4.0 tons/acre) with a concentration of 1.9% plant-available N and 3.4% plant-available P_2O_5 . This resulted in N and P_2O_5 being applied at a rate of 170 kg/ha (152 lb/ac) and 305 kg/ha (272 lb/ac), respectively.

For the second demonstration conducted the following Spring, the overgrazed plots were mowed and raked to remove most of the vegetative matter, and then plowed and disced, followed by application of the litter and then additional tillage to evaluate the effect of incorporation. Two weeks prior to the demonstration, turkey litter had, therefore, been applied to these plots and two of the well managed pasture plots at the rate of 10,080 kg/ha (4.5 tons/acre) with a concentration of 2.3% plant-available N and 3.6% plant-available P_2O_5 . Consequently, a rate of 232 kg/ha (207 lb/ac) N and 363 kg/ha (324 lb/ac) P_2O_5 was applied to each plot receiving litter.

A similar study involving poultry litter was conducted at the Orange site. The interaction of poultry litter application with various tillage practices prior to corn planting was evaluated on six runoff plots sited in a field having been in sod cover for a number of years. Plots were paired with respect to tillage practice, i.e., no-tillage, conventional tillage, and "strip" tillage. This latter tillage was performed by an experimental device ("Earth Saver" designed and built by Harris Co., Inc., Mineral, Virginia) which resulted in a no-till surface modified by a subsoil ripper accompanied by two side colters 10 inches apart passing through each plant row, thereby disturbing soil only in the plant row and with the intention of retaining water and increasing infiltration. One plot in each pairing received no litter while turkey litter was broadcast by hand the day before the first demonstration run at the rate of 5600 kg/ha (2.5 tons/acre) with a concentration of 2.1% plant-available N and 3.2% plant-available P_2O_5 . The plots receiving no litter were supplied with 275 kg/ha (300 lb/ac) ammonium nitrate and 310 kg/ha (350 lb/ac) triple super phosphate. Therefore, all six plots received a rate of approximately 113 kg/ha (105 lb/ac) N and 177 kg/ha (158 lb/ac) P_2O_5 . The conventional tillage plots were immediately tilled after the turkey litter and commercial fertilizer applications to incorporate the material into

oil.

Monitoring Procedures

The rainfall simulator used in this project is designed to apply rainfall at an intensity approaching 50 mm/hr in three different applications over a two day period. A normal rainfall sequence consisted of a 1 h run (R1), followed 24 h later by a 0.5 h run (R2), and an additional 0.5 h run (R3) after a 0.5 h rest interval. The normal rainfall sequence was used to represent dry, wet, and very wet soil conditions and is a commonly used artificial rainfall sequence for erosion research. This sequence was used at all but the Centerville site for which a single 1 h run was made for each of the two demonstrations.

Rainfall simulator application rates, amounts, and uniformity were measured by placing 2 to 4 rain gauges within each plot depending on plot size. Rain gauges were read after each application to determine the amount of rainfall and the uniformity of application. Runoff was collected at the base of each plot and channeled through a 150 mm H-flume equipped with a 150 mm stilling well and a FW-1 stage recorder.

Water quality samples were collected manually at 2 to 12 min intervals during the rainfall-runoff events. Water quality samples were iced down immediately after collection and stored at 0 to 5° C until analyzed. Samples from all sites were analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS), total phosphorus (P), orthophosphorus (PO_4), nitrate (NO_3), total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), filtered P (P_d), filtered TKN (TKN_d), and ammonium (NH_4). Total N (N) was obtained by summing NO_3 and TKN_d . Water quality analysis was done using standard analytical procedures (USEPA, 1979).

litter plots (RS75&77). Therefore, the anticipated benefits of incorporation appeared to have been overwhelmed by excessive runoff and sediment losses.

The tilled-with litter plots (RS75&77) had an average runoff response 113-147% greater than the average of that measured from the other treatment plots. Average sediment losses were reduced by 99% in both the well managed pasture-with litter plots (RS74&78) and well managed pasture-without litter plots (RS76&79) when compared to average losses from the tilled-with litter plots (RS75&77).

Orange

Examining the pairings of plots with respect to tillage practice, average runoff was actually increased by 37% in the no-tillage plots (RS80 and RS81) compared to the conventional tillage plots (RS82 and RS83). This can be partially explained by the long-term compaction of the soil surface in the no-tillage plots reducing infiltration capacity coupled with the roughness of the conventional tillage plots which provided for retention of excess water. In spite of these runoff differences, the no-tillage practice resulted in a reduction in average sediment losses of 70% compared to that lost from the conventional tillage plots (Table 2).

Of particular interest is the response of the plots treated by the experimental tillage procedure with respect to runoff and sediment. The average runoff from these plots (RS84 and RS85) was only 7% more than that measured from the conventional tillage plots (RS82 and RS83) while being 22% less than that obtained from the no-tillage plots (RS80 and RS81). The effect on sediment losses is more impressive with the average sediment loss from NT RS84 and NT RS85 being reduced by 85% compared to RS82 and RS83 and 51% compared to RS80 and RS81 (Table 2).

Comparisons of nutrient losses across the six plots (Table 2) are highly dependent on the measured runoff amounts and is risky in the context of unreplicated plots. In general, nitrogen losses were enhanced in

the plots receiving turkey litter and phosphorus losses were enhanced in the plots receiving commercial fertilizer. Consequently, more insight may be gained by examining loadings of the different forms of N & P in Table 2 and the concentrations presented in Table 3. It is interesting to note that, when comparing the no-tillage plots to conventional tillage plots, incorporation appeared to limit phosphorus losses and concentrations in both the cases of applied turkey litter and commercial fertilizer, while for nitrogen this effect was only noted under litter application and not fertilizer (Tables 2 and 3).

Educational Aspects

The general public, news media, and water quality professionals were invited to observe the demonstrations at Centreville and Orange, while only the latter group participated in the Prices Fork demonstration. The rainfall simulator was effective to some degree in visually demonstrating the effectiveness of BMPs for NPS pollution control. Visual differences in the quantity of the runoff were not readily apparent because of the lower flow levels from the smaller plot sizes required to accommodate larger numbers of plots at two of the demonstration sites. However, runoff from the conservation tillage and well managed pasture plots was unquestionably clearer while that from the plots with non recommended practices was very turbid. The plots receiving poultry litter also showed evidence of this application due to the darker color of the runoff. Over 200 people witnessed the demonstrations in person and others learned about NPS pollution and BMPs through news media coverage of the rainfall simulator demonstrations.

Table 1. Plot Characteristics

Treatment (Plot)	Area (m ²)	Slope (%)	Soil Type	Rainfall (mm)
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CENTREVILLE, VA - TURFGRASS - AUGUST 28, 1991

Fall fertilized w/aeration (RS66)	295	6	Brecknock gravelly silt loam	66
Fall fertilized w/o aeration (RS67)	295	6	Brecknock gravelly silt loam	64
Spring fertilized w/o aeration (RS68)	295	6	Brecknock gravelly silt loam	66

CENTREVILLE, VA - TURFGRASS - SEPTEMBER 14, 1991

Fall fertilized w/aeration (RS66)	295	6	Becknock gravelly silt loam	74
Fall fertilized w/o aeration (RS67)	295	6	Brecknock gravelly silt loam	69
Spring fertilized w/o aeration (RS68)	295	6	Brecknock gravelly silt loam	68

PRICES FORK, VA - PASTURE - OCTOBER 8 & 9, 1991

Well-managed w/litter (RS74&78)	50	19	Groseclose silt loam	101
Overgrazed w/litter (RS75&77)	50	19	Groseclose silt loam	102
Well-managed w/o litter (RS76&79)	50	19	Groseclose silt loam	99

ORANGE, VA - CORN - APRIL 29 & 30, 1992

No-till w/litter (RS80)	45	14	Rabun clay loam	98
No-till w/fertilizer (RS81)	45	14	Rabun clay loam	96
Conventional till w/litter (RS82)	45	14	Rabun clay loam	91
Conventional till w/fertilizer (RS83)	45	14	Rabun clay loam	91
Row-till w/litter (RS84)	45	14	Rabun clay loam	93
Row-till w/fertilizer (RS85)	45	14	Rabun clay loam	99

PRICES FORK, VA - PASTURE - MAY 20 & 21, 1992

Well-managed w/litter (RS74&78)	50	19	Groseclose silt loam	98
Tilled w/litter (RS75&77)	50	19	Groseclose silt loam	96
Well-managed w/o litter (RS76&79)	50	19	Groseclose silt loam	93

Table 2. Sediment, Nutrient, and Runoff Yield (Areal Basis)

PLOT	TSS kg/ha	NH ₄ kg/ha	NO ₃ kg/ha	TKN kg/ha	N _i kg/ha	TKN _i kg/ha	P _i kg/ha	PO ₄ kg/ha	P _d kg/ha	RO m ³ /ha
CENTREVILLE I										
RS66	1.7	0.037	0.014	0.117	0.131	0.078	0.065	0.028	0.042	79.1
RS67	7.2	0.060	0.007	0.136	0.143	0.089	0.076	0.032	0.056	106.4
RS68	4.4	0.039	0.004	0.161	0.165	0.105	0.046	0.019	0.030	80.2
CENTREVILLE II										
RS66	2.1	0.501	0.638	0.789	1.427	0.660	0.295	0.216	0.244	293.5
RS67	3.1	0.400	0.195	0.917	1.113	0.730	0.306	0.183	0.266	403.8
RS68	4.1	0.364	0.142	0.517	0.659	0.435	0.237	0.154	0.186	270.6
PRICES FORK I										
RS74&78	34.4	6.342	0.010	13.060	13.065	10.629	4.320	3.402	3.230	123.6
RS75&77	184.4	9.637	0.018	20.539	20.557	16.140	5.961	5.671	5.791	212.7
RS76&79	40.5	0.061	0.195	0.385	0.579	0.225	0.128	0.041	0.051	131.7
ORANGE										
RSS0	81.8	7.907	0.039	12.325	12.361	10.794	1.447	0.837	0.997	425.2
RS81	49.5	2.166	1.851	3.061	4.913	2.575	1.903	1.651	1.578	267.8
RS82	144.2	2.338	0.065	4.357	4.417	3.365	0.448	0.050	0.095	176.3
RS83	297.1	3.210	4.590	5.169	9.761	3.567	1.044	0.351	0.400	330.5
RS84	34.4	3.653	0.155	6.062	6.217	4.926	0.568	0.269	0.362	249.9
RS85	30.1	1.826	2.829	2.747	5.574	2.422	0.960	0.865	0.859	293.4
PRICES FORK II										
RS74&78	1.5	0.474	0.251	1.125	1.376	1.803	0.547	0.466	0.498	93.0
RS75&77	259.3	1.019	2.968	3.165	6.131	1.955	0.908	0.419	0.470	197.8
RS76&79	2.8	0.014	0.004	0.150	0.156	0.103	0.022	0.004	0.012	80.2

Table 3. Average Sediment and Nutrient Concentrations

PLOT	TSS mg/L	NH ₄ mg/L	NO ₃ mg/L	TKN mg/L	N _i mg/L	TKN _i mg/L	P _i mg/L	PO ₄ mg/L	P _e mg/L
CENTREVILLE I									
RS66	21.4	0.46	0.17	1.47	1.64	0.98	0.81	0.35	0.52
RS67	66.9	0.56	0.06	1.27	1.33	0.83	0.70	0.30	0.52
RS68	55.0	0.48	0.05	2.00	2.05	1.30	0.57	0.23	0.37
CENTREVILLE II									
RS66	6.9	1.69	2.16	2.67	4.82	2.23	1.00	0.73	0.83
RS67	7.6	0.98	0.48	2.25	2.73	1.79	0.75	0.45	0.65
RS68	15.0	1.33	0.52	1.90	2.42	1.77	0.87	0.57	0.68
PRICES FORK I									
RS74&78	278.7	51.31	0.08	105.67	105.74	86.00	34.95	27.52	26.13
RS75&77	866.7	45.53	0.09	96.54	96.63	75.87	28.02	26.66	27.22
RS76&79	307.7	0.46	1.48	2.92	4.40	1.71	0.97	0.31	0.38
ORANGE									
RS80	192.4	18.59	0.09	28.99	29.07	25.39	3.40	1.97	2.34
RS81	184.9	8.09	6.91	11.43	18.34	9.61	7.11	6.17	5.89
RS82	818.1	13.26	0.37	24.71	25.05	19.08	2.54	0.28	0.54
RS83	899.0	9.71	13.89	15.64	29.54	10.79	3.16	1.06	1.21
RS84	137.8	14.62	0.62	24.25	24.88	19.71	2.27	1.08	1.45
RS85	102.7	6.22	9.64	9.36	18.99	8.25	3.27	2.95	2.93
PRICES FORK II									
RS74&78	16.3	5.10	2.70	12.09	14.79	19.39	5.88	5.01	5.36
RS75&77	1311.5	5.15	15.01	16.00	31.00	9.89	4.59	2.12	2.38
RS76&79	35.4	0.18	0.05	1.37	1.94	1.29	0.28	0.05	0.15