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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1993

Mr. Wallace Eubanks
HC 86, Box 12-B
Myrtle Point, OR 97458

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

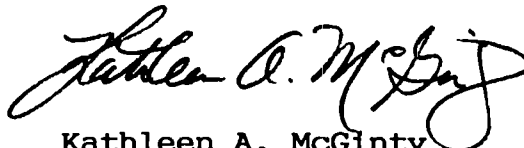
Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about the proposed legislation H.R. 1627 on pesticide regulation.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to preserving our environment. The Environmental Protection Agency recently announced a proposal for comprehensive reforms of the nation's pesticide and food safety laws. This is a result of a joint study of the EPA, the USDA, and the FDA to update the existing laws of 20 years ago. It calls for a stricter standard of a "reasonable certainty of no harm" for food safety across the boards, including specific provisions not only to protect infants and children, but also to achieve a reduction in the overall use of pesticides in the United States. We feel these actions are a significant step towards a safer food supply.

I certainly appreciate learning your views with regard to H.R. 1627. Rest assured that this Administration will continue its efforts to protect the health of our nation's people and the integrity of our food supply.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

9/4/93
HC 86 Box 12B
Myrtle Point, W
97458

Katie McGinty
Director of White House Office
of Environmental Policy:

Maam:

I learn that Carol Browner, EPA, remarks about The Delany clause gave the chemical industry the green light to introduce their bill HR 1627 to weaken one of the few protections we have against chemicals in food. Their theory seems to be "Negligible Risk". which I take to mean little risk to their profits. However, there is no sensible, humane way to measure costs, profits against human health, misery, etc.

I understand your administration is to soon announce its policies on improving food safety & to reduce agriculture pesticide use. Please advise the president to choose for healthy soils, farms & food products. A huge change is needed in this country. We people have been victims of the greed & profit system for too long. Health care costs, family welfare, childrens futures are closely tied to the quality of food. The quality is now very poor.

Please take the means to turn this around.
Thank you.

Wallace E. Lant

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 12, 1993

Ms. Jeanette R. Egger
Member, Board of Directors
Environmental Federation of Oregon
1800 Ridgecrest Drive
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

Dear Ms. Egger:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding President Clinton's Forest Management Plan. It was good to hear from you.

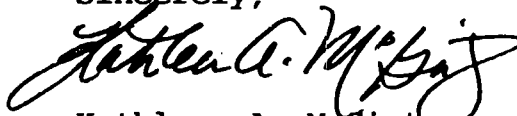
The President, the Vice President and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of three working groups established at the Forest Conference. This Administration believes 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.

I certainly appreciate learning your views about this very important matter. We continue to seek a Forest Plan that is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest, and we are currently soliciting advice and comments on possible improvements to the proposed plan.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

1800 Ridgecrest Dr.
Lake Oswego, OR 97034
October 26, 1993

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

Subject: Forest Management Plan DEIS

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am enclosing two letters of testimony on the Plan, specifically addressing objections to Option 9 and supporting Option 1 with inclusion of the roadless areas.

Although our group, the 600 member Oregon Mycological Society did not get the opportunity to speak at the Forest Summit here, we understand the difficulty of permitting air time to all who wished for it.

At the Summit, fungi were addressed briefly by Andy Kerr of the O.N.R.C. and also by a woman from Corvallis who helps harvesters market the increasingly valuable product. However, no one made clear the connection of fungi-to-owl, which lies with the vole and other small mammals.

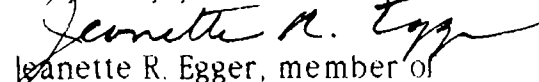
Owls will not remain in a given habitat if there are not sufficient voles and mice to feed upon. Voles eat fungi and in fact are among the best regenerators of wild mushrooms in passing on the reproductive spores of those they have eaten.

Completing the cycle is the fact that mushrooms are mycelial with trees. Specific trees depend on the roots of specific fungi to supply moisture during the dry times and the fungi need the forest habitat for growth. It is the richness of the forest floor that yields those giant Douglas Firs. The fruiting bodies of the mycelia are the actual mushroom we see, but a lot goes on underground.

My letter to Mr. Lyons addresses the losses to the fungal habitat that thinning and salvage operations cause when done in the old growth reserves. Such operations are antiproductive to maintaining the species populations for whom we establish old growth reserves to begin with. Reserves should be free from logging, whatever the type.

I appreciate your consideration of my comments. We all hope for a final forest plan that will be a lifelong credit to the Clinton administration.

Very truly yours,


Jeanette R. Egger, member of

Boards of Directors:

ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERATION OF OREGON
OREGON MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 12, 1993

Mr. Tory Ewing
18238 Sunset Lane
Omaha, NE 68135

Dear Mr. Ewing:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding President Clinton's Forest Management Plan. It was good to hear from you.

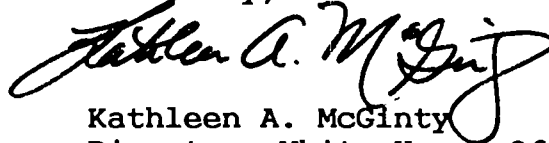
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I certainly appreciate learning your views about this very important matter. We continue to seek a Forest Plan that is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest, and we are currently soliciting advice and comments on possible improvements to the proposed plan.

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 the last name "McGinty" being particularly prominent.

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

KAM/avl

October 23, 1993

Tory Ewing
18238 Sunset Lane
Omaha, Nebraska 68135

Kathleen McGinty
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Room 350
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty;

I am writing to you about President Clinton's proposed plan for the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, which he outlined on July 1.

President Clinton's proposal offers far too little protection for the forests and wildlife and far too much timber for sale.

Among the problems with the proposal:

- Unreserved reserves. The President's plan would place 7.1 million acres of forests into two reserve systems that would be off limits to most forms of commercial logging. Two forms of logging would be permitted in these reserves: "thinning," by which younger trees are cleared in a forest to help older trees mature faster and "salvaging," the logging of trees that are deemed biologically dead. Of these, salvaging poses the greater threat. Conservationists charge that the Forest Service often labels healthy trees as "dying" as an excuse to meet timber sale quotas. Although the President's proposal does lay down some guidelines for salvage logging, it sets up no new mechanisms for monitoring agency compliance. Thus, there is little assurance that the ancient forest reserves would be left alone.

- Unsustainable cut levels. The plan sets a target of 1.2 billion board feet a year to be logged in the forests west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, Oregon and northern California. This is well below the levels of the 1980s "boom," which averaged 5 billion board feet a year. The courts subsequently found these levels to be illegal, resulting in most of the sales being put under injunction. But even 1.2 billion board feet is still much greater than the forests can sustain.

- Unacceptable viability levels. Under Option 9, viability, the degree of probability that a species or ecosystem will survive, would be "high" for the threatened northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. However, viability is only "medium high" - an average 70 percent chance of survival - for salmon and the ancient forest ecosystem and even less for many other species, including fisher and pine marten.

- The decision to cut back on salmon protection, by narrowing the buffer zones around salmon streams where logging is prohibited, comes as a surprise. President Clinton heard testimony at the Portland Summit revealing that Pacific Northwest salmon fisheries provide more jobs than the region's timber industry. The northwest fishing industry is a significant piece of the regional economy, producing over \$1 billion in personal income per year and more than 60,000 jobs in the region. Populations of many salmon species are crashing as a result of existing logging practices.

- No eastside protection. The plan takes no immediate steps to protect the magnificent forests east of the Cascades, where some of the heaviest logging continues. It calls only for a scientific study to determine a future course of action. And it omits any mention of the similarly threatened forests of the Sierra Nevada in California.

- Allowing logging in roadless areas. The President's current plan would allow logging in roadless areas which are not designated as reserves - perhaps 30 percent of the remaining ancient forests. Roadless areas are the only remaining large and intact pieces of the ecosystem left and in many cases have been left out of the reserve system. They must be protected.

- Experimental forestry. The plan calls for "experimental forestry" in some ancient forests, with the "participation" of local citizens and under the name "Adaptive Management Areas." The fractured ancient forest ecosystem is not the place to test new theories. In many cases, experimental forestry is simply old wine in new bottles and perpetuates the same forestry management abuses that produced this crisis. Local pressures to overcut is what drove unsustainable logging targets, disregard for wildlife, violations of environmental laws and restrictions of citizens rights in the courts in the past.

The plan is not without its merits, such as:

- A proposed \$1.2 billion in economic assistance to timber dependent communities.
- Elimination of \$100 million in tax loopholes that encourage the export of raw logs (a leading cause of mill closings and job losses in the timber industry).

Overall President Clinton's proposed plan for the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest is a vast improvement over the previous policies of the government on timber sales.

Please work to establish a real and permanent ancient forest reserve system which would include the following:

- All remaining ancient forest must be included in reserves and be completely off limits to logging.
- Require timber companies which cut trees on public land to replant trees on two acres for each acre of trees cut down. This will help replenish the supply of trees for the future.
- No salvage logging or thinning.
- Set a sustainable level of logging.
- Set high viability standards for the ecosystem and salmon. Give the highest possible protection for all species associated with ancient forests.
- Full protection for fisheries and fish habitat.
- Includes the eastside forests and the Sierra Nevada.

- Eliminates raw log exports.
- Provide permanent protection for all remaining roadless areas.
- Practice minimal experimental forestry.

Tony Ewan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 9, 1993

Ms. Jan M. Edelstein
Director
National Environmental Trust
Fund Project
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Ms. Edelstein:

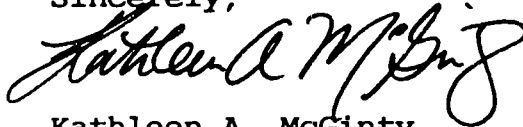
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about toxic waste cleanup under Superfund. It was good to hear from you.

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. In his first State of the Union address, the President reaffirmed his goal to increase the efficiency of toxic waste cleanup, as well as to decrease the numerous liability lawsuits associated with Superfund sites.

As you may know, on June 23, 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency released a package of administrative actions to improve the Superfund program. In order to examine long-term improvements of Superfund, EPA Administrator Browner established the Superfund Committee of the National Advisory Council on Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT). This body has evaluated the Superfund program, identified administrative and legislative options to improve the program, and assessed the advantages and disadvantages of these options. NACEPT reported to Administrator Browner in October, and the Administration is currently reviewing NACEPT's recommendations for improving the program along with the views of other stakeholders, as we move toward Superfund reauthorization. I have shared your information with the group working on this issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

**NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
TRUST FUND PROJECT**

November 4, 1993

Katie McGinty
Assistant to the President
Executive Office of the President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As a member of President Clinton's Interagency Task Force on Superfund reauthorization you are charged with helping determine what reforms to the law will be best for the environment, the economy, the program's many stakeholders and the Administration's political position.

The National Environmental Trust Fund and our nearly 1700 members urge you to adopt the Treasury proposal as the foundation for the Administration's recommendations in the area of liability and financing. The alternative proposal put forward by the NACEPT committee and embraced by EPA may seem a safer bet because it adheres to Superfund's old ideology and makes minimal recommendations for reform. But merely tinkering with Superfund during reauthorization will not fix the program nor make it a political asset for President Clinton in 1996.

The Treasury proposal, on the other hand, would solve Superfund's fundamental problems by eliminating retroactive liability. Raising money for cleanup through site-specific retroactive liability is the root cause of delays in cleanup, wasted resources, huge transaction costs, legal warfare and the potential financial devastation of thousands of American businesses and communities. Left intact, this highly unjust and impractical financing system will guarantee Superfund's continued - and increasingly visible - failure, regardless of other useful reforms enacted in the area of risk assessment and remedy selection.

Some critics of the Treasury proposal charge that an alternative funding mechanism is not viable. This is simply not true. Business is rallying around a credible financing plan for an expanded trust fund to replace retroactive liability. The emerging consensus would not take large additional sums of money out of the economy, but would redirect money already being spent through a more efficient system. Importantly, the business community would

continue to foot the bill for cleanup, not private citizens.

Another concern raised about the Treasury proposal is that expanding the trust fund would create a cumbersome public works program. On the contrary, more detailed versions of the expanded trust fund recommend allocating as much responsibility as possible to the states, and redirecting as many EPA dollars as possible away from lawyers to cleanup experts. Importantly, all work now in the hands of the private sector would continue to be done by the private sector. The net result will be greater control at the state and local level and a more efficient federal Superfund program, with substantially more money going to cleanup.

Obviously you and your fellow task force members must consider the immediate political ramifications of the Administration's position, as well as future fallout. Opponents of Treasury often imply that the proposal does not have broad support. In fact, the Treasury proposal and similar, more detailed proposals being finalized in the business community command the broadest, most diverse base of support of any proposal. Included in this base are major manufacturers, oil and chemical companies, small businesses, insurers, local governments, leaders of the environmental justice movement and private citizens.

In contrast, leading alternatives, such as NACEPT and CMA's fair share approach, are only backed by some environmental groups and a few Fortune 50 companies, and are crafted to pass ideological litmus tests and solve the needs of narrow groups of players.

Superfund is an important environmental program and needs to be fixed. You are in a position to recommend to the President a reform package that reflects his commitment to rejecting political placebos and instead finding real solutions to America's problems. The Treasury proposal is a viable blueprint, and its unprecedented breadth of support provides a unique opportunity to transform America's largest and costliest environmental program into an environmental, economic and political plus, instead of a disaster in the making.

Sincerely,


Jan M. Edelstein
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1993

Ms. Jean Ewing
Broadmead A-14
13801 York Road
Cockeysville, MD 21030

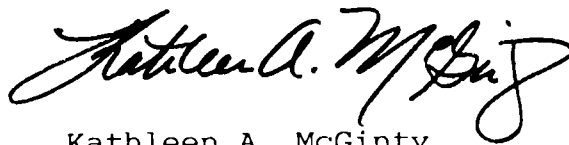
Dear Ms. Ewing:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about population pressures on natural resources. 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 the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I certainly appreciate the editorial letter, as well as your taking the time to share these concerns with me.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" and last name "McGinty" clearly legible.

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

KAM/jac

Jean S. Ewing
Broadmead A-14
13801 York Road
Cockeysville, MD 21030

Dear Ms Mc Ginty

I copied out this editorial
letter for you in hopes that we can
understand the serious population plague
that is world-wide.

My own dear Harford County is no
longer supplying the food it once raised,
and new development threatens the
Bay - surely, the greatest estuary on
earth! - soon to be sterile unless
humans reverse their policies -

Sincerely
Jean Ewing

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1993

Ms. Cathy James Ehrman
1731 Crestwood Drive, NW
Washington, DC 20011

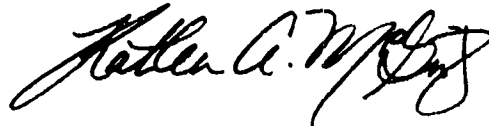
Dear Ms. Ehrman:

Thank you for contacting me regarding Mr. Morad Eghbal and his work in the Dickinson Journal of Environmental Law & Policy. 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 the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I certainly appreciate your taking the time to share Mr. Eghbal's work with me.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/jac

1731 Crestwood Drive, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20011

August 9, 1993

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Perhaps you are familiar with the Dickinson Journal of
Environmental Law & Policy.

I would like to refer your attention to the lead article
in the enclosed Spring 1992 edition, entitled "Depletion
of the World Ozone Protection - True Progress: Looking for
a Place Where We Can Stop", and more specifically, its
author, Morad Eghbal.

Mr. Eghbal is a friend who proudly shared the article with
me, and I am just as proudly passing it on to you after
hearing about your office on the radio. I have also taken
the liberty of enclosing Mr. Eghbal's curriculum vitae, in
case you desire to contact him.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Cathy James Ehrman

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1993

Ms. Kate English
c/o The Honorable John Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Kate:

I would like to thank you for your assistance on the Executive Order on Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements.

As you know, this Executive Order requires the Federal agencies to develop comprehensive pollution prevention strategies and seek to reduce their emissions of toxic chemicals or toxic pollutants by 50 percent by 1999. President Clinton and I believe that this initiative will provide the means necessary to begin to address today's difficult environmental challenges in this arena. I certainly appreciate all of your hard work that went into the development of this important initiative.

Again, thanks for your dedication to this effort. I look forward to working with you as we move toward implementation.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Thanks for your help!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1993

Mr. Jim Edward
Office of Federal Facilities
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Edward:

I would like to thank you for your assistance on the Executive Order on Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements.

As you know, this Executive Order requires the Federal agencies to develop comprehensive pollution prevention strategies and seek to reduce their emissions of toxic chemicals or toxic pollutants by 50 percent by 1999. President Clinton and I believe that this initiative will provide the means necessary to begin to address today's difficult environmental challenges in this arena. I certainly appreciate all of your hard work that went into the development of this important initiative.

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Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl