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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1993

Mr. John Hemphill
Executive Director
The Business Council for a
Sustainable Energy Future
1725 K Street, NW
Suite 509
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Hemphill:

Thank you for sending me the information regarding your organization's climate change mitigation proposals. It was good to hear from you, and I appreciate learning about your ideas.

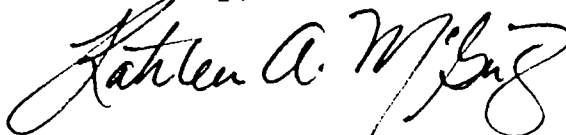
As you know, the President made a commitment in his Earth Day address to preservation of the world climate system:

Today, I reaffirm my personal, and announce our nation's commitment, to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. I am instructing my Administration to produce a cost-effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emissions. This must be a clarion call, not for more bureaucracy or regulation or unnecessary costs, but instead for American ingenuity and creativity, to produce the best and most energy-efficient technology.

The White House Office on Environmental Policy, is leading an interagency effort to develop the greenhouse gas reduction plan. We have heard from businesspeople, workers, environmental experts, and state and local officials regarding their experiences in developing and implementing emission reduction programs. My office is now seeking to identify the most practical and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Your proposals are helpful to us in this regard.

Again, thank you for contacting me.

Sincerely,



Kathleen McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1993

Mr. Ned Helme
Alliance for Acid Rain Control
and Energy Policy
444 North Capitol Street
Suite 602
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Mr. Helme:

Thank you for sending me the information regarding your organization's climate change mitigation proposals. It was good to hear from you, and I appreciate learning about your ideas.

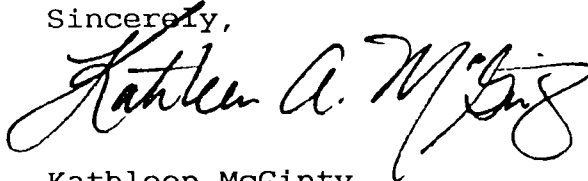
As you know, the President made a commitment in his Earth Day address to preservation of the world climate system:

Today, I reaffirm my personal, and announce our nation's commitment, to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. I am instructing my Administration to produce a cost-effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emissions. This must be a clarion call, not for more bureaucracy or regulation or unnecessary costs, but instead for American ingenuity and creativity, to produce the best and most energy-efficient technology.

The White House Office on Environmental Policy is leading an interagency effort to develop the greenhouse gas reduction plan. We have heard from businesspeople, workers, environmental experts, and state and local officials regarding their experiences in developing and implementing emission reduction programs. My office is seeking to identify the most practical and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions, including joint implementation. I appreciate learning of your thoughts in this regard.

Again, thank you for contacting me.

Sincerely,



Kathleen McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1993

Mr. Jan Hartke
President
EarthKind
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

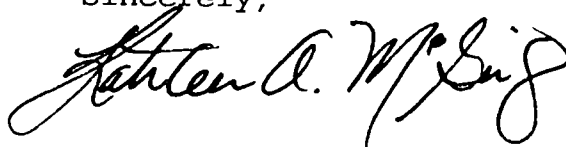
Dear Mr. Hartke:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in participating in the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD).

I have forwarded a copy of your information to Mr. Jonathan Lash, co-chair of the President's new council, who is coordinating our effort in getting people involved in this initiative. I certainly appreciate your interest in contributing to the environmental efforts of this Administration. I believe that the PCSD will successfully bring together leaders of the environmental and business communities to work toward the goal of environmental sustainability.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Robert W. Hahn
Resident Scholar
American Enterprise Institute for
Public Policy Research
1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

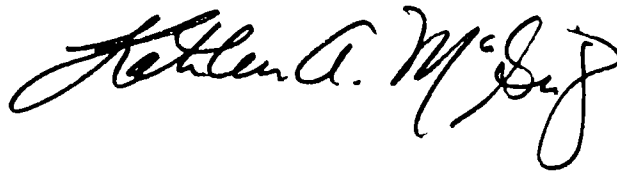
Dear Mr. Hahn:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the Vice President's work to protect our environment. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I certainly appreciate the copy of your work for the Yale Law Journal entitled "Toward a New Environmental Paradigm" and learning your views in this arena.

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/avl



May 10, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of the White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The enclosed essay reviews Vice President Gore's best-selling book on the environment. I believe Earth in the Balance represents an important contribution to the debate over our environmental and economic future. The book is particularly good at painting a vision. Unfortunately, many of the "details," such as how best to prioritize goals and use scarce resources to achieve these goals, are glossed over. I believe such details need to be considered carefully as we attempt to tackle the environmental and economic challenges that lie ahead.

Given your interest in policy issues, I thought you might enjoy another perspective on the environmental policy debate.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Bob Hahn', is written over the typed name.

Robert W. Hahn

Resident Scholar,
American Enterprise Institute
and
Adjunct Research Fellow,
Harvard University

Enclosure

P.S. Good luck in your new job.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Joe Hobson, Sr.
3720 Clark Blvd.
Ontario, OR 97914

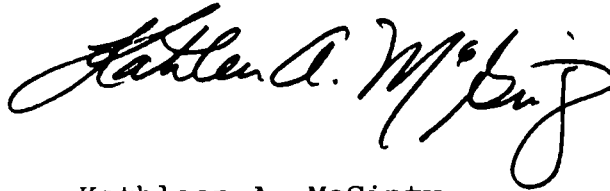
Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your work on a mulching system and your efforts to reduce agricultural non-point water pollution. 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. Sustainable agriculture is one of our top priorities, and I certainly appreciate learning about your efforts in this regard. Please keep me apprised of your work in this area.

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/avl



HOBSON MFG., INC.

3720 CLARK BLVD., ONTARIO, OREGON 97914
(503) 889-5019

April 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Environmental Adviser to the President
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I have just finished reading the book **"EARTH IN THE BALANCE"** by Vice-President Al Gore. I am impressed with his concern for the environment and desire to do something about it.

Mark Walker, assistant to Senator Mark O. Hatfield, told me you worked for Vice-President Gore before taking your present job. Mark urged me to write to you with my observations and suggestions.

I have spent my entire life involved in farming. The first 14 years were in Kansas. Because of the "Dust Bowl" in western Kansas, I moved with my parents in 1938 to a new irrigation project developed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Eastern Oregon. We farmed land that had a low water infiltration rate and is very erodible with irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation was ruled out because of the high cost of initial investment and power.

In order to improve crop yield and quality, we started placing small amounts of wheat straw by hand in the irrigation furrows in the 1970's. The results were dramatic, on both crop yield and quality while eliminating almost all sediment in the run-off water caused by erosion.

After many years of hiring the neighbor kids to straw mulch by hand, it became necessary to develop a machine to do it mechanically.

In 1985, I developed a machine that applied a coarse, uniform application of wheat straw to the irrigation furrows. We call it the **"HOBSON MULCHING SYSTEM"**.

My Son, recommended that we patent the machine. A patent was granted in 1987.

In 1988 Senator Mark O. Hatfield, on his annual visit to our area, asked about our new machine. He was so impressed with our experience with mechanical straw mulching, especially the reduction in non-point pollution. Senator Hatfield urged me to apply for a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR), Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) Research Grant. To document scientifically our personal experience with mechanical straw mulching. (I would be happy to share with you our reports if you are interested)

The Research was titled "Mechanical Straw Mulching to Reduce Phosphorous in Irrigation Runoff Water". After 3 years of research funded by USDA, SBIR, CSRS, we have been able to document the following:

Mechanical Straw Mulching will-

1. **Reduce** soil erosion (sediment in irrigation runoff water). 90%
2. **Reduce Total** Phosphorous in the irrigation runoff water. 70%
3. **Reduce Total** Nitrogen in the irrigation runoff water. 50%
4. **Reduce** the amount of water needed to grow a crop. 50 to 60% less.
5. **Reduce** Air Pollution by using the straw to improve water quality instead of burning.

According to Dr. Susan Riechert, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, straw mulch also has a potential for Intergrated Pest Management benefits. Riechert et al (1990) and Riechert et al (1984).

Last August, Senator and Mrs. Hatfield came to our area to examine our research project. He expressed his reaction to what he saw by stating in a letter to me, "Seeing the clear water flowing from the strawed furrows was worth the whole trip". (Congressional Record, Vol. 138 No.98 July 2, 1992)

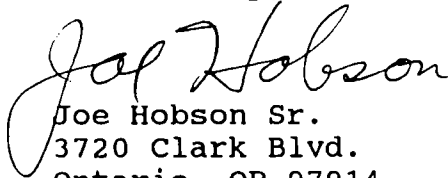
I am suggesting that in President Clinton's proposed business incentive package, investment tax credit, or elsewhere, special consideration be given for items that reduce agricultural non-point water pollution. We have the equipment to do the job. Increased use of the equipment would benefit everyone.

We feel this equipment is "One small step for Mankind" here on Planet Earth.

In the words of Vice-President Gore, "By educating ourselves and others, by doing our part to minimize our use and waste of resources,.....,each one of us can make a difference". (page 366)

I hope you find merit in my suggestion. If you have any questions, please contact me or Senator Mark Hatfield.

Yours truly,


Joe Hobson Sr.
3720 Clark Blvd.
Ontario, OR 97914

JH/jh

cc: Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Mark Walker

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Eric Hutner
Office of the General Counsel
Gruntal & Company
Fourteen Wall Street
New York, NY 10005

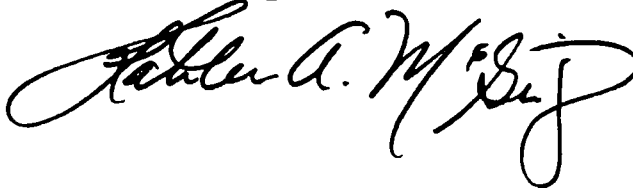
Dear Mr. Hutner:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the ruling of the Court of Appeals in Environmental Defense Fund, Inc. v. Massey. 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 article you enclosed which analyzed the extraterritorial application of NEPA's EIS requirement. We are continuing to finalize our policy in this regard.

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 "M" and "G".

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

KAM/avl

Fourteen Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-2176
Telephone (212) 267-8800

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Office of the
General Counsel

Fax (212) 962-1810

April 29, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I recently read of the Clinton Administration's decision not to appeal the ruling of the Court of Appeals in Environmental Defense Fund, Inc. v. Massey, 986 F.2d 528 (D.C. Cir. 1993). The Wall Street Journal also reported that a comprehensive review of U.S. global environmental policies is underway.

On a personal and intellectual level, I am thrilled by these developments. When I was in law school, I undertook a comprehensive examination of the extraterritorial application of NEPA's EIS requirement. Based on that work, I published an article which contained an analysis of the issue as well as a rather stinging critique of the opinions rendered in National Resources Defense Council v. Nuclear Regulatory Comm., 647 F.2d 1345 (D.C. Cir. 1982). I was truly saddened when this issue (along with so many others) was ignored during the Reagan/Bush years.

Though the enclosed article is ten years old, and chock full of 345 footnotes that only a law student (and a law review editor) could love, perhaps you or your staff may find it to be of some use.

I know I speak for millions when I wish you and the entire Clinton-Gore team the best of luck.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Eric Hutner".

Eric S. Hutner

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Dr. Neil D. Hamilton
Agricultural Law Center
The Law School
Drake University
27th and Carpenter
Des Moines, Iowa 50311

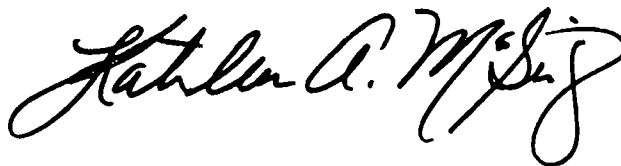
Dear Dr. Hamilton:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the legal implications of the expansion of intellectual property rights in plants. 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 article you enclosed entitled "Who Owns Dinner: Evolving Legal Mechanisms for Ownership of Plant Genetic Resources" and learning about your work in this arena. The protection of biodiversity is one of our Administration's highest priorities.

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" being the most prominent part.

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

KAM/avl

Agricultural Law Center
The Law School
Drake University

NEIL D. HAMILTON
*Richard M. and Anita Calkins
Distinguished Professor of Law, and
Director, Agricultural Law Center*

April 22, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am sending you the enclosed article at the suggestion of Deborah Strauss the editor of Diversity. The article, **Who Owns Dinner: Evolving Legal Mechanisms for Ownership of Plant Genetic Resources or Will Recognizing Intellectual Property Rights in Plants Reshape International Agriculture?** was recently published by the Agricultural Law Center as White Paper 93-1. It will appear later this summer in a symposium on international agricultural trade in the Tulsa Law Journal. The article attempts to provide a comprehensive and objective review and analysis of the legal issues associated with expanding intellectual property rights in plants. As you recognize from your work this topic is one of the most important facing the world both in terms of insuring our agricultural sustainability and in protecting environmental resources. I hope you will find the article of interest and value. Please let me know if I can be of any assistance to you in your work on these issues.

Sincerely,



Neil D. Hamilton

Encl.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Misha Halvårsson
Chairman
Applied Environmental Technologies
117 East Louisa Street, B113
Seattle, WA 98102

Dear Mr. Halvårsson:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your work at Applied Environmental Technologies on fresh water resources issues. 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 learning your thoughts about your WaterFirst project, which concentrates on the use of recycled tires and polyolefine to produce porous and flexible pipes. It is this kind of innovative environmental technology that our Administration hopes to promote.

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" 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

Applied Environmental Technologies

A 501(C)(3) Nonprofit Organization

117 East Louisa St., B113
Seattle, WA USA 98102
Tel: (206) 323-1820
Fax: (206) 329-3364

**"When the well is dry
we will know
the worth
of water."**

Benjamin Franklin

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director: White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 361
Washington, D.C. 20501

March 15, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing at the recommendation of Jennifer Belcher, Washington state Commissioner of Lands, and former Congressman Sid Morrison to introduce you to Applied Environmental Technologies. AET is an innovative Washington state 501(C)(3) nonprofit organization which was founded a little over a year ago on the premise that environmental and economic concerns are not mutually exclusive, but must go hand in hand. In the past few months, increased attention has been focused on our region's environmental issues, yet few opportunities have been presented which could demonstrate that conservation *can be* balanced with economic development. We felt it was essential that you were made aware that AET offers this kind of opportunity---and to ask you to read the enclosed information from beginning to end.

AET's primary focus is to further the research, development and commercial application of technologies that encourage environmentally responsive economic development, especially in the area of fresh water resources. The first technology identified by AET for developmental research is called **WaterFirst**. The nucleus of this Washington state technology is a proprietary system of innovative, flexible porous pipes manufactured from a combination of re-cycled tires and virgin or recycled polyolefine (plastic). We believe the technology offers the potential to greatly reduce irrigation water consumption, allow more water to stay in rivers and streams and extend existing water resources. The enclosed information outlines WaterFirst's possibilities in more detail.

The WaterFirst project's initial emphasis has been on irrigation, agricultural and water reuse applications. More recently, after extensive consultation with fisheries experts---at NOAA, University of Washington School of Fisheries and elsewhere---we have found WaterFirst also appears to have tremendous potential in fresh and salt water fisheries enhancement through minimizing degradation and improving natural spawning habitats. Widespread interest in the WaterFirst project is growing, and we have now established associations with well-known, respected U.S. and international institutions for joint field research studies. Overseas interest is especially strong.

While exploring various funding possibilities, we discovered there is a lot of support for innovative environmental policies, but for the most part, it is not backed up with the financial resources required to develop the technologies which will make the policies work. Most policies and incentives developed by potential funding bodies have overlooked the need to foster, encourage and speed technological development---especially in the environmental field. During the '80s, 60% of U.S. research funds went into defense-related programs, and only 0.2% went into environmental research. These proportions must be changed. As you know, perhaps better than anyone, developmental research of environmental technologies can only be advanced with adequate funding, realistic expectations, long-term perspectives and the formation of policies which encourage their development and use.

We believe WaterFirst has the potential to be one of the most important environmental developments of the decade. However, the technology's many capabilities cannot be proven until the project is funded, and the pipe produced. Our priority for some time, therefore, has been to secure funding---from whatever appropriate combination of public, private and philanthropic sources, to permit the production of an initial run of pipe, provide for necessary support services and enter into field research studies. This may appear to be your typical request for funding. It is not!

What we are proposing is a new kind of public/private/nonprofit partnership---one which could provide cost effective solutions to many of our regions water related problems. Solutions with measurable results. One way we believe this could be accomplished would be through the domestic application of an idea the U.S. Government has employed overseas for years---use of conditional grants. Our proposal:

- AET/the WaterFirst project "bare bones" budgetary needs for year one are approximately 1.2 to 1.5 million dollars with an overall 3 year projection of approximately 3.5 million (*or less than 1.5% of the \$300 million currently allocated for fisheries enhancement and habitat improvement by the BPA*).
- If commercialization of the technology is successful, we are suggesting the grant the grant would be paid back based on a negotiated percentage of revenues arising from project commercialization---limited to a specific percentage of the original grant. Pre-established royalties would then go into a dedicated fund to assist the developmental research of other promising environmentally responsive technologies. In this way, AET could continue to play an active part in bringing new technologies to bear on issues that affect us all.

We are aggressively exploring creative collaborative funding efforts to enable us to proceed, and would particularly appreciate any advice, guidance or introductions you could offer.

The President's recent visit to our region, and his call for new kind of partnerships between government and the private sector, has given us hope that the Federal Government may

become a more active and effective partner in supporting the development of vital new clean technologies. Scaling down our defense sector, as we all know, will bring huge dislocations to Washington state as well as the rest of the Pacific northwest, and the crisis in our timber sector has created an urgent need for new economic departures which can provide jobs and economic development. What could WaterFirst mean to the Pacific Northwest?

- a home-grown technology which can address our region's many water scarcity and quality problems---from agriculture to wastewater treatment
- a proactive program for habitat protection, fisheries enhancement/management and species protection
- a way to reduce draw-downs from rivers
- an innovative system which can become a strong new export industry
- a way to put people to work in quality manufacturing and technical jobs
- a new economically productive way to assist in recycling used rubber tires

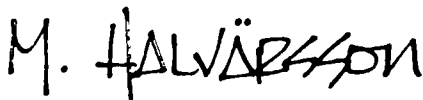
I hope, with the interest and support from your office, that WaterFirst may become an important new regional focus for our economic and environmental future.

We have worked long and hard to establish AET's organizational infrastructure, and to bring attention to the WaterFirst project. Until now, AET has been supported primarily by its Founding Directors. We are now at a stage where we need significant, third-party assistance in order to be able to confirm WaterFirst's multi-application capabilities. I would appreciate having a chance to talk personally with you about the promise of WaterFirst.

With the timber summit taking place in less than three weeks, I would also appreciate your assistance in placing this information and our proposal in front of President Clinton and Vice President Gore for their evaluation.

We remain convinced that environmental and economic concerns are not mutually exclusive, and that a balance can be found. I hope we can count on your involvement and support.

Sincerely,



Misha Halvårsson
Chairman
Applied Environmental Technologies

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Ms. Margaret Hue
TRI-CITIANS Against Chemical Trespass
Route 4, Box 4250
Kennewick, WA 99337

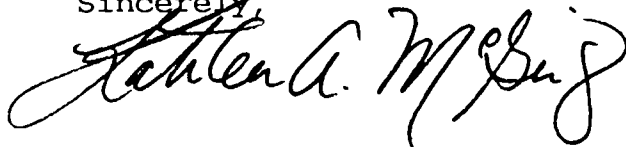
Dear Ms. Hue:

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 directing an interagency working group, which was established to look into possible solutions to the concerns that you raise. This group will report on the new direction of the Administration's pesticide policy in September.

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

Margaret Hue, Spokesperson
TRI-CITIANS Against Chemical
Trespass
Rt. 4, Box 4250
Kennewick, WA 99337
(509) 627-3605
(509) 627-4986 FAX

March 19, 1993

Attention: Pam McElerny
FAX 1-202-456-2710

Following is a copy of the letter I sent to Vice President Gore. I will be in Washington, D.C. this Friday, March 26 - 29 and would like to meet with you to discuss this problem of pesticide drift and the lack of testing in non-target plant tissues resulting in the burden of proof being on the victim instead of on duPont to develop the testing. How are we as small farmers and citizens to do something duPont hasn't been able to do for 10 years and more? EPA has said it could be another 10 years before the testing methods are developed. So do we continue to lose our crops and be experimented with for duPont?

It is urgent that we meet with you, Friday morning would be the best time for us or Monday, but we will be flexible too. I await your call. Thank you.

Attachments: Letter to Vice President Gore
Letter to Governor Mike Lowry, Washington
State

Margaret and Ed Hue
Rt. 4, Box 4250
Kennewick, WA 99337
(509) 627-3605

March 9, 1993

Vice President Al Gore
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Vice President Al Gore:

I am writing about pesticide drift of primarily herbicides and insecticides that have gone off-target causing up to 100% loss of our crops; inability to plant diversified crops due to repeated continual drifts of many chemicals; lack of ability to get farm operating loans because we are a high risk because we have no guarantee we are not going to be drifted on again; the lack of enforcement of a law that states, 'No person shall apply pesticides in such a manner as to drift, volatilize onto another person's crops, plants, ornamental, properties, animals nor humans'; continual and repeated exposure to restricted use pesticides (those classified as hazardous substances to crops, plants, properties, animals, and humans); the registration of these pesticides where there is no testing capability to test for residue amounts in plant tissues at levels active in plants, as well as the registration of duPont sulfonylurea herbicides, a potent chemical that is used in minute amounts, that have no testing capability in the world to test for residues in non-target crops.

The Washington Department of Agriculture has testified to the legislators that they will enforce the law when they have positive chemical analysis in plant tissues. But with the duPont products there is no testing capability, so there is no enforcement. We have not had success in getting drift to stop and therefore, the farmers applying these chemicals which are labeled for wheat are enjoying their harvests at our expense. duPont is enjoying their profits and taking them to Delaware at our expense, as well as Washington State's expense and loss of revenues from illegal off-target movement of pesticides.

There is a history of off-target movement of herbicide

cides going back to the late 1940's when aerial application began applying 2,4-D to the wheat farms above the valley and the Tri-Cities. The problem has been researched to death demonstrating the correlation of drift with applications on the wheat farms and Horse Heaven Hills farms and off-target movement into the low lying valleys below. With the increased use of the Sulfonylurea herbicides, Roundup herbicides, 2,4-D, Bromoxynil, Banvel and these chemicals mixed together in tank mixes became even more potent in drift situations causing the decrease in our crop production on our irrigated farms which are more costly to operate on a per acre basis, but also provide a larger revenue per acre. It wasn't until 1987 and 1988 when we realized that our production losses were the cause of herbicide drift. It is then that the WSDA told us they do not have the capability to test for these chemicals in plant tissues. They said duPont is on the way through with their testing within the next 3 months. This was August of 1988 when we were told of new technology on the way in 3 months. In May, 1991 EPA Region X said it would be 11 years, if then, before this testing capability to test in non-target crops for residues in plant tissue would be developed. We are now in 1993 and there is still no testing capability. duPont is still getting away with marketing their products here. We have no way to protect our farms, crops, plants, humans nor animals from the duPont products nor any other pesticide they apply and drift on us.

We do not know who to go to for help. But this is wrong and someone needs to have some intestinal fortitude to address this problem. We are frustrated and angry that we have had our rights to defend our home, property, crops, animals and mostly our family taken away by something against the law. Our family has been repeatedly exposed to off-target movement of pesticides from skin absorption, eye contact, as well as breathing and inhalation. Our children and other neighboring children in this valley, as well as adults, have been ill with coughing and gagging to the point of vomiting; heart palpitations; mucous lining burned so one couldn't touch one's nose; fatigue, tired, depressions, anxiety, nosebleeds, eye and skin irritations, etc. Symptoms unexplained yet no virus or flu epidemics reported. It is amazing how the symptoms started to get less as the aerial application boundaries were moved back from the valley and the larger nozzles and more water in pesticide applications were increased. The Health Department took the middle of the road on the issue because there is a lack of data on low dose repeated exposures of multiple chemicals. Their report was we can not prove nor disprove that pesticides caused these illnesses, but there was an increase in health problems.

Where do we go? What are we to do? We have been stripped of our rights. We can no longer defend our family, farm, crops, property and animals. We can not sell our farm because we have no crop production history due to the repeated drifts. (sometimes we have counted 30 drifts per year but some of the roundup and sulfonyleurea drifts you can't count every drift.).

Of course, these wheat farmers get all these subsidies for them to farm and disaster payments for frost, wind, erosion, drought and too much rain, etc. that we as taxpayers pay them. Then they turn around and wipe out our crops and we have nothing, no compensation, a piece of land that isn't worth what is owed on it, and our own health exposed to unwanted chemical trespass. It doesn't make sense.

About budget cuts, make all farmers equal and remove the subsidy payments. Let all these farmers survive like the rest of farmers and plant according to supply and demand of their products instead of paying them to not farm. They are too big of a burden on the taxpayers. If you still have to give them a subsidy put restrictions on them that they have to use a ground rig to apply all their pesticides with a .072 nozzle orifice and 25 gallons ~~water~~ minimum per acre. Also, they can not apply any herbicides with aerial application because of the risk to damage of non-target crops. It may also be necessary to audit how many off-target drifts they are being reimbursed for under frost, wind, erosion, drought, etc. If farmers would be forced to apply their chemicals and keep them on their own farms, there would be larger revenues in agriculture that are being lost because of drift nationwide.

I hope you will help in solving this problem. Please advise us as to what you are going to do to help us with this serious problem.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Hue

Margaret Hue

Enclosure: Letter to Gov. Mike Lowry 3/1/93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Mr. David Hayes
Attorney at Law
Latham & Watkins
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1300
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear David:

Thank you so much for your help in laying the groundwork for our work with the new Bolivian government. Needless to say, I am enormously enthused about the opportunity that is presented here, and I am very grateful for your valuable contribution to our efforts.

Unfortunately, due to last minute and unavoidable scheduling difficulties, I was unable to make the trip to Bolivia. I have many thoughts for follow-up, however, and I look forward to our continued dialogue as we move forward.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Can't thank you enough.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1993

Ms. Jane M. Hutterly
Vice President
Environmental and Safety Actions-Worldwide
S.C. Johnson and Son, Inc.
1525 Howe Street
Racine, WI 53403-5011

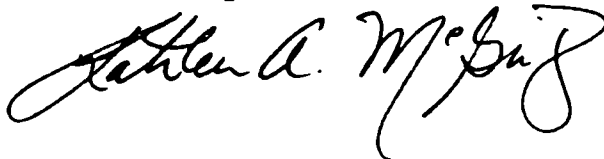
Dear Ms. Hutterly:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about environmental education for young people. I sincerely apologize for the delay in my response.

The Vice President and I share your concern about the need for environmental education to increase environmental literacy. To that end, my office is assisting the Vice President with the development of an environmental education project that will involve school-age children in making environmental observations. I appreciate your bringing the "Teen GPA" to my attention.

Again, thank you for contacting me.

Sincerely,

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

Kathleen McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
1525 Howe Street
Racine, WI 53403-5011
Phone: (414) 631-2000

Education

April 30, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Environmental activism is increasing steadily in the U.S. with The Roper Organization reporting that one in five Americans are now regularly involved in what they call "positive environmental behavior." The "America's Environmental Green Point Average (GPA)" quiz given to the nation's adults in 1991 revealed these behavioral choices are based on an inadequate public understanding of some basic environmental facts.

In recognition of the important role young people play in our national effort to achieve future sustainability, we commissioned Roper to administer that same "GPA" quiz to American teenagers. Regrettably, "Teen America's GPA" is 31%, even lower than the nation's adults' 33% score.

Commenting on the "Teen GPA" findings, Carol Browner, U.S. EPA Administrator, said, "...We must develop more effective environmental education programs in order to reach the average American teenager. However, widespread improvement in environmental literacy requires a unified commitment from government, business, environmental organizations, and educators alike to increase the quality of our environmental education initiatives."

To that end, S.C. Johnson is providing the enclosed "Teen GPA" report to all organizations involved in environmental education. Our short-term goal is to increase the consistency and accuracy in curriculums relating to the facts contained in the "GPA" quiz. Long-term, we, like you, look for a more environmentally literate public which will help assure the establishment of sound environmental policy.

If you would like additional copies of the "Teen GPA" study -- which includes Roper's independent analysis and expert answers prepared in consultation with EPA for the original "GPA" report -- please contact Cynthia Georgeson at 414-631-4728 or via fax at 414-631-2944. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jane M. Hutterly
Vice President
Environmental & Safety Actions-Worldwide



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

Mr. Robert T. Healey
Chairman & CEO
Viking Yacht Company
New Gretna, NJ 08224

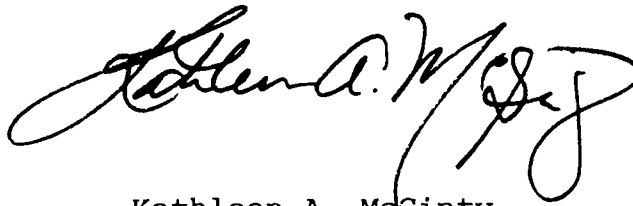
Dear Mr. Healey:

Thank you for contacting my office regarding your work at the Viking Yacht Company and your concerns about the luxury tax. I apologize for the delay in my response.

I appreciate learning your thoughts about taxes and environmental regulations. A number of issues are being debated concerning the President's economic and deficit reduction plan, including repeal of the luxury tax. I understand your concerns in this regard.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

viking yacht company

January 27, 1993

Katie McGinty
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Katie:

I would like to congratulate you on your appointment as special assistant to President Clinton on environmental and energy affairs. Like you, I, along with my two brothers, am a graduate of St. Joseph's University. Like President Clinton, three of my oldest daughters are graduates of Georgetown University. I am sure your Jesuit education will stand you and the President in good stead as it has for our family.

My brother Bill and I, over the past 28 years as builders of power motor yachts, have developed one of the finest products in the world. In 1989 we employed over 1500 people in two plants with a total of over 600,000 sq.ft. of clean, modern manufacturing facilities, with total sales in excess of \$100,000,000.

In 1990 our Government adopted into law the 10% federal luxury tax on the sale of new boats over \$100,000 to "tax the rich". This took place on the eve of a major recession. The "rich" stopped buying boats. Viking laid off 1300 of its people, shut down one of its plants and now battles for outright survival.

I am also the chairman of the "Coalition to Save Jobs in Boating", a nonprofit Coalition of all segments of the boating industry. The Coalition was formed to oppose our "Number One Enemy -- our Federal Government" on unjust and unreasonable taxes and environmental regulations which are being imposed upon us. The tax has begun the destruction of our small industry, which will be completed by the anticipated unreasonable environmental laws and regulations. This small industry that knew no equal around the world, which could not even be intimidated by our country's fiercest competitors --the Japanese and the Germans-- is being destroyed by our own Government.

The sale of new big boats subject to the tax in 1991 and 1992 was off industry-wide 75% and unemployment was at 46%. Over 100 marine companies have gone out of business and approximately 50,000 jobs have been lost. (Detailed documentation enclosed.)

All of Washington has recognized the luxury tax as the mistake it was, i.e. nonrevenue producing and costing many jobs. Repeal was unanimous and included in two major revenue bills vetoed by President Bush because of other controversial issues in an election year. We are determined to obtain this repeal.

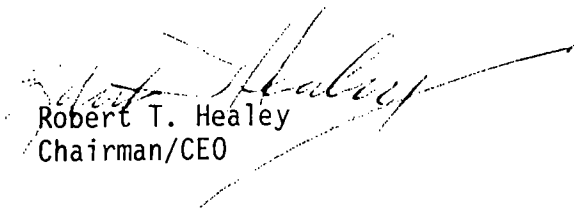
Katie McGinty
The White House

January 27, 1993
Page Two

Our industry has an "Environment Awareness Council" and we hope we will be able to work with President Clinton to build our industry and not continue to have our Government destroy it. Only time will tell.

I wish you success and achievement in your new position and happiness in your forthcoming marriage.

Best regards,



Robert T. Healey
Chairman/CEO

RTH/pa
enclosures

cc: Nicholas Rashford, S.J.
President, St. Joseph's University

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

Dr. Jay Hair
President
National Wildlife Federation
1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Jay:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. I appreciate your continued interest and cooperation in working towards a solution of these very important issues.

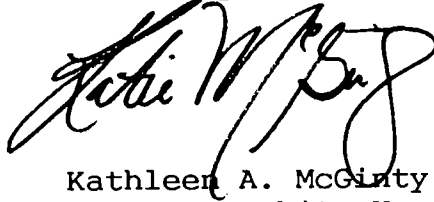
Vice President Gore and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The Vice President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. We have listened to many specialists who have provided invaluable advice to the working groups.

As you know, the President recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment. I believe that the Forest Plan will provide a sustainable harvest that will allow timber sales and logging based on a scientifically-sound and legally responsible plan to improve forest management, as well as end the confusion and uncertainties of the past Administrations' policies. This plan also includes a new economic assistance package to help local workers, businesses and communities to strengthen the region's economy, create family-wage jobs, offer new economic opportunities and ensure the region's long-term economic health.

I understand your specific concerns about working in the framework of existing environmental laws, designation of permanent forest reserves, and experimenting with new and innovative logging practices. I believe that the Forest Management Plan addresses all of the very important concerns that you raise.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me. I hope that we will be able to continue to work together to ensure the success of this Forest Management Plan.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl



KM
W-23

Working for the Nature of Tomorrow.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, 1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

Office of the President

June 14, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director
Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Katie,

I write to you and your colleagues privately to communicate in the clearest and strongest language possible that if the sufficiency language we have been led to believe is part of the so-called option 9 to be incorporated into the Administration's Northwest forest plan, this organization will be compelled to oppose it forcefully.

Sufficiency language would constitute a blatant admission that the plan is so inherently flawed that its very authors knew in advance that it could not withstand judicial scrutiny. It is precisely because prior Administrations refused to enforce the laws that we have arrived at the current crisis in the Pacific Northwest forests. A scientifically sound plan would not require sufficiency language. We are wholly unconvinced that such language is justified for procedural reasons.

This organization will not conscience a plan premised on an evasion of the law. Should such a plan emerge from the Administration, we will publicly condemn it as reprehensible.

If the Administration is pursuing such an ill-founded course, I urge you to reconsider the elements of the plan that would prompt such exemptive language and to alter them so that they could stand the light of independent and impartial review.

This organization stands ready to work with and to support a Northwest forest plan based on the criteria President Clinton laid down in Portland. I believe it would be a tragedy on several levels if this Administration falls short of the goals the President himself established.

Sincerely,

JAY D. HAIR

June 14, 1993/ Page 2

Identical letters send to:

Mr. Tom Collier
Chief of Staff
Office of the Secretary
Department of Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Tom Tuchmann
Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Jim Lyons
Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
Department of Agriculture
14th & Independence Avenue SW
Suite 217 E
Washington, D.C. 20250



Working for the Nature of Tomorrow.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, 1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

Office of the President

June 17, 1993

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Al,

In earlier conversation you have urged me to contact you personally on issues of key concern to the National Wildlife Federation and others in the environmental community. Impending Administration actions regarding the President's Pacific Northwest forest plan are such an occasion. These actions, as we now understand they are contemplated, will be vigorously opposed if they are accepted as policy.

On Monday I spoke with Katie McGinty and conveyed to her the deep reservations I share with many others about the substance of the forest plans, particularly the so-called Option 9, about to be submitted to the President. A press conference to make our views known that was first scheduled for Tuesday and then for Wednesday was deferred to afford the Administration an opportunity to present its thinking to those most closely involved with the issue from the environmental community.

Yesterday, Katie presented the Administration's case in a private meeting in her office. From that gathering and from every other source we have concerning the Administration's plans, I am compelled to tell you that the recommended proposal about to be presented to the President is unacceptable to this organization. It will be met, in my opinion, with strong opposition by the widest array of environmental advocates.

As succinctly as possible, let me be clear about the nature of our concerns based upon our understanding of the proposals the President is about to receive:

■ To allow logging in forest reserves is not only a self-contradictory concept, but runs directly counter to repeated scientific findings advocating a "hands off" policy for these areas. This formula prompted consistent criticism when it was forwarded by the Bush Administration, and it will continue to do so if it is resurrected again.

■ The evasion of law by the suspension of judicial review under a sufficiency provision constitutes prior acknowledgement that the plans are so flawed that they cannot withstand independent and impartial scrutiny. We remain adamantly opposed to any

The Honorable Al Gore, Jr.
June 17, 1993
Page 2

effort, for whatever purpose, that would deny the public access to the courts to address their grievances. As a matter of principle, there can be no compromise on this subject.

■ The excessive logging contemplated for areas bordering reserves stands in stark opposition to all scientific analysis of sustainable forest needs that we are aware of.

■ The contemplated adaptive management zones would not only set a precedent playing directly into the interests of the so-called "wise use" agenda, but would constitute deliberate sacrifice zones created at the direct expense of ecosystem management.

We have all taken heart at the President's frank acknowledgement that the laws of change cannot be repealed any more than we can afford to continue pursuing the failed policies of the past. We remain prepared to play a constructive role in that process.

Al, I believe you know as well as anyone the genuine enthusiasm and sense of great potential so many of us feel about the prospects for this Administration. Those feelings were affirmed yet again on Monday with the President's statement upon the announcement of his Council on Sustainable Development. The issues at the heart of the Northwest forest controversy center precisely on forging a sustainable future. It would be a disservice to the President for him to be presented any options, and specifically Option 9, that do not meet the scientific, economic and cultural tests for sustainability.

It is my understanding that the forest proposals will likely be submitted to the President over the weekend. Because events that could lead to a serious conflict are moving so rapidly, I will share the thoughts I have expressed in this letter with Interior Secretary Babbitt and will seek to meet with him before the weekend.

In the spirit of our past conversations and with the object to find honest accord, I ask for the opportunity to discuss my concerns with you any time during the day tomorrow.

Thank you and best personal regards.

Sincerely,



JAY D. HAIR

cc: The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
JDH/bam

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1993

The Honorable Tom Harkin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Harkin:

Thank you for responding to my request for your thoughts about the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. It was good to hear from you.

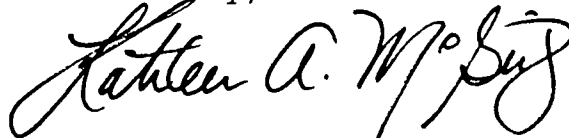
As you know, President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of our global environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. In his Earth Day Address, President Clinton announced this Administration's intention to return U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

The White House Office on Environmental Policy has initiated an extensive interagency process to evaluate policy options. I certainly appreciate learning your thoughts as we move forward on this very important and challenging matter. Your proposals relating to solar hydrogen and its potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are very promising. We are currently considering several alternatives that would increase reliance on renewable energy sources.

Because the President has given us an August deadline for developing a plan, I appreciate your prompt response to my letter. We plan to conduct a dialogue with the Hill through a series of staff briefings and working sessions.

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

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1502

June 29, 1993

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

In response to your request of June 18, 1993 for suggestions on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, I recommend that the administration include the development and use of solar hydrogen as one element of your greenhouse gas reduction program.

As you well know, the shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources would substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. But solar electricity, whether generated from wind, photovoltaics, solar thermal or biomass, has two limitations: solar electricity cannot be readily stored, and solar electricity cannot effectively displace gasoline or diesel fuel as a transportation fuel, due to limitations in existing and planned battery cost and performance.

Developing hydrogen as an energy carrier for renewable energy would eliminate both restrictions on the use of solar electricity, and would substantially increase the long term contributions of renewable energy to powering our economy.

In the short term, hydrogen derived from natural gas can also reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the development and production of hydrogen powered fuel cell electric vehicles. Due to the 2.5 to 3 times increased efficiency of fuel cell vehicles compared to burning natural gas in internal combustion engines, these fuel cell vehicles would cut greenhouse gas emissions by more than half compared to either battery powered electric vehicles or natural gas vehicles.

I would suggest that the administration can capture both short term and long term reductions greenhouse gas emissions by promoting a vigorous solar hydrogen program. Initially, hydrogen derived by steam reforming of natural gas would reduce greenhouse gases and virtually eliminate ozone precursor emissions. This natural gas derived hydrogen would essentially become the bridge fuel to solar hydrogen early in the 21st century. PV, wind, and biomass produced hydrogen would displace natural gas derived hydrogen as the cost of renewables falls relative to natural gas. Market forces would determine when and where solar hydrogen would

210 WALNUT ST
733 FEDERAL BLDG.
DES MOINES, IA 50309
(515) 284-4574

350 WEST 6TH ST.
315 FEDERAL BLDG
DUBUQUE, IA 52001
(319) 582-2130

Kathleen A. McGinty
June 29, 1993
Page 2

replace natural gas hydrogen.

I recommend three actions by your administration to begin steering our nation down the path toward a sustainable energy future based on a combination of solar electricity and solar hydrogen:

1. Declare that the development of sustainable energy options such as solar hydrogen is an administration priority;

2. Establish a solar hydrogen office within the Department of Energy as a separate budget line item as required by law, and give that office the responsibility for the full range of solar hydrogen activities including the research, development and demonstration of hydrogen production, storage, transmission and end-use technologies, the development of fuel cell technology to utilize hydrogen for transportation, and the responsibility for developing plans in cooperation with industry to establish hydrogen as an energy carrier; and

3. Shift funding within DOE from nuclear weapons and nuclear fission research to the solar hydrogen program, with a goal of reaching the \$100 million annual budget by 1995 (see attached proposal for details).

Thank you for considering this request. I believe that starting a serious, coordinated solar hydrogen program could substantially increase the potential of renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and substantially reduce other air pollution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Harkin", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tom Harkin
United States Senator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1993

The Honorable Lee Hamilton
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hamilton:

Thank you for responding to my request for your thoughts about the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. It was good to hear from you.

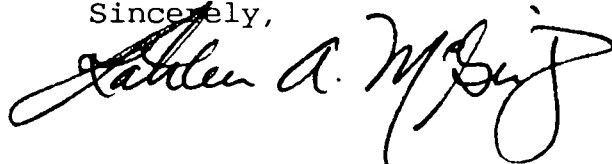
As you know, President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of our global environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. In his Earth Day Address, President Clinton announced this Administration's intention to return U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

The White House Office on Environmental Policy has initiated an extensive interagency process to evaluate policy options. I certainly appreciate learning your thoughts as we move forward on this very important and challenging matter. I appreciate your input on joint implementation. Working together with other countries (especially developing ones) is a very promising approach to global greenhouse gas emission reductions. In addition to our efforts, the Department of State is preparing for the August meeting of the International Negotiating Committee, where the details of international cooperative ventures will be discussed.

Because the President has given us an August deadline for developing a plan, I appreciate your prompt response to my letter. We plan to conduct a dialogue with the Hill through a series of staff briefings and working sessions.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark 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

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RICHARD J. GARON
REPUBLICAN CHIEF OF STAFF

One Hundred Third Congress
Congress of the United States
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 12, 1993

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for inviting comments on United States policy options on global climate change issues. I appreciate the opportunity to write at a time when the Administration is in the process of formulating an American Plan for submission to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC).

I want to comment on two issues discussed at the White House Office Conference on Global Climate Change.

First, I support the joint implementation concept, embodied in the Global Climate Change Convention. Crafting an effective joint implementation strategy will not be an easy or quick task, but the concept offers promising potential over the long term for emissions reduction, technology cooperation and transfer, and U.S. competitiveness. I realize the joint implementation has its proponents and its detractors and there is much skepticism, especially among developing nations who fear they somehow may be adversely impacted in the process. If the joint implementation concept is to be successful, it must address effectively such issues as the establishment of baseline information, criteria, eligibility, measurements of emissions, who gets credit, monitoring, and verification. Joint implementation offers significant promise for cooperation among firms and interests in various countries but it must be seen as only one of many options for achieving emissions reductions.

Second, capacity building should be a fundamental and guiding precept for U.S. policy as we explore feasible and cost-effective joint implementation measures. Many developing nations now lack the capacity to fulfill their responsibilities under the climate convention. That presents opportunities for North/South collaboration through technology cooperation, training, joint implementation of activities, and the sale of U.S. goods and services. Capacity building should be an integral element of joint implementation strategies and projects that are formulated with developing nations. It can help promote sustainability and develop institutional capacity over the long term and it can help make joint implementation more attractive to, and garner support from, developing nations.

United States leadership is vital if we are to act on international environmental issues and climate change. The United States, as the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, must set

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
July 12, 1993

a positive example for others to emulate. It will be far easier to convince other nations to follow low emissions paths, if they see the U.S. pursuing such a route.

I appreciated your letter and congratulate the Administration's resolve in pressing forward with thoughtful efforts to formulate a broad-based strategy to address global climate change and environmentally sustainable development.

I hope you will continue to consult with the committee as you move forward on United States policies in these areas.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lee H. Hamilton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "L" and "H".

Lee H. Hamilton
Chairman

LHH:NMC/ds