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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Hjort Family  
9571-270th Street North  
Chisago City, MN 55013

Dear Dear Friends:

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

September 29 1993

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

Dear Ms. McInty,

We believe the President's Forest Plan leaves far too much of our rare Ancient Forests unprotected. The plan should provide permanent protection to all of the last 10% of America's ancient Forests and the species that depend on them. We think the final plan must provide for the following:

- ① No logging in ancient forest reserves.
- ② Protection for roadless areas.
- ③ Full protection for fisheries and fish habitat
- ④ Minimal experimental forestry
- ⑤ Protection for all species associated with ancient forests.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Richard, Marilyn and Danitta Hjort

HJORT FAMILY

9571-270<sup>th</sup> ST. NORTH

CHICAGO CITY MN 55013

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. and Ms. Les and Susan Hoffman  
1510 Comanche Glen  
Madison, WI 53704

Dear Mr. and Ms. Hoffman:

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

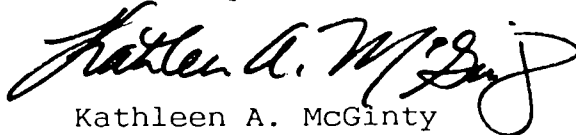
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I certainly appreciate learning your views about this very important matter. We continue to seek a Forest Plan that is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest, and we are currently soliciting advice and comments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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, 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

1510 Comanche Glen  
Madison WI 53704  
October 23, 1993

McGinty, Director  
Environmental Policy  
Old Executive Office Building  
House  
Washington, D.C. 20501

McGinty:

I believe that the President's current forest plan leaves too much of our rare ancient forests unprotected. The plan should provide permanent protection for the last ten percent of ancient forests. Specifically, the final plan must provide for the following:

**No logging in ancient forests preserves.** All remaining ancient forests should be included in reserves and protected from logging. With less than ten percent of what once existed, we do not need to destroy any more ancient forests when we have vast timberland outside of national forests.

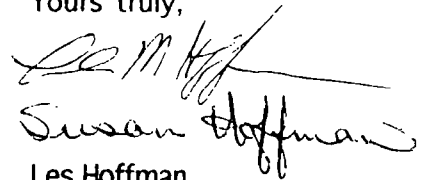
**Protection of roadless areas.** Roadless areas and natural forest stands must be completely off-limits to chain saws, even outside the reserves. Because they are components of the forest's ecosystems, dead and decaying trees should be left alone.

**Full protection for fisheries/fish habitat.** Logging too close to stream beds increases the risk of floods, degraded water quality, and decimation of the salmon populations. Full streamside buffer zones, consistent with the Scientific Advisory Commission, are needed.

**Minimal experimental forestry.** Convert most proposed experimental areas (Adaptive Management Areas) to ancient forest reserves, except in cases where there is significant private and "checkerboard" ownership of adjacent forest land. Local landowners must not be given special authority or financial incentives to determine the fate of Adaptive Management Areas.

**Protection for all species associated with ancient forests.** The entire complex ancient forest ecosystem requires adequate protection and must remain viable under the plan.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Hoffman", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Les Hoffman  
Susan Hoffman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 29, 1993

Mr. Rob Hood  
c/o The Honorable Newt Gingrich  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gingrich:

Thank you for contacting me regarding Mr. Paul Thiele's concerns about the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

As you know, the President recently signed the Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention. This Executive Order is the outcome of much hard work and consultation with industry and labor representatives, the environmental community, and consumer groups, as well as congressional and agency staff members.

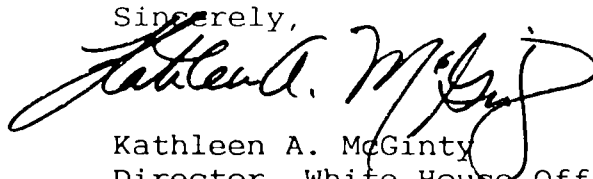
The Order will reduce solid waste, build markets for recycled products, encourage new technologies and protect the environment. This Executive Order requires all Federal purchases of printing and writing paper to contain 20 percent post-consumer material by the end of 1994, and 30 percent by the end of 1998. In addition, in order to further reduce the burden on landfills, paper made with 50 percent recovered by-products from the production of goods other than paper or textiles may be purchased, provided that this waste would otherwise end up in a landfill, as determined by the State.

And, the order directs the General Services Administration to revise paper specifications to allow agencies to purchase paper made with processes that minimize emissions of harmful by-products, including chlorinated compounds. According to some studies, these by-products can cause environmental damage including an increased risk of cancer.

In addition, this Executive Order requires agencies to make up any price increase by cutting waste and using less paper. We believe that this initiative will achieve the desired results of spurring recycling efforts and promoting a healthy environment.

Again, thank you for sharing Mr. Thiele's concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Kathleen A. McGinty', written over a horizontal line.

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

THE REPUBLICAN WHIP



WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
2428 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1006  
(202) 225-4501

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**

October 5, 1993

Kathleen McGinty  
Director  
Office of Environmental Policy  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Kathleen:

Paul Thiele, Chairman of the Board for the Thiele Kaolin Company, has expressed his concerns with Section 503 of President Clinton's Executive Order, "Federal Recycling, Acquisition and Use of Environmental Preferable Products and Services" with me.

I would appreciate it if you or the appropriate staff person would review the enclosed letter from Paul Thiele. Please send your response to Rob Hood of my Washington staff.

Thanks for all your help on this matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Newt", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Newt Gingrich

NG:rrh  
Enclosure

285346

Thiele Kaolin Company  
P.O. Box 1056  
Sandersville, GA 31082-1056  
912-552-3951  
Fax 912-552-4105

**Thiele**

August 16, 1993

The Honorable Newt Gingrich  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Gingrich:

I am writing to ask your assistance with an issue that if implemented could have a very adverse effect upon the kaolin producers in Georgia. Thiele Kaolin Company is one of the major suppliers to the paper manufacturers in the United States. If the proposed Executive Order titled, "Federal Recycling, Acquisition and Use of Environmentally Preferable Products and Services," now being reviewed is implemented, it will necessitate major changes in the paper manufacturing process.

The President's environmental policy staff has developed an Executive Order that would regulate and encourage the federal government's use of recycled paper, with which I have no disagreement. However, I have learned that Section 503 goes further. It requires each federal agency under the control of the Executive Branch to set specific goals for the amount of totally chlorine-free paper (TCF) it plans to purchase in 1995. Presently there is only minimal production of TCF paper in the United States, thereby, requiring the agencies to purchase from foreign producers to meet the goals of this order.

Within the scientific and political communities there is intense controversy on the chlorine bleaching issue. For the paper industry to change to the TCF method of production, it would cost billions of dollars and cause significant changes; all of which can result in major increases in the cost of paper to the government and the general public.

I feel that this issue, TCF, is of such significance that it should not be decided through an Executive Order, but needs to have public hearings involving all points of view prior to any executive or legislative action being taken.

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





Fax 912-552-4105

built into the regulatory process, including an open, public procedure for evaluating complex scientific and technical issues. All sides in this debate should be heard in an open process rather than behind closed doors.

I would appreciate your assistance in requesting that the President delete the provisions on "environmentally preferable" products and services and "totally chlorine-free" paper from the Executive Order.

Thanks and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

*Paul F. Thiele*

Paul F. Thiele  
Chairman of the Board

fj

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Patricia Harris  
P.O. Box 215  
Fish Creek, WI 54212

Dear Ms. Harris:

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

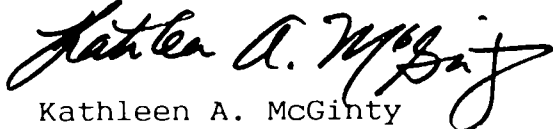
The President, the Vice President and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

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

# SAVE OUR SISKIYOU

Kathleen McGinty  
Office of Environmental Policy  
Old Executive Office Bldg. - Rm 358  
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Kathleen McGinty

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 support Forest Plan Option 1, which would create a true Ancient Forest Reserve System, protected from all logging. Also, please make no exceptions to existing environmental laws, and stop all raw log exports.

Sincerely,

Name

Patricia Harris

Address

Box 215

City, State, Zip

Fish Creek W.  
54212

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Joan Hislop  
819 South 16th Court  
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

Dear Ms. Hislop:

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

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Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

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Office of Environmental Policy  
Old Executive Office Bldg. - Rm 358  
Washington, DC 20501

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Sincerely,

Name

Joan Heisl

Address

819 S 16<sup>th</sup> Court

City, State, Zip

Sturgeon Bay Wis 54235

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Kathy Heilmann  
9221 Lime Kiln Road  
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

Dear Ms. Heilmann:

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.

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

KAM/avl

# SAVE OUR SISKIYOU

Kathleen McGinty  
Office of Environmental Policy  
Old Executive Office Bldg. - Rm 358  
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Kathleen McGinty

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Sincerely,

Name Kathy Heilmann

Address 9221 Lime Kiln Rd.

City, State, Zip Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. Richard E. Hall  
521 17th Street  
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

Dear Mr. Hall:

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

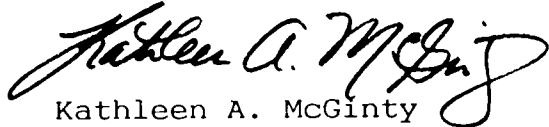
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Kathleen A. McGinty  
Director, White House Office on  
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Sept. 19, 1993

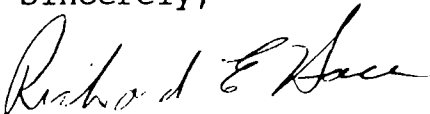
Ms. Katie McGinty  
Director, Office of Environmental Policy  
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20251

Director McGinty:

The President's forest plan leaves far too much of our rare, ancient forests unprotected. The plan should provide permanent protection to the last 10% of America's ancient forests and the species that depend on them. Specifically, the final plan must provide for the following:

- 1) No logging in ancient forest reserves. All remaining ancient forest must be included in reserves and off-limits to logging. Even dead and decaying trees -- natural and essential elements of ancient forest ecosystems -- should be left alone.
- 2) Protection for roadless areas. Roadless areas and natural forest stands must be completely off-limits to chainsaws, even outside the reserves.
- 3) Full protection for fisheries/fish habitat, both inside and outside reserves. Full streamside buffer zones, consistent with the Scientific Advisory Team (SAT) report, are essential because logging too close to streambeds will increase the risk of floods, degrade water quality, and hasten extinction of salmon populations.
- 4) Minimal experimental forestry. Convert most proposed experimental areas -- Adaptive Management Areas -- to ancient forest reserves. Local residents should not be given special authority over forests in their area; national forests belong to all Americans and should be managed for the best interest of all Americans.
- 5) Protection for all species associated with ancient forests. Ancient forests are complex ecosystems that support hundreds of plant and animal species, all of which require adequate protection and must remain viable under the plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard E. Hall".

Richard E. Hall  
521 17th Street  
Huntington Beach, CA  
92648

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1993

Ms. Diana M. Hinchcliff  
Executive Director  
New York State Chemical Alliance  
152 Washington Avenue  
Albany, NY 12210

Dear Ms. Hinchcliff:

Thank you for contacting my office regarding your thoughts about the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

As you know, the President recently signed the Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention. This Executive Order is the outcome of much hard work and consultation with industry and labor representatives, the environmental community, and consumer groups, as well as congressional and agency staff members.

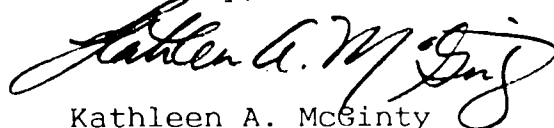
The Order will reduce solid waste, build markets for recycled products, encourage new technologies and protect the environment. This Executive Order requires all Federal purchases of printing and writing paper to contain 20 percent post-consumer material by the end of 1994, and 30 percent by the end of 1998. In addition, in order to further reduce the burden on landfills, paper made with 50 percent recovered by-products from the production of goods other than paper or textiles may be purchased, provided that this waste would otherwise end up in a landfill, as determined by the State.

And, the order directs the General Services Administration to revise paper specifications to allow agencies to purchase paper made with processes that minimize emissions of harmful by-products, including chlorinated compounds. According to some studies, these by-products can cause environmental damage including an increased risk of cancer.

In addition, this Executive Order requires agencies to make up any price increase by cutting waste and using less paper. We believe that this initiative will achieve the desired results of spurring recycling efforts and promoting a healthy environment.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



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



August 6, 1993

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

Re: Draft Federal Executive Order: "Federal Recycling, Acquisition  
and Use of Environmentally Preferable Products and Services"  
(July 8, 1993)

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The Alliance of Chemical Industries of New York State, a trade association representing chemical manufacturers and related businesses with facilities and interests in New York, is greatly concerned about several provisions in this draft Executive Order.

The Executive Order would require all federal agencies, federal contractors, and state and local governments that receive federal monies to buy totally chlorine-free paper and products as well as products that meet specific standards, contained in the order, for recycled content. The order identifies these as "environmentally preferable" products and services, defined as "products or services that are less harmful to human health and the environment to use, reuse, operate and maintain, and dispose of in comparison with competing products or services of equal value."

We share the Administration's desire to promote a healthy environment. But the governmental identification and promotion of "environmentally preferable" products and services and its procurement and market promotion of totally chlorine-free paper and products will disadvantage certain U.S. businesses and not necessarily protect the environment, while authorizing conscious and deliberate governmental intrusion into the free market without any sound scientific or technological reason. In addition, it sets a bad precedent by not involving industry, the scientific community, and the general public in debate over a public policy decision with broad implications.

The two areas of this draft Executive Order about which we are especially concerned are the requirements for purchases of totally

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty  
August 6, 1993  
Page 2

chlorine-free products and products that meet specific standards for recycled content.

#### Totally Chlorine-free Paper and Products

The Executive Order defines "totally chlorine-free" as any product produced without the introduction of any chlorine-containing compounds in the pulping and bleaching process". The Alliance represents companies that manufacture chlorine for use by the pulp and paper and other industries. The use of chlorine is not, in itself, environmentally unsound. Chlorine is used for, among other things, making table salt, purifying water and processing foods, in addition to bleaching pulp in papermaking. Managed correctly, chlorine benefits both the environment and public health.

There is no sound basis to determine, in the context of a federal executive order, that pulp and paper mills should be forced to spend literally billions of dollars to convert from modern conventional bleaching processes to totally chlorine-free (TCF) technologies because:

First, based on current research, it cannot be concluded that switching to TCF technology would produce environmental benefits.

Extensive process modifications, advanced secondary treatment, and new pollution prevention techniques are being widely implemented at U.S. paper mills. These actions, along with the mills' continuing switch to a chlorine dioxide/chlorine mix in the bleaching process, have been highly effective in reducing chlorinated organic discharges from the mills, while at the same time markedly improving the overall quality of the effluent.

In addition, paper made by modern conventional bleaching processes is as safe to use and dispose as paper made by TCF processes, and it is easier to recycle. Thus, there is no basis for finding that TCF paper is an environmentally preferable product within the meaning of the draft Executive Order.

Second, TCF technology is not fully developed and proven outside of specialized market niches.

Less than 2 percent of the world's bleached pulp capacity currently uses TCF processes. Even at those mills, use

of TCF technology is intermittent, and almost no TCF paper is produced in the U.S.

In its pulp and paper mill "cluster" rulemaking initiative, the USEPA has not recognized TCF as the best available economically achievable technology for bleached kraft paper mills.

Effectively mandating use of a new and unproven technology by Executive Order at a time when EPA is conducting a comprehensive evaluation of all the scientific and technical issues related to it is unwarranted. It completely undercuts the "cluster" rulemaking process to which EPA and the industry have committed themselves.

Third, TCF technologies and paper made by TCF processes are not as well adapted to recycling as non-TCF technologies and conventionally bleached paper. Thus, the TCF provision of the draft Executive Order could limit the industry's ability to increase the recycled content of its products, thus undercutting one of the Order's primary objectives.

Fourth, and not least, the social and economic implications of the TCF provision have not been explored by the Administration at all. Yet the impact would be enormous.

The paper industry estimates that, if translated into the broader marketplace (outside of the federal agency community), TCF requirements could cost paper manufacturers at least \$3 billion in capital costs and hundreds of millions of dollars per year in increased operating costs.

This would threaten the competitive position of U.S. manufacturers as well as small downstream companies and lead to a loss of jobs in many communities where other employment opportunities at comparable wage levels simply do not exist. At the same time, procurement would be diverted to overseas mills, effectively exporting U.S. jobs to other countries.

U.S. chemical manufacturers of all sizes would suffer an adverse impact in a market worth hundreds of millions of dollars per year and employing thousands of workers in New York State.

Requirements For Recycled Content Standards in Paper and for  
Purchase of "Environmentally Preferable" Products

The draft Executive Order would require the purchase of printing and writing papers that contain a specific amount of recycled content as of a certain date (we call these "rates and dates" standards), and purchase of products containing recovered materials (former consumer items, waste materials and by-products). Such standards in draft legislation in New York and other states have been the subject of intense debate, without any resolution, between industry, the environmental community and regulating agencies.

Requiring "environmentally preferable" products with a specific recycled content will impact many, many industries and products. With the precedent established for federal procurement, the federal government next will be setting standards for every product the public comes into contact with such as:

Food service products like plates, cups, trays, carry-out containers, wraps, bags, utensils, plastic soda bottles;

Any plastic products from ballpoint pens to computer parts to soap and laundry detergent products bottles;

Paper products other than printing and writing papers such as envelopes, pouches, boxes, drawings, plans, reports, office supplies;

Pharmaceutical packaging and medical supplies used in hospitals, health clinics and by health services;

Any food packaging.

Recycled content standards appear technically unachievable for many paper mills.

Because of the potentially restrictive definitions of what qualifies as recycled fiber, even 100 percent recycling mills might not be able to comply with mandated content requirements without making extraordinary additional investments in fiber stock preparation systems.

Mandated content standards ignore the distinct product functions and process technologies in the paper industry which

allow supplies of recovered paper to be used in the most appropriate manner from a product standpoint.

For example, recycled paper content in boxboard imparts a stiffness to packaging that makes it a natural for protecting highly crushable items such as food which is routinely packaged in 100 percent recycled content packaging. Virgin fiber content packaging, on the other hand, can be made with thinner wall thickness, so it is well suited to products that themselves provide protective rigidity.

Because paper is a cellulose product, it cannot be recycled an infinite number of times.

Each trip through the manufacturing process reduces the strength of the fiber and the number of fibers available for reuse. Virgin waste fiber must be constantly introduced into the overall fiber supply to keep the entire process going.

Requirements for a substantial percentage of recycled content in a broad range of products has the potential to jeopardize the entire system, and actually make certain packaging and products larger and heavier. Thus, there could be potentially more rather than less material ending up in landfills.

An especially serious consequence of mandated recycled content standard is its impact on U.S. manufacturers relative to foreign competitors.

Forcing recycled fiber content toward uneconomic uses will raise the cost of U.S. paper product exports in international markets, where the U.S. has historically competed very favorably. This will greatly disadvantage U.S. producers in these markets vis a vis foreign manufacturers that do not have similar requirements.

Equally serious is the negative impact on U.S. production in the domestic marketplace.

There can be no effective requirement for imported paper products from foreign manufacturers to meet the same recycled content standards as a domestic producer.

There is no way to require foreign producers to meet a

domestic recycled content standard, and no way to verify certified claims that they have complied.

Thus, U.S. producers would be placed at a substantial disadvantage with foreign competitors in both the U.S. and overseas markets.

This import-export problem is of major consequence to the domestic paper industry, and cannot be ignored.

These many concerns with recycled content standards should, themselves, be significant enough to reject mandated recycled content requirements as a policy option.

#### Impact on State and Local Governments

The impact in cost and human resources at the state and local levels to comply with this order will be enormous. Government cannot afford to reject federal money for grants and contracts. Neither can it, already tremendously overburdened by unfunded federal and state mandates, afford to comply with the "environmentally preferable" provisions in the draft Order.

For one thing, states and localities would have to devote substantial time and money to write and enforce regulations.

At a time when taxpayers are angry and frustrated about higher and higher taxes to support the cost of government, state and local agencies would have to hire additional staff just to comply with the Executive Order.

State and local governments are not likely to incur expense just to comply with this Order which will affect only one segment of their overall purchasing. For consistency, efficiency and cost effectiveness, they are more likely to extend these requirements to all their purchasing, thereby shutting out from the state and local government procurement markets any company that cannot comply with the provisions of the Executive Order.

This result will seriously disadvantage many small and medium size businesses that rely on government contracts and purchases.

#### Broadscale Public Policy Implications

In purpose and effect, the draft Executive Order would



Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty  
August 6, 1993  
Page 7

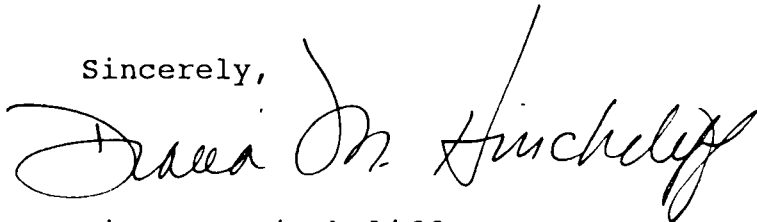
establish a sweeping regulatory program of the type that should be authorized by Congress through legislation. This broad regulatory action would be taken:

- o without the public participation and procedural protection of an agency rulemaking;
- o without gathering and evaluating the information necessary to understand complex scientific and technical issues;
- o without considering the social and economic impacts of the requirements or the relative merits of alternative courses of action;
- o without providing an avenue for judicial review.

We believe it is a serious mistake for government to set itself up to pick winners and losers in the marketplace by promoting products and services it deems to be "environmentally preferable".

We urge you to recommend to President Clinton that he not sign this Executive Order.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Diana M. Hinchcliff". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "D" and "H".

Diana M. Hinchcliff  
Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1993

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

Dear Ms. Hutterly:

Thank you for contacting my office regarding your thoughts about the Executive Order on Recycled Goods.

As you know, the President recently signed the Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention. This Executive Order is the outcome of much hard work and consultation with industry and labor representatives, the environmental community, and consumer groups, as well as congressional and agency staff members.

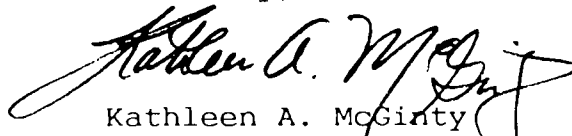
The Order will reduce solid waste, build markets for recycled products, encourage new technologies and protect the environment. This Executive Order requires all Federal purchases of printing and writing paper to contain 20 percent post-consumer material by the end of 1994, and 30 percent by the end of 1998. In addition, in order to further reduce the burden on landfills, paper made with 50 percent recovered by-products from the production of goods other than paper or textiles may be purchased, provided that this waste would otherwise end up in a landfill, as determined by the State.

And, the order directs the General Services Administration to revise paper specifications to allow agencies to purchase paper made with processes that minimize emissions of harmful by-products, including chlorinated compounds. According to some studies, these by-products can cause environmental damage including an increased risk of cancer.

In addition, this Executive Order requires agencies to make up any price increase by cutting waste and using less paper. We believe that this initiative will achieve the desired results of spurring recycling efforts and promoting a healthy environment.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. 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

August 9, 1993

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for taking time to respond to information sent to you by Cynthia Georgeson in my office. Clearly, this administration is committed to environmental and economic improvement. We are pleased to be a part of the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD), established to help our country achieve these goals through effective sustainable development policy.

To that end, your letter of July 29, referred to the Executive Order for recycling products which the President is to sign shortly. Among other things, the Executive Order instructs agencies to favor "environmentally preferable" products. Along with others in industry and the environmental movement, I believe that government environmental policy must be based on sound, science-based criteria. Unfortunately, I think the use of a standard as vague as "environmentally preferable" - even backed-up by so-called "life cycle analysis" - is inappropriate and inadequate as a basis for purchasing decisions. The Federal Trade Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the ten state attorneys general who issued the "Green Report" all reached this same conclusion in working together on the FTC's environmental labeling guidelines.

I would urge you therefore, to reconsider and amend this aspect of the President's order since government procurement based on unsound policy could have dramatic, unintended, and ultimately unfair consequences for various sectors of the economy.

I look forward to continuing to work with you on the PCSD, and to constructively helping the President achieve his sustainable development goals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Jane M. Hutterly', written in dark ink.

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

JMH/sh



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1993

Mr. Stephen P. Hubbell, Ph.D.  
Chairman  
Committee for the National Institute for the Environment  
730 11th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20001-4521

Dear Mr. Hubbell:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your newly revised proposal for the National Institute for the Environment. 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 hearing of your call for a partnership between this type of independent agency and existing agencies and programs. I wish you continued success in your endeavors.

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 last name "McGinty" being more prominent and stylized.

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

KAM/jac



COMMITTEE FOR THE  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

---

730 11th Street NW • Washington, DC 20001-4521  
202-628-4303 • FAX 202-628-4311  
Bitnet: AIBS@GWUVM

June 14, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty  
Director  
Office of Environmental Policy  
Special Assistant to the President for the Environment  
360 Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20501,

Dear Ms. McGinty

I am writing to inform you about our newly revised proposal for the National Institute for the Environment (NIE). This proposal is the result of more than three years of consultation with literally hundreds of scientists, educators and decisionmakers from government, academe, business and citizens groups. It has been improved considerably from the versions that we shared with you over the past years.

Our proposal calls for an independent agency with a mission, "*To improve the scientific basis for making decisions on environmental issues.*" It would provide an integrated approach to four critical functions - problem-focused research, knowledge assessment, information exchange, and education and training. It would be a science-only agency without regulatory or environmental management functions.

The NIE is meant to complement, existing environmental agencies and programs. It is specifically designed to address broad issues of environmental resources, systems and sustainability that currently receive little attention because they fall between or cut across the missions of present agencies. We believe that the NIE will provide additional critical knowledge and information that the nation needs to get ahead of its environmental problems. The NIE would be a bridging agency that should add value to all existing environmental efforts.

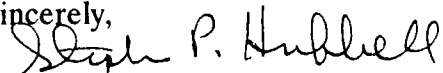
A key to the NIE proposal is its partnership approach. Research priorities would be set by an inclusive process involving all key stakeholders. An interagency advisory committee would help to ensure complementary and to minimize overlap and duplication. The NIE would not include setting up new laboratories. Its research and education functions would be carried out through grants to universities and other research institutions. Details about the proposal are enclosed.

Also enclosed is a copy of the executive summary of a new report by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council. This report, commissioned by Congress in 1990, identifies concerns about the present structure of Federal support for environmental research. It lays out the need for both cultural and institutional changes. It positions the proposed NIE as a "credible" option that "would enhance the nation's capability to perform environmental research and increase knowledge that will contribute to the solution of environmental problems".

The NAS/NRC report follows upon previous reports, published late in 1992, by the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government and the National Commission on the Environment, which also reached similar conclusions.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with you and your staff to discuss the NIE proposal. Please contact CNIE Executive Director, David Blockstein at 202-628-4303 if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

  
Stephen P. Hubbell, Ph.D.  
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable Maurice D. Hinchey  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hinchey:

The President has asked that I respond to your letter of August 5 regarding your concerns about federal wetlands policy and H.R. 350, the Wetlands Reform Act. I apologize for the delay in my response.

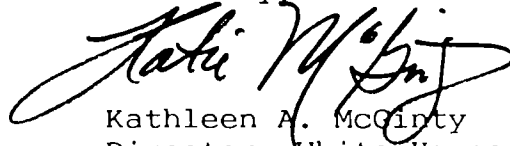
President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to the preservation of our natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration shares your concerns about the uncertainties surrounding wetlands policies of the past.

As you know, an Interagency Working Group on Federal Wetlands Policy was convened on June 4 to review and seek to clarify the issues surrounding federal wetlands policy in anticipation of the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. It included representatives of all federal agencies involved in, or impacted by, the protection of wetlands. In addition, the working group solicited a broad range of views, including those of the Congress; state and local government; environmentalists; developers and homebuilders; agricultural interests; and others. The Administration policy that was announced in August is very consistent with the policies proposed in your letter.

I look forward to working with you to ensure the effective implementation of an ecologically sound wetlands policy during the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

032356

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515 : 00

August 5, 1993

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that you are currently in the process of formulating an official position on federal wetlands policy. We would like to urge you to adopt a position that is closely in line with H.R. 350, the Wetlands Reform Act, currently cosponsored by 80 members of Congress.

We know you are aware of the importance of preserving our wetlands, and commend you for your support of a "no net loss" of wetlands policy. Because Congress is moving closer to acting legislatively on this issue, we feel that your involvement now could have a critical impact on the outcome of this debate and help end the polarization that has developed over this issue.

At a minimum, wetlands policy should accomplish the following: it should stem the loss of 300,000 acres of wetlands annually; it should streamline the permit process; it should improve wetlands regulations so that they are uniformly applied; and it should establish a more incentive-based approach to preserving privately-held wetlands. We believe that H.R. 350 offers reasonable and workable solutions that would achieve these reforms within the framework that currently exists.

To strengthen protections for wetlands, H.R. 350 would amend the Clean Water Act to include explicitly a provision covering the protection of wetlands and expand the number of activities covered under the Act to all that are harmful to wetlands. The careful tracking of the impact of the permit program and mitigation efforts on wetlands would also be required. Finally, it would direct more personnel and resources to agencies that oversee wetlands policy.

To streamline the permit process and make it more workable to private landowners, H.R. 350 would establish a fast track to process minor permits within a period of 60 days. Other helpful provisions would direct the Corps to assist small landowners with wetlands delineations, accelerate the completion of the National Wetlands inventory maps by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and clarify exemptions for normal and ongoing farming practices.



Many of the complaints that the system is unworkable arise from the uneven application of wetlands regulations. We believe this can be remedied through better training of wetlands delineators, and through better coordination of delineation methods.

We also would like to stress the importance of scrutinizing proposals that would seriously erode our wetlands base. We are particularly opposed to calls for a national wetlands classification system. Such a task would be an inefficient use of scarce resources, and according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, it would cost \$18 billion to implement. In addition, ratings would have to be based on very subjective criteria.

We also urge you to resist pressure to broaden the application of the Fifth Amendment takings clause to the limitation of property rights that results from wetlands regulations. Restrictions on the use of wetlands property often serve to protect the health and safety of other nearby properties. To be able to evaluate carefully the unique facts of each case, questions on takings must be left to the courts to be considered on a case by case basis.

The best chance for expanding our wetlands base lies in wetlands restoration efforts. However, it is shortsighted to look to mitigation banking as a solution that would allow wetlands to be destroyed for development projects by creating or contributing to a mitigation bank elsewhere. Studies have shown that efforts to restore or create wetlands have had mixed results, and replacement wetlands are often unsatisfactory because they rarely perform as many or even the same functions as the natural wetlands they replace.

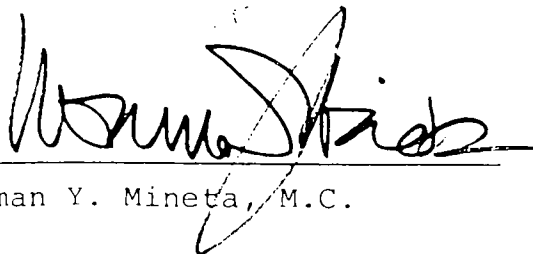
Because 74 percent of the nation's remaining wetlands are privately owned, we must look more toward incentive-based approaches to protecting wetlands. We urge support for the Wetlands Reserve Program, as well as tax incentives that encourage the donation of land to qualified conservation organizations or that promote limiting activities on wetlands to compatible uses.

The need to preserve our wetlands has been made especially clear by the tragic floods now occurring in the Mississippi Valley. Contributing to the severity of the flooding is the fact that 75% - 90% of the wetlands in the region have been lost. In order to resolve the debate over wetlands quickly and fairly, we urge you to adopt the approach outlined in H.R. 350, so that both the economic and environmental benefits of wetlands can be preserved.

Sincerely,



Don Edwards, M.C.



Norman Y. Mineta, M.C.

Edward J. Markey  
Edward J. Markey, M.C.

Ronald V. Dellums  
Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.

Howard L. Berman  
Howard L. Berman, M.C.

George Miller  
George Miller, M.C.

Lane Evans  
Lane Evans, M.C.

James L. Oberstar  
James L. Oberstar, M.C.

Major H. Owens  
Major H. Owens, M.C.

George E. Brown, Jr.  
George E. Brown, Jr., M.C.

Bruce F. Vento  
Bruce F. Vento, M.C.

Anthony C. Beilenson  
Anthony C. Beilenson, M.C.

Gary L. Ackerman  
Gary L. Ackerman, M.C.

John Conyers, Jr.  
John Conyers, Jr., M.C.

Christopher Shays  
Christopher Shays, M.C.

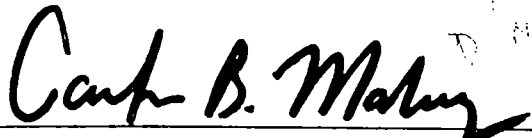
Martin T. Meehan  
Martin T. Meehan, M.C.

John W. Olver  
John W. Olver, M.C.

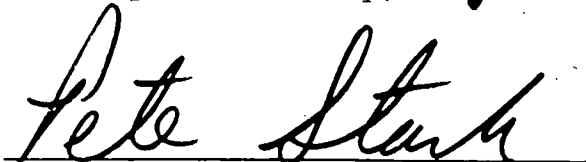
Maurice D. Hinchey  
Maurice D. Hinchey, M.C.

Thomas H. Andrews  
Thomas H. Andrews, M.C.

Jack Reed  
Jack Reed, M.C.

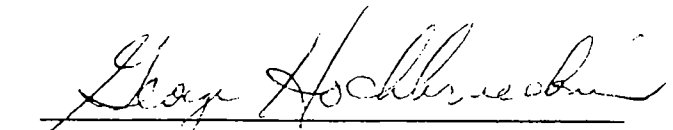
  
Carolyn B. Maloney, M.C.

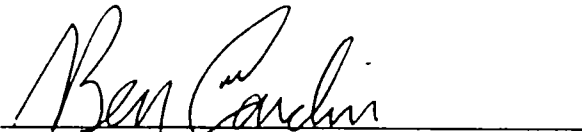
  
Anna G. Eshoo, M.C.

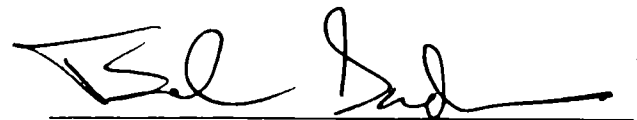
  
Pete Stark, M.C.

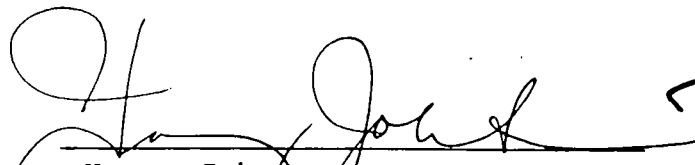
  
Nancy Pelosi, M.C.

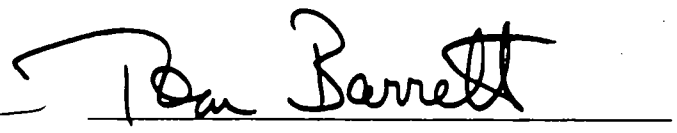
  
Arthur Ravenel, M.C.

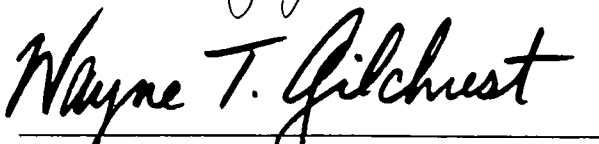
  
George J. Hochbrueckner, M.C.

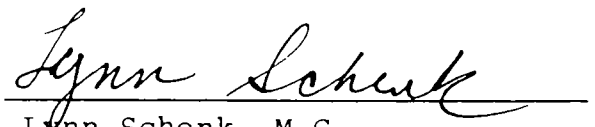
  
Benjamin L. Cardin, M.C.

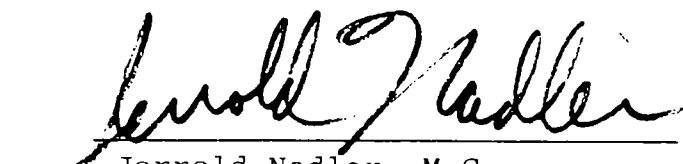
  
Bernard Sanders, M.C.

  
Harry Johnston, M.C.

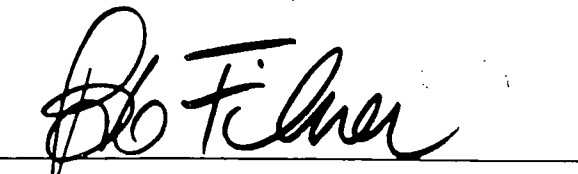
  
Thomas M. Barrett, M.C.

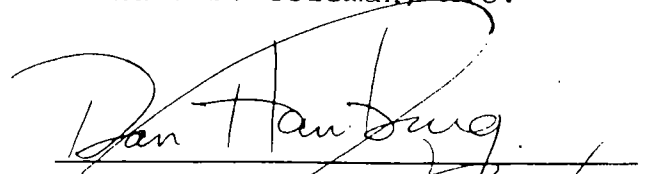
  
Wayne T. Gilchrest, M.C.

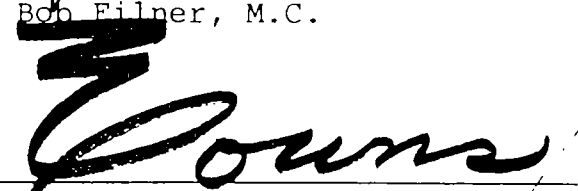
  
Lynn Schenk, M.C.

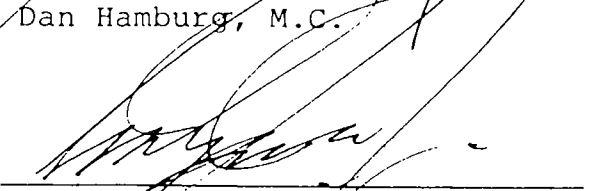
  
Jerrold Nadler, M.C.

  
Ronald D. Coleman, M.C.

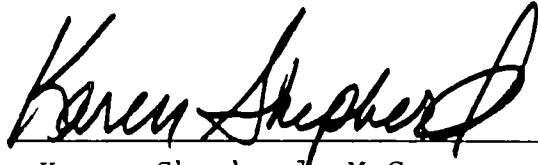
  
Bob Filner, M.C.

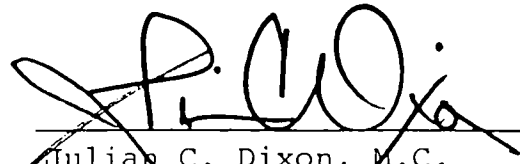
  
Dan Hamburg, M.C.

  
Edolphus Towns, M.C.

  
Andrew Jacobs, Jr., M.C.

  
Lynn C. Woolsey, M.C.

  
Karen Shepherd, M.C.

  
Julian C. Dixon, M.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable George J. Hochbrueckner  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hochbrueckner:

The President has asked that I respond to your letter of August 5 regarding your concerns about federal wetlands policy and H.R. 350, the Wetlands Reform Act. I apologize for the delay in my response.

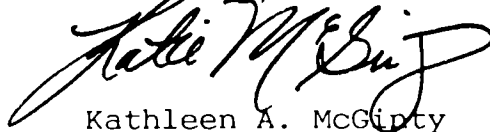
President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to the preservation of our natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration shares your concerns about the uncertainties surrounding wetlands policies of the past.

As you know, an Interagency Working Group on Federal Wetlands Policy was convened on June 4 to review and seek to clarify the issues surrounding federal wetlands policy in anticipation of the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. It included representatives of all federal agencies involved in, or impacted by, the protection of wetlands. In addition, the working group solicited a broad range of views, including those of the Congress; state and local government; environmentalists; developers and homebuilders; agricultural interests; and others. The Administration policy that was announced in August is very consistent with the policies proposed in your letter.

I look forward to working with you to ensure the effective implementation of an ecologically sound wetlands policy during the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Katie McGinty', written over the typed name.

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

KAM/avl

032356

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515: 00

August 5, 1993

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that you are currently in the process of formulating an official position on federal wetlands policy. We would like to urge you to adopt a position that is closely in line with H.R. 350, the Wetlands Reform Act, currently cosponsored by 80 members of Congress.

We know you are aware of the importance of preserving our wetlands, and commend you for your support of a "no net loss" of wetlands policy. Because Congress is moving closer to acting legislatively on this issue, we feel that your involvement now could have a critical impact on the outcome of this debate and help end the polarization that has developed over this issue.

At a minimum, wetlands policy should accomplish the following: it should stem the loss of 300,000 acres of wetlands annually; it should streamline the permit process; it should improve wetlands regulations so that they are uniformly applied; and it should establish a more incentive-based approach to preserving privately-held wetlands. We believe that H.R. 350 offers reasonable and workable solutions that would achieve these reforms within the framework that currently exists.

To strengthen protections for wetlands, H.R. 350 would amend the Clean Water Act to include explicitly a provision covering the protection of wetlands and expand the number of activities covered under the Act to all that are harmful to wetlands. The careful tracking of the impact of the permit program and mitigation efforts on wetlands would also be required. Finally, it would direct more personnel and resources to agencies that oversee wetlands policy.

To streamline the permit process and make it more workable to private landowners, H.R. 350 would establish a fast track to process minor permits within a period of 60 days. Other helpful provisions would direct the Corps to assist small landowners with wetlands delineations, accelerate the completion of the National Wetlands inventory maps by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and clarify exemptions for normal and ongoing farming practices.

Many of the complaints that the system is unworkable arise from the uneven application of wetlands regulations. We believe this can be remedied through better training of wetlands delineators, and through better coordination of delineation methods.

We also would like to stress the importance of scrutinizing proposals that would seriously erode our wetlands base. We are particularly opposed to calls for a national wetlands classification system. Such a task would be an inefficient use of scarce resources, and according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, it would cost \$18 billion to implement. In addition, ratings would have to be based on very subjective criteria.

We also urge you to resist pressure to broaden the application of the Fifth Amendment takings clause to the limitation of property rights that results from wetlands regulations. Restrictions on the use of wetlands property often serve to protect the health and safety of other nearby properties. To be able to evaluate carefully the unique facts of each case, questions on takings must be left to the courts to be considered on a case by case basis.

The best chance for expanding our wetlands base lies in wetlands restoration efforts. However, it is shortsighted to look to mitigation banking as a solution that would allow wetlands to be destroyed for development projects by creating or contributing to a mitigation bank elsewhere. Studies have shown that efforts to restore or create wetlands have had mixed results, and replacement wetlands are often unsatisfactory because they rarely perform as many or even the same functions as the natural wetlands they replace.

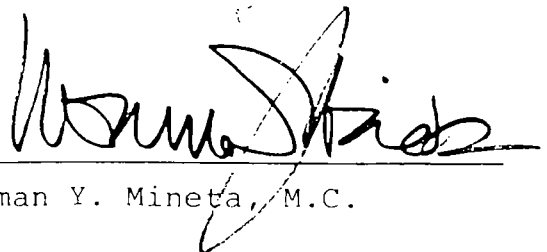
Because 74 percent of the nation's remaining wetlands are privately owned, we must look more toward incentive-based approaches to protecting wetlands. We urge support for the Wetlands Reserve Program, as well as tax incentives that encourage the donation of land to qualified conservation organizations or that promote limiting activities on wetlands to compatible uses.

The need to preserve our wetlands has been made especially clear by the tragic floods now occurring in the Mississippi Valley. Contributing to the severity of the flooding is the fact that 75% - 90% of the wetlands in the region have been lost. In order to resolve the debate over wetlands quickly and fairly, we urge you to adopt the approach outlined in H.R. 350, so that both the economic and environmental benefits of wetlands can be preserved.

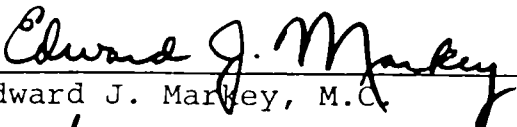
Sincerely,



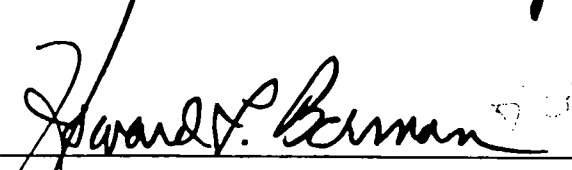
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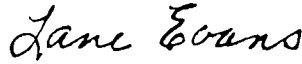
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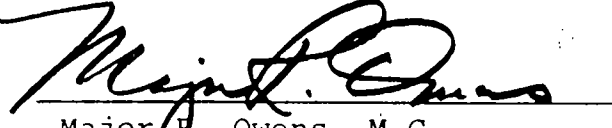
  
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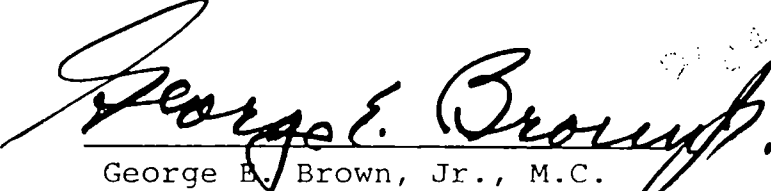
  
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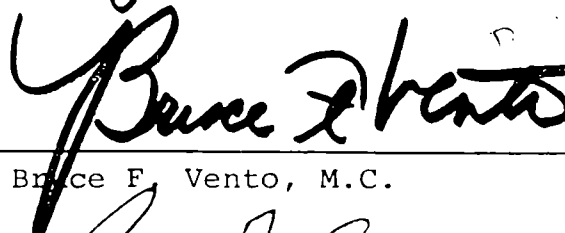
  
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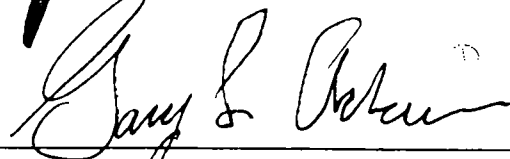
  
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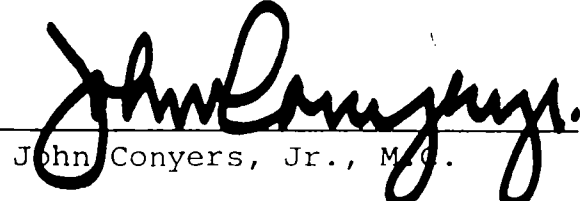
  
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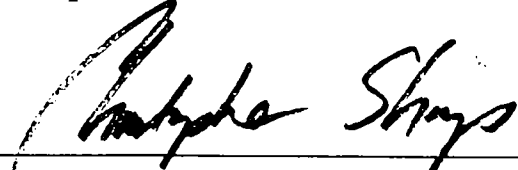
  
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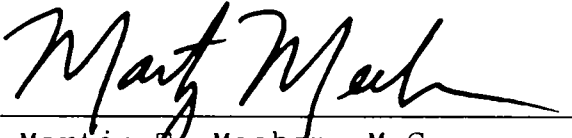
  
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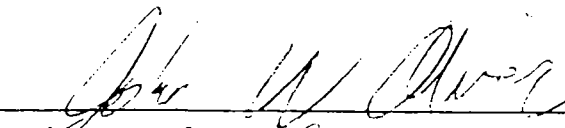
  
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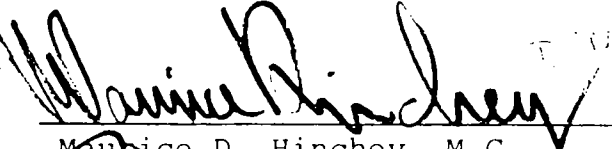
  
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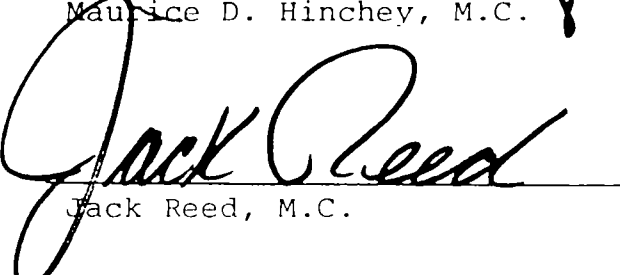
  
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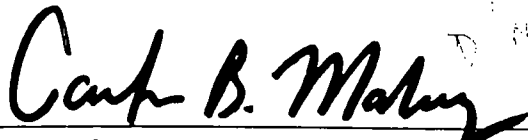
  
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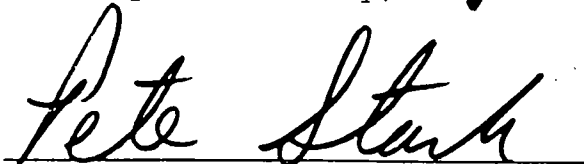
  
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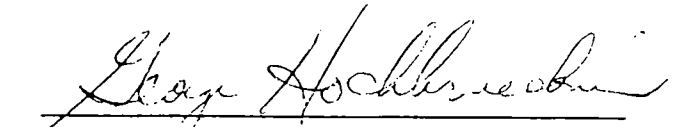
  
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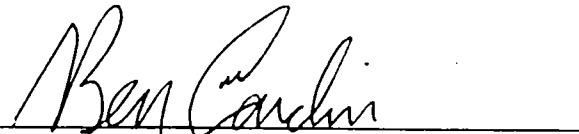
  
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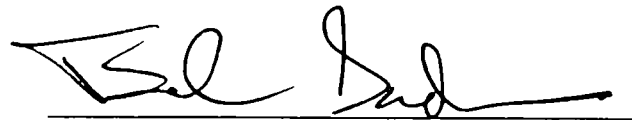
  
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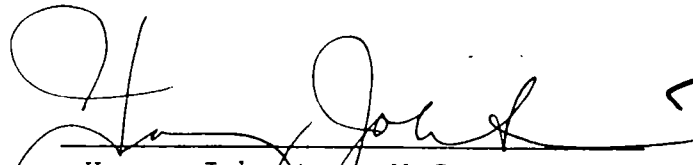
  
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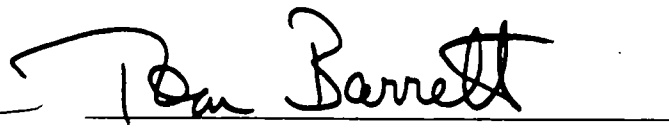
  
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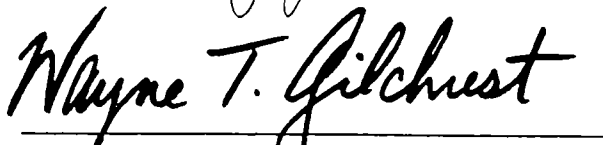
  
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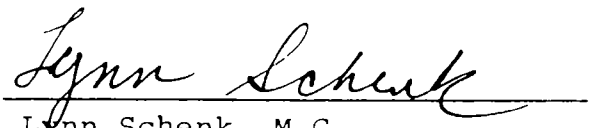
  
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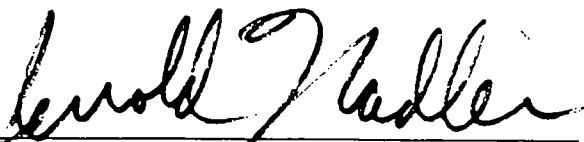
  
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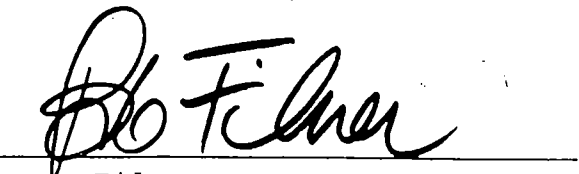
  
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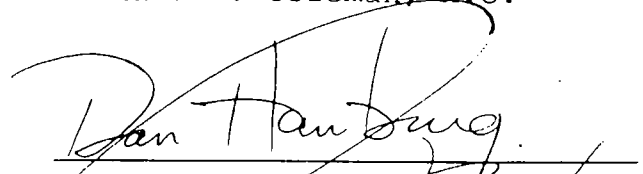
  
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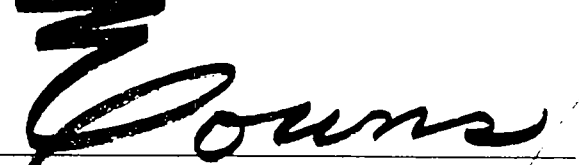
  
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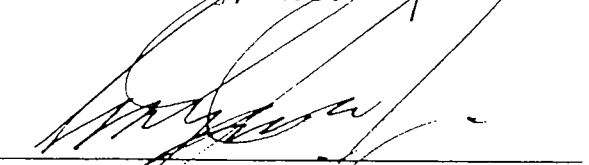
  
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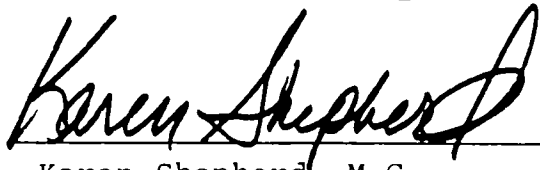
  
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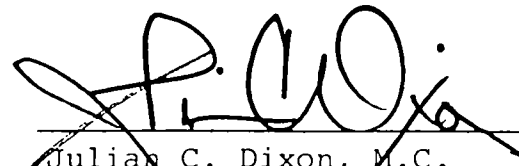
  
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Andrew Jacobs, Jr., M.C.

  
Lynn C. Woolsey, M.C.

  
Karen Shepherd, M.C.

  
Julian C. Dixon, M.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable Dan Hamburg  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hamburg:

The President has asked that I respond to your letter of August 5 regarding your concerns about federal wetlands policy and H.R. 350, the Wetlands Reform Act. I apologize for the delay in my response.

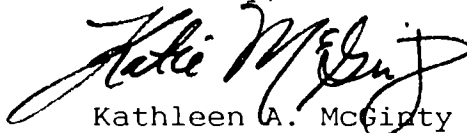
President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to the preservation of our natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration shares your concerns about the uncertainties surrounding wetlands policies of the past.

As you know, an Interagency Working Group on Federal Wetlands Policy was convened on June 4 to review and seek to clarify the issues surrounding federal wetlands policy in anticipation of the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. It included representatives of all federal agencies involved in, or impacted by, the protection of wetlands. In addition, the working group solicited a broad range of views, including those of the Congress; state and local government; environmentalists; developers and homebuilders; agricultural interests; and others. The Administration policy that was announced in August is very consistent with the policies proposed in your letter.

I look forward to working with you to ensure the effective implementation of an ecologically sound wetlands policy during the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Kathleen McGinty', written in a cursive style.

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

KAM/avl

032356

# Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515 93 AUG 20 15:00

August 5, 1993

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that you are currently in the process of formulating an official position on federal wetlands policy. We would like to urge you to adopt a position that is closely in line with H.R. 350, the Wetlands Reform Act, currently cosponsored by 80 members of Congress.

We know you are aware of the importance of preserving our wetlands, and commend you for your support of a "no net loss" of wetlands policy. Because Congress is moving closer to acting legislatively on this issue, we feel that your involvement now could have a critical impact on the outcome of this debate and help end the polarization that has developed over this issue.

At a minimum, wetlands policy should accomplish the following: it should stem the loss of 300,000 acres of wetlands annually; it should streamline the permit process; it should improve wetlands regulations so that they are uniformly applied; and it should establish a more incentive-based approach to preserving privately-held wetlands. We believe that H.R. 350 offers reasonable and workable solutions that would achieve these reforms within the framework that currently exists.

To strengthen protections for wetlands, H.R. 350 would amend the Clean Water Act to include explicitly a provision covering the protection of wetlands and expand the number of activities covered under the Act to all that are harmful to wetlands. The careful tracking of the impact of the permit program and mitigation efforts on wetlands would also be required. Finally, it would direct more personnel and resources to agencies that oversee wetlands policy.

To streamline the permit process and make it more workable to private landowners, H.R. 350 would establish a fast track to process minor permits within a period of 60 days. Other helpful provisions would direct the Corps to assist small landowners with wetlands delineations, accelerate the completion of the National Wetlands inventory maps by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and clarify exemptions for normal and ongoing farming practices.

Many of the complaints that the system is unworkable arise from the uneven application of wetlands regulations. We believe this can be remedied through better training of wetlands delineators, and through better coordination of delineation methods.

We also would like to stress the importance of scrutinizing proposals that would seriously erode our wetlands base. We are particularly opposed to calls for a national wetlands classification system. Such a task would be an inefficient use of scarce resources, and according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, it would cost \$18 billion to implement. In addition, ratings would have to be based on very subjective criteria.

We also urge you to resist pressure to broaden the application of the Fifth Amendment takings clause to the limitation of property rights that results from wetlands regulations. Restrictions on the use of wetlands property often serve to protect the health and safety of other nearby properties. To be able to evaluate carefully the unique facts of each case, questions on takings must be left to the courts to be considered on a case by case basis.

The best chance for expanding our wetlands base lies in wetlands restoration efforts. However, it is shortsighted to look to mitigation banking as a solution that would allow wetlands to be destroyed for development projects by creating or contributing to a mitigation bank elsewhere. Studies have shown that efforts to restore or create wetlands have had mixed results, and replacement wetlands are often unsatisfactory because they rarely perform as many or even the same functions as the natural wetlands they replace.

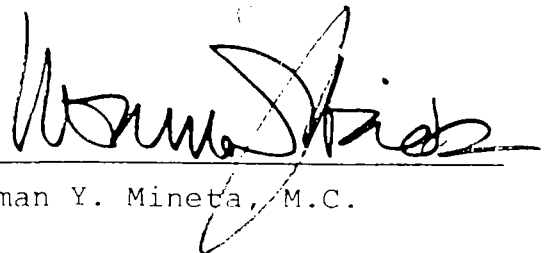
Because 74 percent of the nation's remaining wetlands are privately owned, we must look more toward incentive-based approaches to protecting wetlands. We urge support for the Wetlands Reserve Program, as well as tax incentives that encourage the donation of land to qualified conservation organizations or that promote limiting activities on wetlands to compatible uses.

The need to preserve our wetlands has been made especially clear by the tragic floods now occurring in the Mississippi Valley. Contributing to the severity of the flooding is the fact that 75% - 90% of the wetlands in the region have been lost. In order to resolve the debate over wetlands quickly and fairly, we urge you to adopt the approach outlined in H.R. 350, so that both the economic and environmental benefits of wetlands can be preserved.

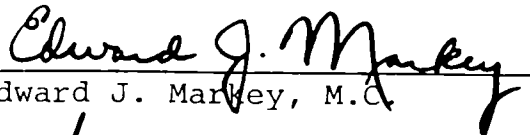
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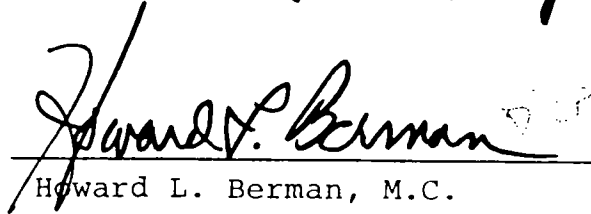
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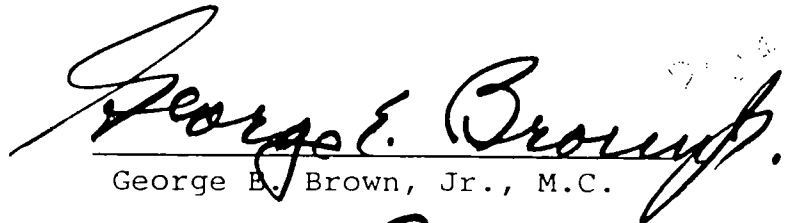
  
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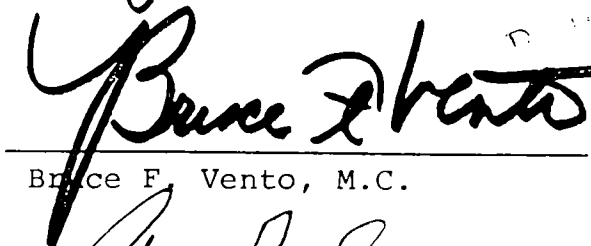
  
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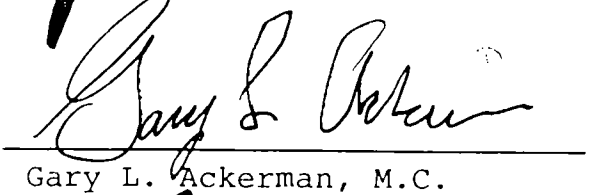
  
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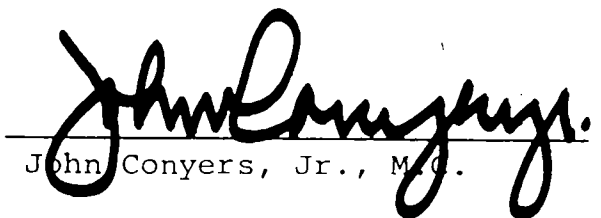
  
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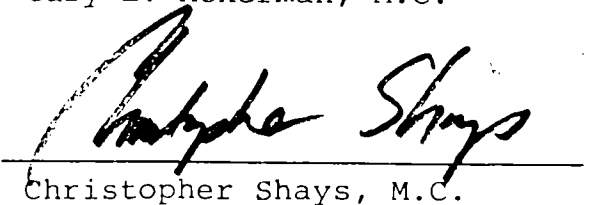
  
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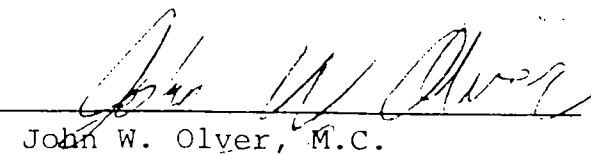
  
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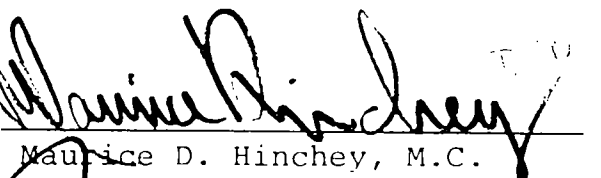
  
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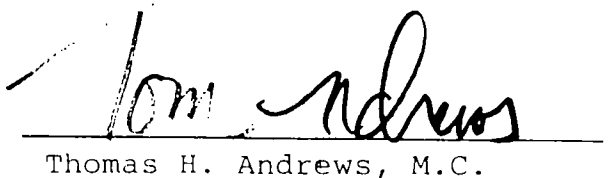
  
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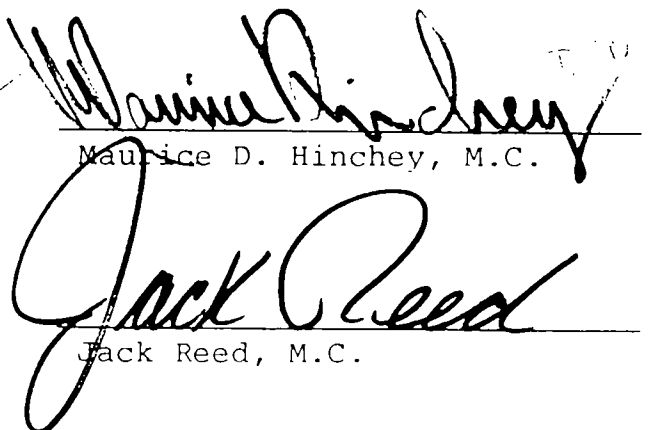
  
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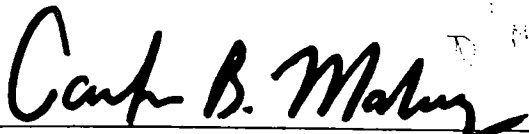
  
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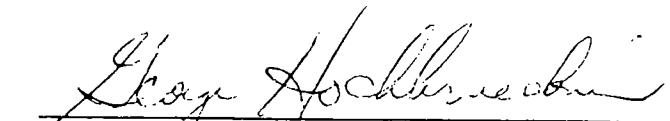
  
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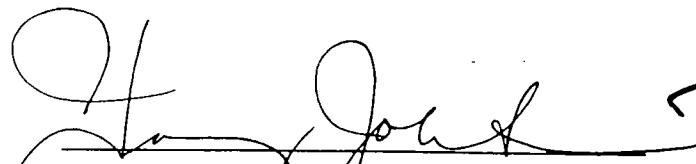
  
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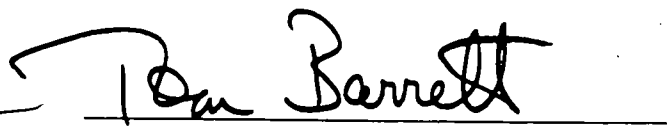
  
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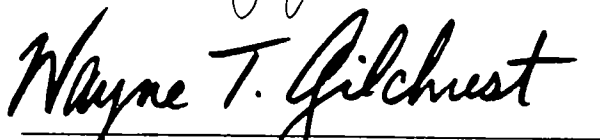
  
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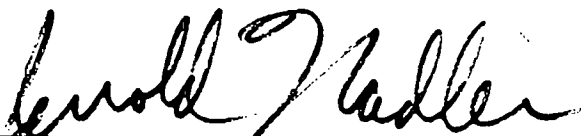
  
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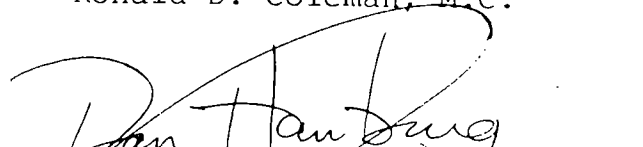
  
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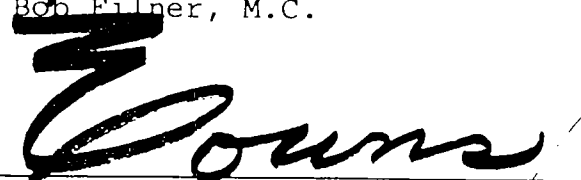
  
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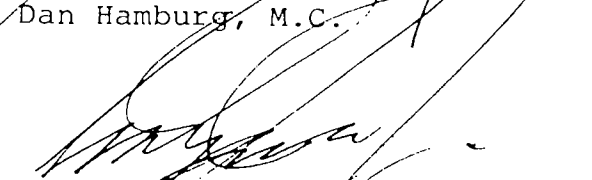
  
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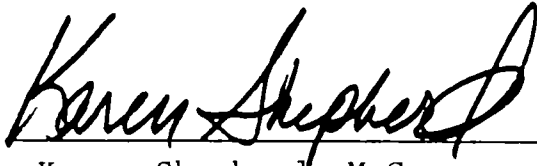
  
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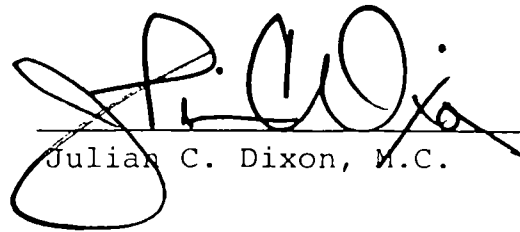
  
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Karen Shepherd, M.C.

  
Julian C. Dixon, M.C.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

Mr. Robert M. Hirsch  
Acting Director  
Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Mail Stop 414  
Reston, VA 22092

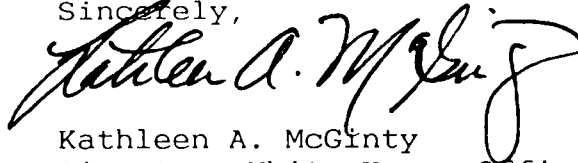
Dear Mr. Hirsch:

Thank you for your letter and the report you enclosed, "Occurrence and Transport of Agricultural Chemicals in the Mississippi River Basin." It was good to hear from you.

As you know, the preservation of the environment continues to be one of this Administration's highest priorities. I certainly appreciate learning about your work to study the transport of agricultural chemicals as a result of this summer's devastating floods in the Midwest. I have made a copy of this report available to my staff for their reference.

Again, thank you for sharing this information 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 the most prominent part.

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

KAM/avl



# United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

RESTON, VA 22092



In Reply Refer To:  
Mail Stop 414

OCT 14 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
and Director  
358 Old Executive Office Building  
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed report "Occurrence and Transport of Agricultural Chemicals in the Mississippi River, July Through August 1993" by Donald A. Goolsby, William A. Battaglin, and E. Michael Thurman. This report provides a general overview of the transport of agricultural chemicals (herbicides and nitrate) into the Mississippi River, many of its tributaries, and, ultimately, the Gulf of Mexico as a result of the extreme precipitation and flooding in a nine-State area in the Upper Mississippi River Basin during spring and summer 1993.

This report is the third in a series planned for release on the record flooding that occurred this summer in the Upper Mississippi River drainage basin. This series will address aspects of the flooding related to duration and volumes of streamflow, sediment loads, scour at bridges, geomorphic changes, and effects of flooding on reservoirs and on water quality.

Additional information on this report or other information on the flooding that occurred in the Upper Mississippi River Basin can be provided by Philip Cohen, USGS Chief Hydrologist, at (703) 648-5215.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Hirsch  
Acting Director

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1993

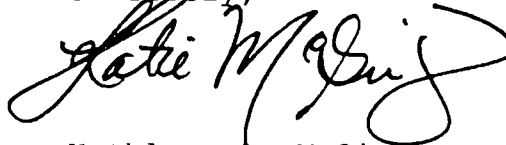
Prof. Dr. Ing. Volker Hartkopf  
Director, Center for Building Performance  
and Diagnostics  
Department of Architecture  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890

Dear Professor Hartkopf,

Thank you for keeping me informed on  
the developments of your Research,  
Development and Demonstration Center for  
Global Change in the Built Environment.

This Administration certainly  
supports such endeavors to redirect  
federal defense research funds for more  
environmentally sustainable projects. I  
appreciate hearing of your commitments and  
wish you the best of luck in your  
endeavors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katie McGinty", written in a cursive style.

Kathleen A. McGinty  
Director, Office on  
Environmental Policy

KAM/jac



Center for Building Performance  
and Diagnostics  
Department of Architecture  
College of Fine Arts  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213-3890  
412-268-2350  
412-268-6129 Fax  
**Prof. Dr. Ing.  
Volker Hartkopf  
Director**

September 1, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty  
Director of the White Office  
Environmental Policy  
The Old Executive Office Building  
17th Street & G  
Room 358  
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On May 5, 1993 you kindly responded to a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania to the Vice President, dated March 18, 1993 and asked to be kept informed about the developments regarding the *Research, Development and Demonstration Center for Global Change in the Built Environment*. This Center is proposed to be created in Pittsburgh in close proximity of Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh.

We are pleased to inform you that in pursuit of this goal, we have submitted a proposal entitled:

*Sustainable Buildings and Communities: Advanced Technologies, Systems  
Integration and Educational Programs for the Collective Competence of  
the U.S. Building Industry*

in response to the ARPA lead Technology Reinvestment Project Solicitation (Joint Program Solicitation # 93-29, Defense Technology Conversion, Reinvestment and Transition Assistance).

For your and your office's information, I am pleased to send you a copy of the executive summary of this proposal with the hope that you will recognize how directly the goals and objectives are aligned with the stated policy directives of the Clinton/Gore Administration. Frankly, I believe we need your and the Vice President's support to see this project funded as part of the Technology Reinvestment Program. It will be difficult to break the habit of spending over 60% of federal research funds for defense. We need to re-focus the nations energy to include a proactive stand on the environment. Our proposed center for *Sustainable Buildings and Communities: Advanced Technologies, Systems Integration and Educational Programs for the Collective Competence of the U.S. Building Industry* can blaze the trail.

I would be honored to be given an opportunity to speak to you directly — after almost one year of trying — in Washington.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "V. Harrop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "V" and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

cc: Mark Singel, The honorable Lieutenant Governor, Commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania  
William Coyne, Congressman, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania