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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1993

Mr. John P. Murtagh
Director, Recycling Programs
International Paper
International Place I
6400 Poplar Avenue
Memphis, TN 38197

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the Executive Order for Recycled Goods. It was good to hear from you, and I enjoyed our recent meeting in this regard. I appreciate the copy of a presentation given by Mr. Arthur Veverka of Jaakko Poyry Consulting on legislation and recycled fiber usage.

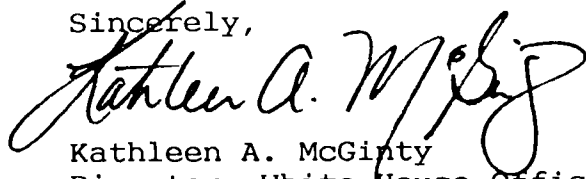
I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to preserving our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. Recycling is one of our top priorities.

As you know, through the hard work and initiative of many community and industry leaders, recycling has become almost routine to many people. To really make recycling a success, further outreach is needed to encourage both the supply and demand for recycled products. To that end, the President announced in his Earth Day speech his intention to sign an Executive Order on recycled goods. This Executive Order will strengthen the previous Federal Agency Recycling Order of October 1991 by requiring a revision of procurement guidelines for recycled products, establishing new content standards for recycled printing and writing paper, and encouraging federal agencies to set procurement goals for recycled products. This is an important first step.

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

I appreciate learning your thoughts about this very important matter.

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

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

John P. Murtagh
Director
Recycling Programs

INTERNATIONAL PLACE I
6400 POPLAR AVENUE
MEMPHIS, TN 38197
PHONE 901 763-6000

July 23, 1993

Katie McGinty
Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360 Old Executive Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20501

Via Fax: 202-456-2710

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for meeting with me and the other paper industry representatives on July 21 regarding the proposed executive order dealing with federal purchases of recycled-content paper. We discussed recycling for only part of the meeting, and I do not believe we had nearly enough time to cover it in the detail it requires. Quite frankly, I believe there is a real danger that the proposed executive order, even though it deals only with federal purchases, could stop, or at least severely limit, significant efforts to increase recycled fiber used in printing and writing papers.

Printing and writing papers are a significant segment of the paper industry production, comprising approximately one third of all paper produced. In these papers, historically here and in other producing countries, recycled fiber use has been limited especially from what we call the "deinking" recovered papers (postconsumer and other printed or poly-coated paper requiring processing prior to reuse). For certain printing and writing papers, however, recycled fiber use has increased rapidly during the last few years, and is now at significant levels. These include our Beckett and Strathmore mills, which produce bond writing paper and text and cover papers. At our operations (and at most competitors), these papers are produced at smaller mills on small paper machines generally not integrated with pulping operations. They purchase all their fiber requirements. The specialty products are made in low volumes and sold at premium prices. The papers are marketed based on colors, textures, and other features; these are "designer grades". To add recycled fiber, these mills purchase deinked fiber from market deinking facilities, purchase unprinted trim scrap, and use scrap from their own sheeting and converting operations for recovered paper requirements. Some may have their own deinking or processing facilities.

At our mills making these papers, we have been successful in manufacturing most of our papers with a 50% recycled fiber content with varying amounts of deinked fiber (virtually all from postconsumer sources). The postconsumer content in the papers ranges from none to all of the 50%.

The much larger portion of printing and writing papers include such products as office papers, coated and uncoated printing papers, and converting grades for a variety of uses (such as

envelope, filing materials, and others). These products are made in high volumes usually on large machines at mills integrated with pulping operations. These mills are generally a continuous operation. There is a balance of paper production, pulping operations, energy recovery and pollution controls. These mills are viable when the entire system is operating near design efficiency.

We have been adding recycled fiber to products made at many of our larger mills, some fully integrated, some partially integrated, and some not integrated. The recycled content papers are made during limited production runs. Federal and state guidelines for recycled content paper purchases have affected the private sector. As a result, the "50% recycled fiber" requirement is a limiting factor to expanding recycled-content production on the large machines. Both you and Ken Connelly indicated you understand this issue well, and the proposed executive order does not include it, at least for some papers.

At International Paper, we make limited quantities of recycled-content copy paper and uncoated printing paper at several mills. Most of this paper is made with 50% recovered fiber content with 10% postconsumer fiber. We also make coated printing papers at a partially integrated mill using 10% postconsumer fiber. We can use larger percentages of recycled fiber in some papers for small special runs depending on performance requirements and customer preferences. These are sold only on a made-to-order basis. At another integrated mill, we make limited production runs of premium printing papers (opaques and premium offsets) with 15% postconsumer fiber and 50% total recovered fiber. We have installed deinking facilities at two of our larger mills, another is under construction expecting completion in November of 1993. We are looking at more opportunities to add recovered paper processing at other locations.

Even with all that activity, the relative amount of recycled fiber used in the largest volume products (copy paper, uncoated offset, coated groundwood, to name a few) remains very small. This is true at International Paper and is generally true in the industry at large. Therefore, while there are papers available with 10% postconsumer fiber in some of these commodity and large volume grades, the amount is limited and is likely to remain so unless changes are made in the way we and our customers look at the use of recycled fiber in these printing and writing papers.

As I described to you at the meeting, as part of its ongoing voluntary effort to increase recycling (the AFPA industry 40% recovery for recycling goal), the AFPA Printing and Writing Division addressed how to make more progress with the use of recycled fiber in printing and writing papers. Research conducted by a consulting firm confirmed what many suspected. We and our customers had been trapped into a "box"; we were looking at recycled fiber used in printing and writing papers too narrowly. This affected both the supply side (the mills) and the demand side (customers). In the absence of other guidance, we and our customers had seized upon the EPA federal procurement guideline (50% wastepaper) as a de facto standard and it was foreclosing opportunities to add recycled at many existing facilities. The most critical area was the large machines where most of the printing and writing paper volume is produced.

To significantly increase the amount of recycled fiber used in printing and writing papers, the Division concluded that more flexibility was needed to use more recycled fiber at the larger machines and to use it in more grades of paper. The "total 50%" and other minimum content standards had become barriers to increased recycling instead of a way to promote recycling. The group came up with a three part recommendation to accelerate use of recycled fiber in printing and writing papers as quickly as possible. First, we needed a flexible threshold concept which would be simple to understand, applicable to all different types of printing and writing papers, more flexible than existing approaches, and able to be used by as many large and small mills as possible. Second, growth in recycled fiber should focus on postconsumer and other printed and contaminated papers needing processing prior to reuse. Third, more accurate and meaningful labeling of products along with a communication program would help educate our own people and our customers about recycled fiber in printing and writing papers. With regard to this last point, the research work had confirmed that both our own employees and our customers were looking to the paper industry to provide more information about the use of recycled fiber in these papers.

The work of this group was somewhat similar to the recommendations of the Recycling Advisory Council for printing and writing papers. However, the RAC did not go far enough. As its report noted, the standards it proposed would result in slow growth in recycled fiber usage in printing and writing papers primarily because the growth would be limited to non-integrated mills and new paper making capacity. The Printing and Writing Division members believe that more can be done. With more flexibility, the existing large integrated mills also could find an opportunity to use significant amounts of recycled fiber in the aggregate.

As I described to you at the meeting, the "vision" involved setting a framework to encourage the use of recycled fiber by as many mills as possible. The infrastructure to supply suitable recovered paper to these mills will develop more quickly with more customers looking for the recycled fiber. Moreover, as more mills use recycled fiber and begin to look for ways to lower production costs, they will be encouraged to explore on-site or even regional deinking or processing operations to provide them with a lower cost, high quality recycled fiber.

From this activity, the Printing and Writing Division developed what has been described now as the Recycled Content Initiative. As you would expect, it contains considerable flexibility because the members of the Printing and Writing Division are quite diverse. They range from large companies like International Paper with a mix of both large and small mills and a wide variety of products, to large companies with few products, to smaller companies with several mills, and to smaller companies with only one mill. The flexibility in the Initiative allows all types of mills to find some way to add recycled fiber to their product and promote the use of recycled content paper products. The "50% recovered paper" threshold was included because many of the mills, especially the smaller mills and those making premium grades, have already adjusted their operations to make significant quantities of paper with 50% recovered fiber content. The "10% threshold" alternative was added to encourage those mills not using recycled fiber to explore ways to use some. The 10% was selected both to maximize participation and because it had some market acceptance or at least recognition. Postconsumer and processed recovered fiber were

included in one category to focus those mills on the recovered paper needing processing or deinking. In addition, combining these two types of recovered paper in one category provides additional benefits.

First, it will help develop a more efficient system. It avoids the added costs of keeping materials separate through collection, processing and transportation. Second, it lowers the investment risk, especially for large recycling projects, in which the ability of the collection infrastructure to supply only postconsumer materials is uncertain. By allowing mills to focus on both types of recovered paper, investments in processing plants can be made now, even if the infrastructure to supply larger amounts of suitable postconsumer material develops later. Third, it was recognized that the processed recovered fiber category may involve some displacement. Printing and writing mills may outbid other paper mills for this material. But this displacement will result in those other mills looking for alternate sources of recovered paper, more likely to be postconsumer, again resulting in a more efficient and economically sustainable system. Fourth, combining the postconsumer materials and these printed and otherwise contaminated papers in one category is more sensible. Both the focus groups used by AFPA in its research and even the Federal Trade Commission staff confirmed that the term "postconsumer", narrowly defined, is not understood well. In effect, customers and consumers tend to perceive this type of paper in one category and this is the way it is viewed in Europe and other countries.

I can use some examples from our products to show how the flexibility inherent in the approach taken by the Initiative can fit a variety of products and mills. First, as discussed above, our text and cover paper mills offer most of their papers with recycled fiber content, including varying amounts of fiber from postconsumer sources, based on performance characteristics and customer demands. There are no "requirements" to include a specific amount of recycled or postconsumer fiber for most of this paper, but they do and the amounts vary considerably. Second, we have substituted deinked fiber (from postconsumer sources) for 10% of the fiber in one of our large volume commodity grades manufactured at three mills. Unlike most of the other large volume products, all of this product now is made with recycled content, and thousands of tons of recovered paper will be used at these existing, integrated mills this year. Third, we are nearing completion of a processing plant at a mill in Pennsylvania which will allow us to produce an office paper made entirely from old newspapers and old magazines, a 100% recycled fiber paper. I left some samples with Ken, and I will mail a hard copy of this letter so you can see what it looks like. The point of these three examples is to show that a variety of uses for recycled fiber will fit the Initiative, with recycled content disclosure to inform customers and enable them to make choices.

I assume that you support what we are trying to do - increase recycled fiber used in printing and writing papers. I cannot imagine why you or the Clinton administration would be opposed to that. The management of the large and small paper mills have concluded that the approach outlined above in the Recycled Content Initiative will maximize growth of recycled fiber (including fiber from postconsumer sources) in these papers and do it much more quickly than waiting for the longer investment cycle. I understand that you are proposing a "15% postconsumer" standard for some papers purchased by the federal government and a standard of

"15% postconsumer and 50% total" for all other papers. Even though your actions will be directed to federal purchases, past and present experience with printing and writing grades indicates that the federal standards will affect the private sector. What you are proposing will result in less recycled fiber being used in these papers. Why would you attempt to impose something which will do less?

As Red Cavaney mentioned at our meeting, the paper industry is considering whether to set a future goal for recovery of paper after achieving the 40% goal. Given the size of the printing and writing segment of the paper industry, our efforts in this area will represent a significant contribution toward any goal. Can we expect the administration to work at cross purposes to our efforts? Why would you seek to make it more difficult for us to increase the use of recycled fiber?

If your proposed executive order does include a "50% and 15%" requirement for "all other" printing and writing papers, it will be very counterproductive. We make hundreds of grades of paper; the federal government purchases only a few of them. As it has in the past, our efforts to market products in the private sector with varying amounts of recycled fiber will be curtailed by the executive order. Whether it is the proposed "15% postconsumer" or the "50% and 15%", private sector customers will want a paper that meets the "government standard", but unlike the government will not pay more for it, especially for paper used in larger volumes. As with the existing federal guideline, the proposed order will block increased use of recycled fiber at existing mills, not an incentive.

In a way, you have to "break out of the box". You need to look beyond the individual piece of paper in your hand and how much recycled fiber is in it. Focus instead on how we can increase the aggregate amount of recycled fiber used across a large industry. We are not at, or even close, to a reasonable availability of paper with the 10% postconsumer level in the commodity grades. Please work with us, both International Paper and the industry, to help us increase recycled fiber usage during the next few years. We are trying to create a large, sustainable market for postconsumer recovered paper while utilizing the existing capital and employment base and maintaining our competitive position. Obviously, this will not be an easy task and we will need your help, not your hindrance, to get there.

As I understand it, the proposed Executive Order has already been drafted and is or soon will be ready for signature. Please reconsider what has been prepared. As you can see from the above, this is a complicated situation. Your actions could well have more negative than positive consequences for recycled fiber usage. Meet with us, and with others, who make the paper, to make sure you understand the effects of the executive order.

Page 6
Katie McGinty

Please let me know if I can provide you with any additional information, or if you would like to meet again to discuss recycling.

Very truly yours,


John P. Murtagh *S.K.*

c: Red Cavaney
Ken Connelly
Bob Dellinger
John Dillon
Sara Freund
Virgil Horton
Wes Smith
Bruce Weddle

mcginty
sk

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

John P. Murtagh
Director
Recycling Programs

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6400 POPLAR AVENUE
MEMPHIS TN 38197
PHONE 901 763-6000

July 26, 1993

Katie McGinty
Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360 Old Executive Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20501

Subject: Proposed Executive Order Regarding Recycled Printing and Writing Papers

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As a follow-up to you of my letter last week, enclosed is a copy of a presentation given by Arthur Veverka of Jaakko Poyry Consulting at a conference in June. I came across the article this weekend and I pass it along for your consideration.

Interestingly, Mr. Veverka, in his attempt to address legislation, focuses on a number of the same key points I tried to raise with you. First, confusion over government standards and requirements is having a depressing effect on markets for recycled-content printing and writing papers. Second, legislation should not address requirements for "preconsumer" recovered paper as the material is already highly recovered and reused. Let existing market forces determine where the material is used. Third, the large printing and writing mills, whether integrated or non-integrated, will have difficulty adding significant amounts of recycled fiber, but the largest opportunity lies in incremental capacity increases at those existing mills. Fourth, rather than minimum content standards, accurate product labeling will promote market demand and increase the use of recycled fiber used in these papers.

Katie McGinty
Page 2

As Mr. Veverka notes, we are not "sitting on our hands", but are adding more recycled fiber to our products. But government regulation can impede that progress. I hope this information is useful.

Very truly yours,


John P. Murtagh

c: R. Cavaney
K. Connelly
B. Dellinger
J. Dillon
S. Freund
V. Horton
W. Smith
B. Weddle

exorder
sk

RECYCLED FIBER USAGE: A LOOK AT LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER TRENDS

Arthur C. Veverka
Jaakko Pöyry Consulting
560 White Plains Road
Tarrytown, NY 10591

Presented at the:

1993 HARD COPY CONSUMABLES CONFERENCE
June 23, 1993

Good afternoon. I want to start by thanking his strategic decisions for the opportunity to address this conference. Although paper recycling is not the main theme of the conference, I am pleased to be with you today to share the thoughts and perspectives of the Jaakko Pöyry organization on the impact that legislation is having on recycled fiber usage. In the course of this speech I will also touch upon other trends which are affecting usage and will finish up by offering some observations on how we might best proceed in the legislative arena with some very simple programs.

Let me begin by pointing out that the usage of recycled fiber by the U.S. Paper Industry has increased dramatically over the last three years. In 1990, the industry utilized just under 22 million tons of recycled fiber. By 1992 this figure had climbed to over 26 million tons – an increase of approximately 20% or 4.3 Million tons. This advance was sparked by four major factors. First and foremost is the industry's commitment the use of recycled fiber. This commitment is both real and permanent since the industry has had to invest millions of dollars in order to be able to use these increased quantities.

Market demands have also accounted for some of the increase. As long as people want certain types of products with certain characteristics, including recycled fiber content, the paper industry has a history of responding to the marketplace.

Mandatory recycling laws have help to create new and additional supplies of recycled fiber. This in turn has encourage the industry use this valuable source of raw material. Lastly, the threat of legislative action has caused the industry to voluntarily use more recycled fiber rather than face the possibility of some ill defined legislative requirements.

The increased use of recycled has been centered on three major grades. In newsprint, a de facto 40% usage of recycled fiber has been more or less accepted as the industry goal without any need for legislative requirements. The containerboard industry has also increased its used of recycled fiber primarily because of technological advances which have made possible incremental capacity additions for which recycled fiber was the

State and local regulatory activities have taken a variety of approaches to solid waste reduction and recycling issues. However, most states allow local municipalities to meet source reduction or recycling goals in any manner they see fit. Only four states actually require municipalities to report their progress - minnesota, california, new jersey, and rhode island.

On the federal level, the primary bill governing solid waste management is the resource conservation and recovery act (or rcra). Although the potential reauthorization and proposed amendments to rcra were not passed in 1992, they could get new life in the clinton/gore administration. These new amendments, if passed, could have significant implications for the supply and demand balance of recovered paper within the u.S. The rcra amendments would have set national goals for 1995 and 2000. The bill establishes:

- A 10% source reduction of waste by the year 2000
- Recycling of 25% of the municipal solid waste stream (with certain exceptions) by the year 1995
- Increased recycling of the municipal solid waste stream by 50% the year 2000.

Some of the bill's other provisions have strong implications for the recovery of paper, as well as specific directives for encouraging demand for recycled paper products. Among those affecting the paper and paperboard industry are minimum annual recovery rates that would have to be achieved by the year 1995. Under the bill, if these overall rates were not achieved by the deadline, the epa would be required to set minimum recycled content standards for those grades not in compliance. These proposed minimum recovery rates are as follows: newsprint - 52%, corrugated containers - 60%, mixed paper - 20%, high grade deinking - 50%, and pulp substitutes - 100%. It should be noted that all of these minimum recovery rates are well within the limits of what we believe are the maximum practical recovery rates for these paper grades.

This provision of RCRA, is an attempt to put the american forest and paper association's (AFPA) recovery goal of 40% into law. However, afpa does not set specific end use product recovery goals, even though several products are likely to achieve the RCRA recovery rates. The only goal is an overall 40% recovery of both pre-consumer and post-consumer paper. Interpretation of the rcra amendments seem to indicate a 40% recovery of post consumer paper - a much more difficult goal to reach by 1995. By the time the reauthorization actually happens, 1995 and 2000 goals set in the current amendments would likely be revised to later years.

Other existing regulations and guidelines at the federal level are already having an impact on the demand for recycled content paper. Many of these regulations are aimed at government purchasing requirements. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a rule mandating the use of recycled content paper by any government agency (state or local) using at least \$10,000 of federal funds. The Federal Trade Commission

and on top of it all we have Canada issuing standards or guidelines of its own.

Let us look for a moment at a few of the proposed standards for content requirement. As you can see the newsprint requirement is for all post consumer fiber with the level set at 40%. As mentioned earlier, this has been a standard which the industry has accepted in an overall sense, that is all newsprint taken together would have a 40% recycled content. This would allow the industry to produce a mixture of 100% recycled newsprint and also some 100% virgin newsprint and still be in compliance with the law.

In the printing and writing area, you can see that the total recovered or secondary fiber requirements are in the 40 - 50% range. However, the post consumer fiber content requirements are significantly lower - 10-15%. This difference in requirements is a recognition of the fact that it is more difficult to successfully use recycled fiber, particularly the post-consumer variety, in printing and writing grades and still maintain the product specifications required by the end users. (Note: I said more difficult, not impossible.)

With all of this uncertainty, one could easily expect that companies producing printing and writing grades would be sitting on their hands. This is simply not the case. Evidently, there are in excess of 800 brands of printing and writing papers with varying amounts of recycled fiber contents offered for sale in the U.S.

When we look at the dilemma facing the printing and writing paper segment of the industry, we really have to step back and ask ourselves the question – what are we trying to achieve? There are really three potential goals we could be seeking to achieve:

- solid waste reduction
- conservation of raw materials, (that is, trees)
- promotion of market demand

I do not believe we have to choose among these goals if we follow a rather simple, two step approach to the problem. On a legislative level we have to set goals for the overall recovery of paper. AFPA's 1995 goal of a 40% percent recovery rate is one such target. It is at least a reasonable goal, but one could debate outside this forum whether or not it needs to be reviewed and revised upward, particularly in later years.

The second simple legislative action would be a labeling requirement for any product claiming to be made from recycled fiber. The Labeling requirement would be to disclose the exact recycled fiber content as a percentage of the total fiber that is contained in the product. In order for a product to be called recycled at all, it should probably have some minimum content, say something like 10%.

Let us look a little bit more at these two simple steps. First an overall recovery target is easily set based on realistically achievable recovery rates for each of the various grades of recovered paper. It is also measurable. Lastly, it satisfies the first two goals, that is,

dip), its current price of \$500-575 per metric ton (depending on post consumer content) is far in excess of the current market price for northern bleached hardwood kraft pulp. The latter is currently around \$400 per metric ton. Southern hardwood pulps can be purchased at less than \$400 a ton, making the disparity with deinked pulp even greater. On top of all this, the market place premium for a recycled grade is currently at about the 5% level. However, it is shrinking and we believe that within the next several years will essentially disappear. The essence of what the marketplace is saying is that we will not pay you any more for recycled fiber content than we will for a virgin fiber based content product.

As mentioned before, an integrated mill can have a fairly significant fixed investment tied up in its pulp mill. This can easily be at the \$500 million level. Thus, the displacement of significant virgin pulp with recycled fiber would create a fairly costly situation for an integrated mill. For example, a mill with a 600,000 t/y pulp line would experience approximately a 10% increase in its virgin pulp costs if it replaced as little as 100,000 tons. This would raise its cost by more than \$2 million per year. Hence, it is a tremendous dis-incentive for an integrated mill to displace virgin pulp with deinked pulp.

However, there are some positives for an integrated mill. First because of its significant size and financial stability, it is usually able to absorb the high costs of deinked pulps, if the amounts are limited. Second, the mill could also afford the capital for its own deinking plant, if such a facility is economically viable. Lastly, these types of large integrated mills are more likely to have incremental capacity increases for which recycled fiber may be the perfect fiber source rather than an expensive expansion of the virgin fiber pulping facilities.

Conclusions

As we move forward into an increasing amount of recycling, I would urge that we try to accomplish the following four items. First, keep the regulations and guidelines as simple as possible. Legislative initiative has helped to promote recycling to some extent. However, it has also hindered progress when the regulations have become too complicated and where they conflict between various agencies. Second, we need to set some overall paper recovery goals as the primary emphasis of our efforts. This will ensure that we reduce the amount of solid waste and at the same time provide an abundance of materials the industry has demonstrated a willingness to use. Third, we need to allow the marketplace to determine the prices that will be paid for recycled fiber containing products and also the content levels at which they will purchase these products. If we allow the marketplace to work its will, companies will respond to it. Fourth, don't impose costly capital and operating costs on producers and their production facilities, particularly when these are not needed in order for us to achieve a reasonable set of goals when it comes to recycling.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1993

Ms. Barbara Moran
P.O. Box 3356
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Dear Ms. Moran:

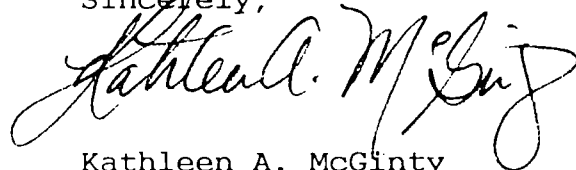
Thank you for contacting me regarding a request for the Vice President to make a contribution to "California's Special Species: Nature Essays By and For Children." It was good to hear from you.

I certainly appreciate hearing of your continued work to increase the environmental awareness of our nation's youth. The Vice President and I believe that we must educate young people about the importance of conservation to the future of our planet. I share your enthusiasm for the future progress in this very important arena.

While I know that the Vice President is honored by your thinking of him, I regret to inform you that due to the volume of such requests for forewords and blurbs, the White House has adopted a policy which discourages the submission of written materials by the Vice President. The essential reason for this policy is to protect the Offices of the President and Vice President. I regret, therefore, that it will not be possible to accommodate your request, but I wish you great success in your important efforts. I appreciate your understanding in this matter.

Thank you for thinking of the Vice President and the White House Office on Environmental Policy.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

July 23, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thanks so much for your recent note. We are all still filled with happy memories of our time with you. Enclosed is the newest edition of "Special Species." I have included one for you and one for Vice-President Gore.

Our 1994 edition will be going statewide, thanks to the prize money we received from Amway/Newsweek. The book will be a compilation of all the anthologies San Diego County students have done to date. It will be called "California's Special Species: Nature Essays By And For Children" and be prefaced as a gift from the kids of San Diego County to kids throughout California. If the Vice-President feels it is appropriate, since the kids look up to him as a "fellow" environmental writer (!), could he compose a short blurb for the book commending their efforts to educate others about the state's unique and beautiful wildlife treasures?

Many major book chains have already expressed strong interest in stocking the book to help us raise money for printing future editions (we try to do one yearly). B. Dalton's, Nature Company, and many museum gift shops already help us in this way in San Diego County. Plus, we will distribute the books to school libraries throughout the state.

The kids and their advisors work really hard each year and I know it would mean a lot for them all to get this kind of encouragement from our very favorite environmental expert and writer (except for maybe Thoreau).

Thanks so much. Enjoy.

Barbara
Moran

aka

Barbara "Ms. B" Moran
P.O. B. 3356
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(415) 728-1361

Send a note
w/ "Thanks"
to thinking
of us, but
the constraints
of the
office
prevent
the VP
from
contributing

Dam - your thoughts?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Maurice Mitchell
Maurice Mitchell and Associates
1875 Olympic Blvd., #110
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

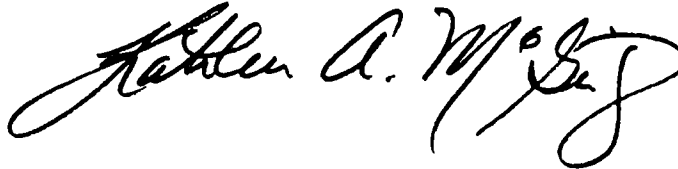
Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts on Newton's "impelled" gravity theory. 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 report you enclosed entitled Why is Our Earth Expanding?.

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



Maurice Mitchell, President
Maurice Mitchell and Associates
1875 Olympic Blvd., #110
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-5026

April 27, 1993

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your latest letter and especially for the enjoyable lunch two weeks ago. Please forgive my late response but I am afraid several important tasks have been waylaid by my impending move to Iowa.

While I have not been able to identify a physical observation favoring the standard attractive hypothesis of gravity over Newton's "impelled" hypothesis, in my opinion, I believe the theory should at least be tested against empirical facts. I am an advocate of paradigm shifts and innovation as the true means of improving production and society, rather than competition simply at the margin (producing predictably marginal improvements). While I use economic reasoning/jargon I picked up studying under Professor Garrison at U.C. Berkeley, (I am a Shumpeterian at heart), I believe the case holds true for physical phenomena and their understanding as well. If the "impelled" theory can be proven to be wrong, science will have lost little (I believe most doctoral dissertations end with "more research is needed!"). However, the potential use of "impelled" gravity is enormous, and in my unimportant and relatively uneducated opinion may even lead science toward unification of Newton's and Einstein's theories.

If I may, I will suggest you contact Professor Herman yourself at the Department of Civil Engineering, UT Austin, 78712. He possesses a wide vision and I am sure he would appreciate reading some of your papers. Having mentioned the subject once before in a letter from myself to him, I would prefer to have someone more knowledgeable than I speak to him on the subject.

I have enjoyed meeting you and discussing your concepts, although I do realize my limited potential to help you and the "field" (so to speak) of gravity study!

My new address will be: Dept. of Civil Engineering, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 55001. Ph.: (515) 294-8103.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Rgs", written in a cursive style.

Reginald R. Souleyrette, Ph.D., P.E.
Assistant Professor and
Asst. Director, Transportation Research Center

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
4505 Maryland Parkway • Box 454015 • Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-4015
(702) 895-3701 • FAX (702) 895-3936

R E S U M E

Maurice Mitchell

1875 Olympic Blvd., Suite #110
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-5026
Tel: (510)939-3351, FAX (510)939-3353

5-03-93

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Master of Science in Heat Transfer, 1946, University of California at Berkeley; Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, 1943, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Independent business person.

Inventor US Pat. No. 4,875,154, a 100% scalable, "massively parallel", Multiple Instruction, Multiple Data (MIMD) stream supercomputer, and US Pat. No. 4,650,424, Educational Device and Method teaching the Universal Law of Light and Matter.

Special Assistant to Chief of Guided Missiles Branch, Deputy for Operations, Air Research and Development Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

Chief of Engine Test Unit, Equipment Laboratory, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

REFERENCES

John F. Gonge, Gen. USAF Ret., President/CEO, Travis Federal Credit Union, P.O. Box 2069, 11 Cernon St., Vacaville, CA 95696, phone (707)449-4206.

Mr. Richard Sladek, Manager, Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., 1255 Olympic Blvd, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, phone (510)945-4849.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Ms. Sarah Mausner
49 Central Street
Auburndale, MA 02166

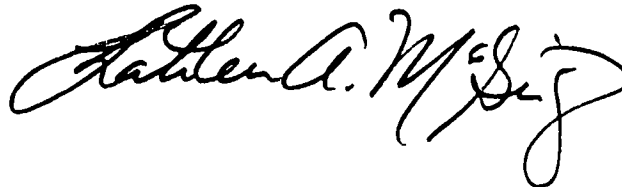
Dear Ms. Mausner:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your work on a Strategic Environmental Agenda. 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 a strategic environmental agenda. The Vice President and I have been working on a number of such issues, such as those you raise. For example, we are producing a Climate Action Plan which will reduce our nation's greenhouse gas emissions in cost effective ways.

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

49 Central Street
Auburndale, MA 02166
February 10, 1993

Katie McGinty
Director of the White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 286
17th St. NW
Washington DC, 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I recently read the Vice President's book, **Earth in the Balance**. His proposal at the end of the book for a Global Marshall Plan, supported by a comprehensive overhaul of our energy policies, is clearly the right path to ensure the protection of our threatened global environment. My concern with regard to implementation of these plans is that the majority of Americans are unaware of the economic benefits of sustainable development. The forces which rely on and perpetuate our current patterns, the oil companies and the multinationals, have tremendous power. They are able to use their wealth to influence the flow of information in the media and the progress of legislation. Our recent experience in Massachusetts with the defeat of the recycling initiative was testimony to their ability to manipulate public opinion.

Through recent work with the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Natural Resources Defense Council, I have developed a plan for the development of a **Strategic Environmental Agenda (SEA)**. Given the reality of modern American society, I feel that new ideas are best presented in an entertainment format. For this reason, I envision the creation of a video, which would present the theory of sustainable development using music and celebrities. A fundraiser for one of the nonprofits, such as NRDC could provide the central event for the video. A celebrity, such as Whoopi Goldberg, would be an ideal moderator because of her widespread appeal. She would provide the "teaching" on sustainability, supported by visually appealing footage of successful examples of renewable energy technologies. An organization, such as the Turner Broadcast Network, could provide the expertise in production and distribution needed for the project.

The video, **Healing the Earth**, would be linked to a comprehensive package of legislation, or SEA, which would markedly alter our national energy policies. The end of the video would provide information about the legislation, and would urge people to call their elected representatives to support the legislation. An 800 number could be used to provide assistance to people who don't know how to proceed.

I am enclosing a diagram which presents the conceptual framework for the strategy which I have described. **Healing the Earth** would be the stealth video, flying below the radar of the multinationals to reach the American public. It would take the ideas for social change presented in **Earth in the Balance** and put them in a format which would be accessible to mainstream America.

I will look forward to hearing your reactions to this proposal. I can be reached at 617-969-6378.

Sincerely,


Sarah Mausner, LICSW

cc: Marion Wright Edelman
Children's Defense Fund

Howard Riss
Union of Concerned Scientists

John H. Adams
Natural Resources Defense Council

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Michael Munk
130 Gun Club Road
Stamford, CT 06903

Dear Mr. Munk:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the abatement of NOx emission. 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 your views on the Clean Air Act. Please be assured that this Administration will continue its efforts to promote a cleaner environment.

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

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

Michael Munk
130 Gun Club Road
Stamford, Connecticut 06903

March 17, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Director
The White House Office on Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Having read about your appointment in the March issue of Pollution Engineering, I wish you well and success. I am hoping that you might act in your new capacity to place the proper priority for NOx emissions abatement. At least, to bring the NOx emissions policy parallel to those currently governing SO₂ emissions. The current view of the industrial managers, with whom I have talked, seems fondly respectful of this emissions law dichotomy. NOx emission policy is a \$25/Ton permitting "nuisance". On the other hand SO₂ abatement is "serious" because it costs \$2,000/Ton fees for trashing the environment.

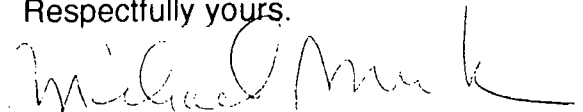
I have attached a copy of my previous letter to V.P. Gore, which covers it well. I recently have done some work for a natural gas transport client. During the course of this work, the actual magnitude of NOx emissions produced by the continental transportation natural gas network seemed to emerge. Apparently, this network produces about 65 NOx tons-hr, at its full utilization. There seems to be an annual NOx production, single industry target of 540,000 NOx tons per year in sight.

The revenue potential at \$2,000/Ton is over a billion dollars/year and the market for its abatement has a realistic value of between three to five billion dollars. I feel that a NOx abatement priority action, on your part, as opposed to the foot dragging of the group, which your team replaces, would put a lot of money, one way or the other, into useful circulation.

I know that I might benefit, as would many others, from a realistic appreciation of the NOx emissions problem and its upgrade from nuisance to actionable status. I also realize that only half these gas pumping installations are in non-attainment geographys, but strongly recommend that, regardless of attainment status, this family of polluters be addressed.

The effort might be fairer than placing a BTU tax on natural gas, since the end-users of the commodity would be paying either trashing fees or environmental protection investment charges that might lead to the same ends. And it might help home grown, natural gas in competing to replace imported oil.

Respectfully yours.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Dr. Andrew Mansfield
Dr. Jennifer Angelini
University of California
Center for the Study of Law
and Society
Berkeley, CA 94720

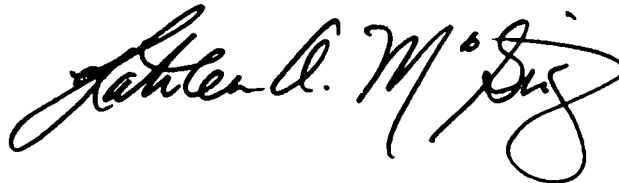
Dear Dr. Mansfield and Dr. Angelini:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your study,
Implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the
Antarctic Treaty into the United States Law and Practice. It was
good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my
response.

I certainly appreciate learning your thoughts about
legislation to implement the Antarctic Protocol. Rest assured
that this Administration is fully committed to the preservation
of the Antarctic environment.

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



CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LAW AND SOCIETY

SCHOOL OF LAW (BOALT HALL)
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720-2499
FAX NO. (510) 643-6171
TELEPHONE (510) 653-0258
FAX NO. (510) 653-2684

ANDREW MANSFIELD
JENNIFER ANGELINI

May 5, 1993

Katie McKingly
Special Assistant to the President
Environmental Affairs
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McKingly:

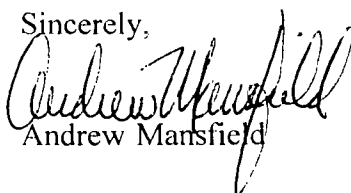
Enclosed please find a copy of our recent study, Implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty into United States Law and Practice, published by the Center for the Study of Law and Society at the University of California.

It is our hope that the study will be useful in the process of drafting implementing legislation for the Antarctic Protocol. We have sought to analyze the two House Bills introduced in this 103rd Session of Congress and implementation issues in a fair and balanced manner, and to provide constructive recommendations for legislation when appropriate.

An Executive Summary begins on page xviii. The two House Bills are compared to each other and to the Protocol in the body of the study. There are four Appendices to the study that seek to provide a more broad historical and political context for analysis of the Protocol. A fifth Appendix reproduces the text of the Antarctic Conservation Act, Protocol, and the two House Bills.

The authors would be pleased to receive any comments or suggestions concerning the study.

Sincerely,


Andrew Mansfield


Jennifer Angelini

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1993

Mr. Thomas J. Myers
200 Bartlett Street
Reno, NV 89512

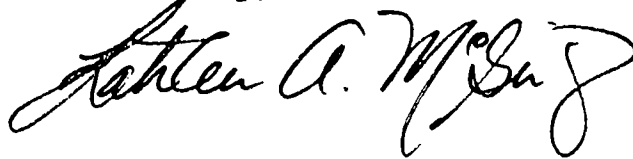
Dear Mr. Myers:

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

200 Bartlett St.
Reno, NV 89512
March 20, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Bldg. Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

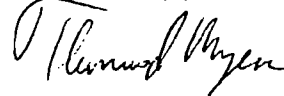
I am writing to suggest to you an additional way for your administration to reduce the budget. Eliminate the agency, Animal Damage Control (ADC).

This agency exists only as a subsidy to the livestock industry and tries to create a zero-risk business environment for ranchers who are frequently abusing the land by overgrazing. They are rarely successful at reducing the risk more than temporarily because the removal of coyotes increases survival of the young who are more apt to feed on livestock.

I resent the use of my tax money for killing our national heritage. These animals have more right to be there than do the livestock. I believe that only non-lethal control means should be used by the individual ranchers to protect their own livestock.

Please help to end the slaughter of over 109000 predators and 1500000 birds (1992 figures) and save over \$45,000,000 from the deficit. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. Myers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1993

Ms. Christine Montgomery
9249 Burton Way, #405
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

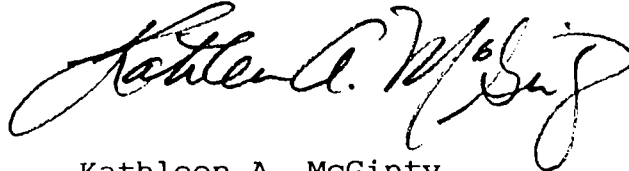
Dear Ms. Montgomery:

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, sweeping initial 'K'.

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

KAM/avl

Date July 23, '93

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most sincerely, Christine Montgomery

Christine Montgomery

9249 Burton Way # 406

Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Member of WHAT WE CAN DO
Letters on Behalf of Animals

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Ms. Marilyn McKinney
2321 Saxon St.
Martinez, CA 94553

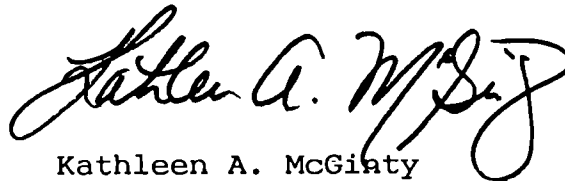
Dear Ms. Mckinney:

Thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed change in the U.S. Forest Service administrative appeals regulation. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. In response to overwhelming interest on this issue, the Forest Service extended the public comment period on the administrative appeals process to last 45 days. I appreciate learning your thoughts about this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

Marilyn McKinney
2321 Saxon St.
Martinez, CA 94553

Deputy Chief Forester, 1570
USDA, Forest Service
BOX 96090
WASHINGTON, CD 20090-6090

May 21, 1993

Comments on Rule "36 CFR Parts 215 and 217:

Expanding public participation by a "pre-decisional notice" is already required by NEPA, and is a good idea. I am interested in the projects proposed on the Shasta-Trinity National Forests. Advertisements regarding our public lands need to appear in the Contra Costa Times and the San Francisco Examiner as most people do not take the Trinity Journal. At present, twice a year, an EA Status Summary is distributed. It is often wrong, and does not provide enough lead time to be useful for these purposes.

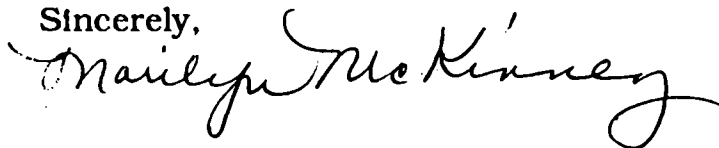
It is even doubtful that the majority of interested people are aware that the Forest Service is soliciting comments on the proposed rule changes.

The proposal to make a deadline for comments based on date received is to be at the mercy of the U.S. Postal Service, which is unacceptable, besides the fact that it further shortens the time to respond. Even when I mail state sales tax each quarter for my business, the deadline is based on post-mark. Any new rule must be based on post-mark date and I recommend that the period be lengthened to at least 60 days.

Changing the time limit for appeals to 15 days is unacceptable. It can take longer than that for me to see the announcement in the Trinity Journal. After I am aware, it takes me time to get a copy of the background document, to read it and form an opinion, to write my comments, and to mail it.

It is at the administrative appeal level that savings can be made. Good decisions, not decisions that are illegal and require the costly expenses of court hearings will save the Forest Service money and this can be accomplished by allowing the public to voice their concerns administratively.

Sincerely,



cc:

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton, President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Kathleen McGinty, Director
Office of Environmental Policy, Rm. 360
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20501

The Honorable Secretary Mike Epsy, USDA
14th Street & Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Ms. Shirley Muse
Chairperson
Umatilla Forest Resource Council
219 Newell
Walla Walla, Washington 99362

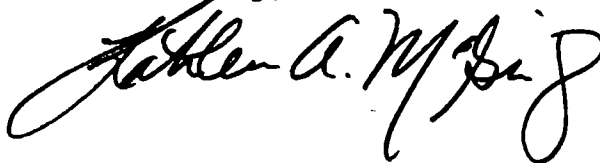
Dear Ms. Muse:

Thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed change in the U.S. Forest Service administrative appeals regulation. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. In response to overwhelming interest on this issue, the Forest Service extended the public comment period on the administrative appeals process to last 45 days. I appreciate learning your thoughts about this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

UMATILLA FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL

219 Newell

Walla Walla, Washington 99362

(509) 529-2540, 527-5125(O)

May 17, 1993

Deputy Chief
National Forest System (1570)
Forest Service, USDA
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

Dear Deputy Chief:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the draft regulations on Appeal Procedures for National Forest Planning and Project Decisions. Thank you, also, for extending the comment period to June 1, 1993. Members of Umatilla Forest Resource Council have been actively working with the Umatilla Forest since 1985 and have been involved in all aspects of Forest planning on this forest. We worked with Forest Service personnel to formulate an acceptable Forest Land Management Plan and have been involved with individual timber sales and other activities on the Forest. In response to the FLMP, Umatilla Forest Resource Council (UFRC) filed a lengthy (386 pages) appeal which is still unaddressed in Washington D.C. We have a keen interest in proper management practices on this forest and, therefore, have a vested interest in the U.S. Forest Service Appeal Procedures.

In the recent Forest Conference in Portland, President Clinton pledged to find solutions to the forest crisis, outside the courts and with full participation of all affected parties. The Forest Service can and should honor the stated position of the President. Last year Congress passed a law protecting the rights of the public to appeal timber sales and ensure comments early on in the process. The draft Regulations on Appeal Procedures deviate somewhat from the law that Congress passed and they need to be corrected.

While the Forest Service states that the proposed regulations are intended to encourage participation in public involvement processes by expanding opportunities for pre-decisional involvement--and we heartily support this concept--we find problems with the draft regulations as written. Following are specific problems we would like to address:

1. The "mailbox rule." Appeals on Forest Service decisions must be received within a specified time period after a decision notice is released. In the past, the appeals had to be postmarked by the end of the specified time. The draft regulations would eliminate this "mailbox rule" and require that appeals be in the hands of the Forest Service by the end of the specified time period. This leaves the public at the mercy of the U.S. Post Office, and that agency is not always reliable--especially in our rural part of the country.
2. The proposed rules allow the Forest Service to declare an emergency situation exempting sales from any kind of public review. While members of UFRC recognize that there are truly emergency situations which might occur, this rule was not

authorized by the law Congress enacted last year and could be used as a loophole to allow for massive salvage operations. It could potentially open the forests to further abusive logging, leaving citizens no choice but to file suit if environmental laws are violated.

3. The draft regulations fail to incorporate an express requirement of the law passed by Congress: anyone who has asked to be notified about timber sales or other projects, or who has been involved early in the process must be mailed a notice of the opportunity to submit comments on a proposal. The Forest Service proposes to notify citizens of projects only through legal notices in local newspapers, and only at the beginning of a 30-day pre-decisional comment period. The public depends on Forest Service mailing lists to keep track of logging activity because in Washington state alone, it would be necessary to subscribe to nearly 20 different newspapers in order to track timber sales through this means. In our part of the State, these notices are often placed in small town, rural, weekly newspapers and not convenient to everyone.
4. The Forest Service proposes to limit appeals of forest plans to a few selected issues. This would allow the agency to summarily dismiss appeals that challenge plans on matters such as excessive clearcutting and damage to water quality. There is no basis in the law for this proposal.
5. Under the proposed rule if a timber sale is appealed and the Forest Service does not make an appeal decision, the original decision stands and logging can go forward. Thus, there would be no incentive for the Forest Service to decide the public's appeals, thus removing the agency's accountability to the public.
6. There are no provisions in the regulations for a second-level or discretionary review of timber sale appeals. This is a critical component of current rules. Without such a second-level of discretionary review, the public could be forced into litigation.

The proposed draft regulations violate the spirit and intent of the law protecting the public's right to participate in the Forest Service timber sale process. The new rules would severely weaken the public process and would allow the Forest Service discretion without oversight in the management of our National Forests. They should be rewritten to conform to the law passed by Congress.

Sincerely,

Shirley Muse
Chairperson

cc:

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

Secretary Mike Espy
U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th & Independence
Washington, D.C. 20250

Jim Lyons
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Nominee)
1301 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representative Charlie Rose, Chairman
House Agriculture Subcommittee on Specialty
Crops and Natural Resources
2230 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Tom Foley
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
1201 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Patty Murray
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. J.M. Mihelich
Chairman
Kootenai Environmental Alliance
Forest Practices committee
P.O. Box 1515
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816-1515

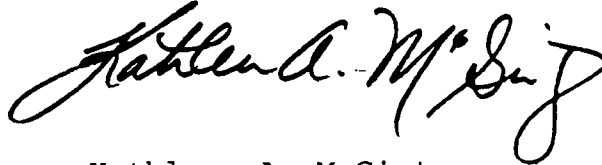
Dear Mr. Mihelich:

Thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed change in the U.S. Forest Service administrative appeals regulation. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. In response to overwhelming interest on this issue, the Forest Service extended the public comment period on the administrative appeals process to last 45 days. I appreciate learning your thoughts about this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl



Kootenai Environmental Alliance

P.O. Box 1515 Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814-1515

Deputy Chief
National Forest System
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

May 20, 1993

Subj: proposed rules change, USFS

Dear Sir:

The Kootenai Environmental Alliance wish to make the following comments regarding the proposed changes to the appeals process.

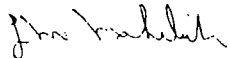
1. The proposal to do away with second-level or discretionary review of timber sale appeals is unacceptable. There must be an objective review of the merits of timber sale appeals. The public are owners of the National Forests, and yet if second-level review is eliminated, the public will be forced into the courts, which places a severe financial burden on the public.
2. The proposal to allow the Forest Service to declare an "emergency" and thus exempting timber sales from review is also unacceptable. This proposal is another attempt to get around the appeals process and was not authorized by Congress.
3. The proposed rule also states that if there is a timber sale appeal and the Forest Service does not make an decision on the appeal, the original decision stands and the timber sale can proceed. If this rule is accepted, the Forest Service will simply ignore appeals. Where is the accountability to the public in which the Forest Service is suppose to report to? This is another very poor attempt by the Forest Service to thwart the public's desire to protect the National Forests from continued mismanagement.
4. The proposal fails to incorporate a specified requirement of the law passed last year by Congress. That requirement is that anyone who has asked to be notified about timber sales and/or who has been involved early in comment period, must be mailed a notice of opportunity to submit comments on a timber sale proposal. The Forest Service's proposal to use legal notices in newspapers as the only means to notify the public does not serve the public's best interests. The Forest Service needs to obey the law so that the public will be notified early and will not

have to subscribe to numerous newspapers to learn what projects are planned.

5. The law Congress past last year also stated that comments will be "accepted" and appeals may be "filed" with a specified time period. The Forest Service proposes to do away with part of the law, even though this change would reduce the time used for preparation of comments and appeals. This is another Forest Service proposal that needs to be denied.

We believe that the present laws such as NFMA and NEPA need to be strengthened, not weakened. The Forest Service is suppose to serve the public. Weakening the regulations is NOT serving the public.

Sincerely,



J. M. Mihelich, Chairman, Forest Practices Committee

cc: Kathleen McGinty, Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Mike Espy, Secretary of Agriculture
Honorable Larry LaRocco

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Dr. and Mrs. Jerry McKellar
128C Buena Vista Dr.
Colville, WA 99114

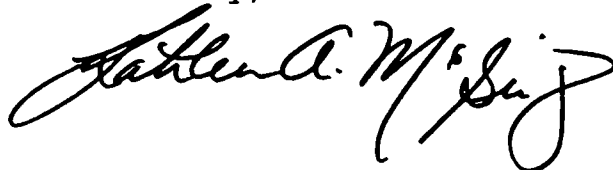
Dear Dr. and Mrs. Jerry McKellar:

Thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed change in the U.S. Forest Service administrative appeals regulation. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. In response to overwhelming interest on this issue, the Forest Service extended the public comment period on the administrative appeals process to last 45 days. I appreciate learning your thoughts about this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "J" at the end.

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

KAM/avl

128C Buena Vista Dr.
Colville, WA 99114
May 22, 1993

Deputy Chief
National Forest System
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

Dear Sir;

We are writing concerning the proposed new rules on appeals. We are strongly opposed to many of the proposed changes and urge you to consider other alternatives. We have lived in Colville and worked on National Forest issues for over 20 years. We feel not only our participation will be limited by these changes, but damaging practices will be allowed without sufficient public review or rights to challenge.

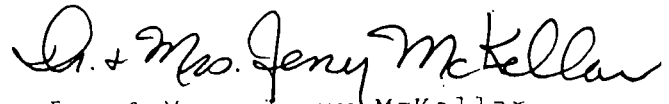
We particularly are opposed to the rule which would allow the Forest Service to exempt sales from public review by declaring an emergency. We also think that the rule allowing an original decision to stand if the Forest Service does not make a decision on an appeal within the time period allowed is totally ridiculous. The Forest Service needs to respond to appeals in a timely matter, but they must respond to ensure their accountability to the public.

Where persons have been involved in particular projects and have requested to be involved, then those persons must receive mailed notices of projects. The time to respond should also be governed by the "mailbox rule" so that an inadequate response time is not shortened even further.

Finally, provisions should be made for a second-level or discretionary review of timber sale appeals.

The Forest Service needs to be accountable to the public, and if the agency concentrates on improving its management methods and protecting the resources, appeals will not tie up the system.

Sincerely,


Dr. & Mrs. Jerry McKellar

cc: Kathleen McGinty
Mike Espy
Thomas Foley

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Mr. Ron Mitchell
Executive Director
Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition
P.O. Box 4264
Boise, Idaho 83711-0264

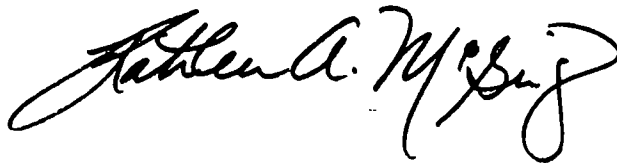
Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed change in the U.S. Forest Service administrative appeals regulation. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. In response to overwhelming interest on this issue, the Forest Service extended the public comment period on the administrative appeals process to last 45 days. I appreciate learning your thoughts about this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

Ron Mitchell, ex. dir.
Idaho Sportsmen's Coaliton
Will Caldwell, Idaho Sporting Congress

Deputy Chief, USFS
May 27, 1993

Dear Sir:

We are writing to oppose your new appeals regulations. They represent an egregious effort to eliminate meaningful public control of our public national forests. Our objections are as follows:

1. Your proposed power of the USFS to declare an emergency and exempt sales from review is not authorized by Congress, and would permit your destructive sell-offs of public forests to go unchecked. You should be ashamed of yourselves. We oppose this provision.
2. Your proposed rule that if the deciding officer doesn't decide on an appeal the decision stands is opposed by us. This effectively eliminates the appeals process. This is outrageous, and you are nothing but evil!
3. Your proposal to notify only through the newspaper when the pre-decisional comment period begins makes it almost impossible for citizens to track decisions. We would have to track 17 different newspapers. This is another pernicious, evil attempt by you despicable bastards to give public forests to the timber barons. Shame on you.
4. Elimination of the postmark rule and stipulating that the appeal must be in the supervisor's hand within the appeal time period gives you the option to simply lie, as you do so often. Your malevolence is transparent here. You lie as a matter of course, and of course you would lie. You are dispicable.
5. Finally, your elimination of a second level of appeal ensures that decisions will stay on the forest. This guarantees all appeals will be denied, since most appeals that are won come at the second level of review.

In summary, you are blatantly destroying the appeals process. You are lackeys of the timber industry, and have disgraced the pre-WWII ethic of the forest service.


Ron Mitchell
Executive director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1993

Ms. Colleen McKean
5980 Stoneridge Dr., #122
Pleasanton, CA 94588

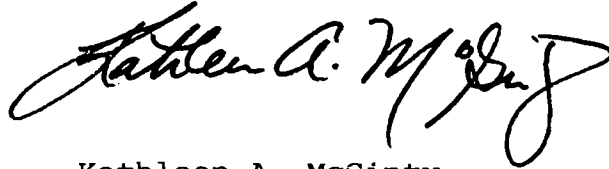
Dear Ms. McKean:

Thank you for contacting me regarding the proposed change in the U.S. Forest Service administrative appeals regulation. It was good to hear from you, and I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. In response to overwhelming interest on this issue, the Forest Service extended the public comment period on the administrative appeals process to last 45 days. I appreciate learning your thoughts about this matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

*Colleen McKean
5980 Stoneridge Dr., #122
Pleasanton, CA 94588*

May 24, 1993

Deputy Chief, National Forest System (1570)
Forest Service, USDA
P.O. Box 96090, Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

Regarding Rule §36 CFR Part 215:

I object to the fact that the proposed rules do not fulfill the requirement of Public Law 102-381 requiring that anyone who has participated in "scoping" be notified by mail of the opportunity to submit comments on a proposal.

I object to changing the post-mark date to a date-received as is impossible to know the time a letter takes to arrive after mailing it. Also, it significantly decreases the time allowed for responses.

I object to exclusion by the proposed rule of public review of emergencies – "related to emergency situations or rehabilitation of National Forest System lands and recovery of forest resources resulting from natural disasters or other natural phenomena such as wildfires, severe wind, earthquakes, and flooding." In the event of these natural phenomena, the forest can wait while the public reviews what the Forest Service proposes to be done.

I object to these rules being adopted as written.

Sincerely,


Colleen McKean

cc:

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Senator Diane Feinstein
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Kathleen McGinty, Director Envir. Policy
Old Executive Office Bldg., Rm. 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Senator Barbara Boxer
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

USDA Secretary Mike Epsy
14th St. & Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Representative Bill Baker
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Ms. Susan Maxman
President
American Institute of
Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Susan:

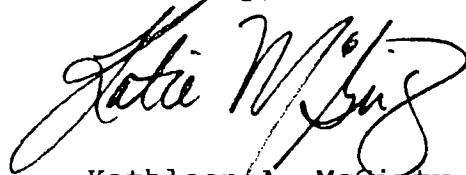
I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and Carl Costello, along with the rest of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) staff, for hosting an excellent workshop on the Greening of the White House.

You are to be commended for your efforts to enlist the highest caliber of experts to participate in this very important process. I certainly appreciate your work in coordinating their involvement, as well as the expertise your green design which you brought to the table.

I share your enthusiasm for the future progress to be made in this very important initiative, and I await the findings of the AIA Feasibility Study Report in order to determine our best course of action.

Again, thank you for your continued efforts. I look forward to the opportunity to work together in the future.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Mr. Ray Michalski, Sr.
Ms. Helen Michalski
3134 Main Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21219

Dear Mr. and Ms. Michalski:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about federal wetlands policy. I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, 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.

You may be aware that 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 includes representatives of all federal agencies involved in, or impacted by, the protection of wetlands. In addition, the working group will solicit a broad range of views, including those of the Congress; state and local government; environmentalists; developers and homebuilders; agricultural interests; and others. The working group is scheduled to report their findings and recommendations in the near future.

I appreciate hearing your concerns about policy options with regard to federal wetlands policy. I am sure that the findings of the Interagency Task Force will adequately address the important issues that you raise.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

May 29, 1993

Mr. McGINTY

I SPOKE TO YOUR OFFICE ON
MAY 18, 1993 ABOUT A PROBLEM WE
ARE HAVING CONCERNING WETLANDS.

THERE IS A MAN BY THE NAME OF
WM FOULKE, 3111 Radnor Rd, BALTO MD,
WHO HAS A PERMIT TO PUT UP A
CONCRETE RETAINMENT BETWEEN
THE REAR OF HIS PROPERTY AND
OURS (WATER FRONT). DURING THE
PROCESS OF MR FOULKE DOING THE
WORK, HE IS DELIBERATELY DESTROYING
WETLANDS, AND THE LOCAL CORPS OF
ENGINEERS, AND STATE WETLANDS ENFORCE-
MENT, ARE REFUSING TO DO ANYTHING
ABOUT THIS.

I'VE DISCUSSED THIS WITH
CONGRESSWOMEN HELEN GENTLY AND
A STATE SENATOR, (NORMAN STONE),
AND NEITHER CAN PERSUADE THESE
ENFORCEMENT PEOPLE TO TAKE ACTION.

THE MAN IS IN VIOLATION OF
HIS PERMIT SPECS. HIS DESTROYING
OF WETLANDS IS CAUSING A STORM
WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM AGAINST
OUR PROPERTY, CAUSING EROSION
DAMAGE.

I'VE BEEN TOLD BY TOM FILLIPS
OF THE CORPS OF ENGRS, THAT A LOCAL
COUNCILMAN BY THE NAME OF
DALE VOIZ, SPOKE TO MR FILLIPS TO
ARRANGE FOR WM FOLKE TO DO WHAT

HE IS DOING.

MR FOULKE GOES AROUND
BRAGGING THAT HE HAS MONEY AND
FRIENDS IN THE GOVT AGENCIES
AND HE CAN DO ANYTHING HE
WANTS.

THIS IS ONLY ONE EXAMPLE
OF THE LOCAL GOINGS ON IN OUR
COUNTY.

MY MOTHER AND I FEEL THAT
~~THIS IS~~ SOMETHING THAT MR CLINTON'S
TASK FORCE SHOULD LOOK INTO. WE
DO NOT NEED "CROOKED POLITICIANS"
WE NEED MORE HONEST PEOPLE LIKE
WE NOW HAVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE

WE ARE HOPING AND WOULD
GREATLY APPRECIATE ANYTHING
THAT CAN BE DONE TO RESOLVE
THIS MATTER.

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR
TIME AND CONSIDERATION.

SINCERELY
RAY MICHALSKI SR
HELEN MICHALSKI
3134 MAIN AVE
BALTO MD 21219
410-388 0448

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Melanie Moffatt
1000 Lane
OR 97520

Moffatt:

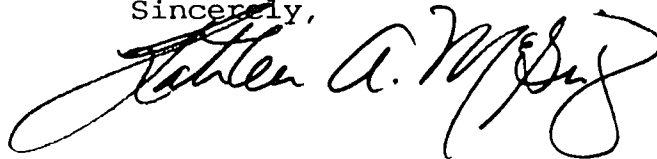
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). I apologize for my delay in responding.

As you know, President Clinton and I are committed to the protection of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration continues its sidebar agreements to the NAFTA to address the important environmental concerns that you raised. We are actively pursuing measures to protect our nation's natural resources through the establishment of a North American Commission on the Environment.

I am assured that President Clinton remains firm in his commitment to negotiate a solid agreement to improve environmental protection in North America. A successful agreement must promote cooperation among the three North American countries in order to benefit the environment and provide mechanisms to ensure the enforcement of environmental protection laws. I believe that the sidebar agreements, the NAFTA will be good for the environment, as well as good for the economy.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

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

7/9/93

Dear President,

I get this gut-reaction to NAFTA — that I don't like it.

Not even politically, or so it seems to me does championing the agreement make very good sense. In the first flush of "victory" after its passage, will not Mr. Bush et al be saying: "Well, actually, it was the Grand Old Party that initiated this remarkable legislation."? Whereas, some years later, when the uncanny environmental degradation that will be its ultimate result will be all we have to show for our efforts — will not this ill-advised monstrosity be, suddenly, "the tragedy that happened on Clinton's watch"?

I don't like taking a product of Mr. Bush's (multinationals' favoring) dreamworld & trying to fashion it over

into something the Clinton administration can bring to realization; for all but the multinational corporations, it will prove a nightmare. These corporations will function admirably under the aegis of NAFTA (until they deplete all natural resources entirely) — but governments (which are supposed to represent people) will not; we will have lost our only hope of having a voice; the corporate kingdom will render us mute.

Please start over & start fresh & get it right. Protect our environment. Don't ratchet us downward to the lowest level of caring.

Not mute yet.

Jacqueline L. Moffatt

Ms. Jacqueline Moffatt
150 Hidden Ln
Ashland OR
97520-9502



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Ms. Audrey R. McMahon
LDA Science Research Committee
2991 Princeton Pike
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648

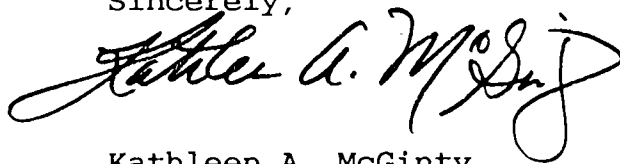
Dear Ms. McMahon:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the environmental and health impacts of the use of pesticides and for the copy of your resolution on the importance of neurotoxicity testing to protect human health. 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, 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



Learning Disabilities Association of America

4156 Library Road • Pittsburgh, PA 15234 • 412/341-1515 • 412/341-8077 • FAX 412/344-0224

Scientific Studies Committee

AUDREY R. McMAHON
2991 PRINCETON PIKE
LAWRENCEVILLE, NJ 08648
(609) 771-4214

July 5, 1993

Executive Committee

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LANELLE GALLAGHER
VICE PRESIDENT
ANN VINUP
II VICE-PRESIDENT
MARY COTTER
SECRETARY
JUSTINE MALONEY
TREASURER
SHARON BLOECHILL
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National Executive Director

MRS. JEAN PETERSEN

Ms. Katie McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 286
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty,

The Learning Disabilities Association acts as an advocate for services and research for the thousands of people affected by developmental central nervous system dysfunctions which prevent optimum function in school and in society.

We realize your pivotal role in this Administration and applaud the current move toward recognition of children as our most vulnerable -- and valuable -- citizens.

In the light of attention now being focused on Pesticides in the Food of Infants and Children (NAS, 1993) we thought you might find our resolution (enclosed) a source of support and handy information on the concept, i.e., that the EPA has to get busy and GET DATA on risks in order to regulate wisely. Perhaps FIFRA needs drastic revision? Can you help?

Sincerely,

Audrey R. McMahon

Audrey R. McMahon
LDA Science Research Committee
Please respond to:
2991 Princeton Pike
Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648
(609) 771-4214

Encl: Assorted LDA items - Resolution,
Symposia list, flyers

cc: Landrigan
Vinup

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1993

Mr. John H. McShane
314 East Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. McShane:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in working as a detailee in the Office on Environmental Policy.

Unfortunately, all staff positions are currently filled. However, your resume is impressive, and I will keep it on file should openings become available in the future.

I appreciate your interest in working in our office.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

August 3, 1993

Ms. Pam McElwee
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
17th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Pam,

Considering the current flood disaster in the Midwest and my interest in being detailed to the Office of Environmental Policy I thought you might find the enclosed of some interest. I presented my paper **Managing Floodplains to Reduce Flood Losses and Protect Natural Resources** last May at the annual conference of the National Association of Environmental Professionals. If you are pressed for time may I suggest that you just read the introduction and conclusion.

I've also enclosed the Summary Report of **Floodplain Management in the United States: An Assessment**. This report was conducted by the Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force on which I serve.

I understand that you will be leaving for Oxford in the near future. We therefore may not have the chance to meet so good luck as a Rhodes Scholar and thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

John H. McShane
John H. McShane
314 East Capitol St.
Washington, DC 20003

*Thank you again for
your interest in our
office. However, our positions
are filled.... We'll keep you
in mind in future... (tr) please!*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1993

Mr. John R. Malloy
Senior Vice President and
Special Counsel to the Chairman
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company
Wilmington, DE 19898

Dear Mr. Malloy:

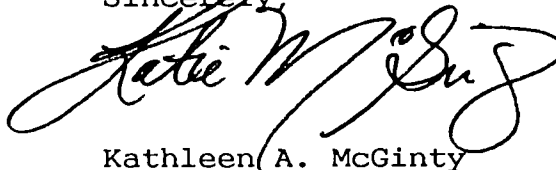
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the environmental status of the Vice President's residence.

As you know, I share Vice President Gore's commitment to protect our nation's environment. In his Earth Day Address, President Clinton announced his intention to perform an environmental audit and upgrade of the White House Complex. The investigating team has recently finished the inspection, and we expect a report to be forthcoming in the near future.

In addition, Mrs. Gore and I asked the team to perform a similar inspection and analysis of the Vice President's residence. I hope to answer the question you raise in the audit.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katie McGinty", written over a horizontal line.

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

KAM/avl



ESTABLISHED 1802

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19898

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

April 6, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Katie:

I came across the attached blurb referring to a new central air conditioning system for the Vice President's residence. I am assuming from the article that what is being used is HCFC-22, a product that has been around for over 40 years. I also assume that if the air conditioning system is truly a home air conditioning system, it was probably using HCFC-22 even before the changeover. I don't know of any true home air conditioners that used CFCs unless somehow it was part of a bigger government system. I bring this to your attention only so that if you continue to face comment about the changeover, you may want your people to check out the facts. Of course, it may well be that my observations are way off the mark.

We enjoyed the meeting last month and hope to see the White House announcing that it has retrofitted to a non-ozone-depleting coolant such as an HFC.

Sincerely,

John R. Malloy
Senior Vice President and
Special Counsel to the Chairman

JRM:pbk
Attachment

cc: Mark D. Nelson
Senior Vice President-DuPont Federal Affairs

A CHILLING REVELATION: The \$900,000 renovation of Vice President Al Gore's official residence includes a new central air conditioning system that uses — oops — an ozone-depleting coolant. Not to worry, say Navy renovators. The HCFC being used is a new type that has only 5 percent of the impact on the ozone layer as the most common coolant in home air conditioners.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1993

Ms. Quinta D. Miller
Rural Route 1, Box 4B
Cerro Gordo, IL 61818

Dear Ms. Miller:

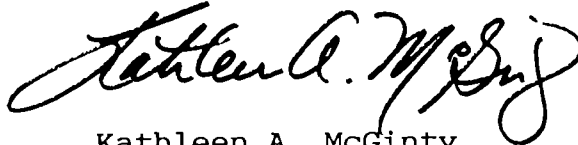
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the use of ethanol.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, 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

N#1 1004 4-B
Cerro Gordo IA 50501

Kathleen Mc Ginty
Deputy Director of the President
on director, Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Bldg Room 360
17th St & Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Mc Ginty:—

The ethanol market would mean
\$200.00 to me, if you would help to
allow ethanol in the Clear air act, as
a retired farm owner for last year.

also didn't Pres. Clinton make a
statement in his speech Oct 1992 to
the effect of, "a Clinton Gore Administration
will expand the use of ethanol to
increase American jobs, reduce our
dependence on foreign oil, and improve
the environment?

Now, I ask you to use your
influence to help and urge
Pres. Clinton to keep his promises.

Sincerely

Quintin A Miller

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1993

Mr. and Ms. Harold and Virginia Murphy
Rural Route 1, Box 130
Farmersville, IL 62533

Dear Mr. and Ms. Murphy:

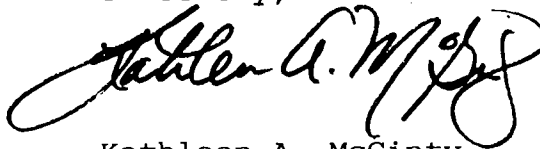
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the use of ethanol.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being the most prominent part.

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

KAM/avl

Dear Mr. McGinty

I am urging that
ethanol be allowed in the
Clean air act.

Support ethanol

Harold Virginia Murphy
RPI Box 138

Farmerville, IL 62533

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1993

Mr. Joe Miller
21673 Quitno Road
Rochelle, IL 61068

Dear Mr. Miller:

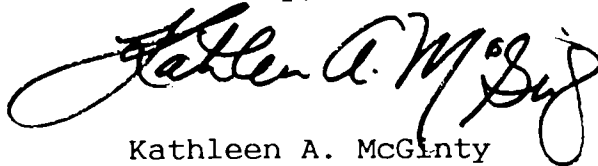
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Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

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

8/5/93

Kathleen McBinty:

Please give ethanol a fair shake in the fuel market, it is a good fuel and we would have less dependence on foreign oil, and believe me as a farmer we could use the little extra income we would get, and just maybe depend less on government payments.

I have used ethanol in my last four cars & two pickup trucks with no problems at all.

Thank You.

Sincerely Yours

Joe J. Miller

21673 Quitno Road

Rockelle, Ill. 61068

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

Dr. Robert A. Moran
Vice President, Manufacturing
Services
Bowater Incorporated
55 East Camperdown Way
P.O. Box 1028
Greenville, SC 29602

Dear Dr. Moran:

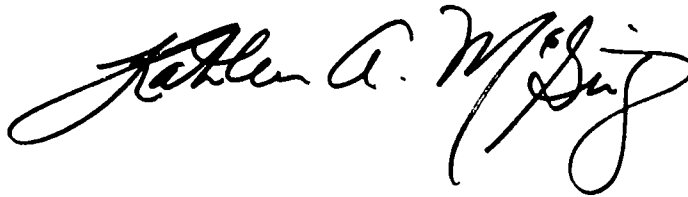
Thank you for contacting my office regarding your work at Bowater Paper Company. I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth.

I have asked FERC to respond to your letter concerning an Environmental Impact Statement on your expanded recycling plants.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

ATT: Pam Mc.
From: Linda W.
Re: Bowater Paper Co. of Tennessee
Date: 7-6-93

Thanks for reviewing this information from the Bowater Paper Company in Tennessee. As I explained on the phone, they have acquired a company in Maine and are in the process of renovating, expanding and adding a recycling plant, similar to the one in Tenn.

They feel the FERC requirement of an EIS is excessive since other recent studies have covered the same areas and are requesting an EA instead.

This information was brought to me by Steve Bivens (a former state legislator and friend of AGJ). He indicated that Dr.Moran, V. Pres. of company would welcome an opportunity to meet with FERC to explain Bowater concerns in this.

Again, thanks for whatever you can safely/legally do.

Linda Walker
x6222

They -
route to
FERC.



R. A. Moran
Vice President - Manufacturing Services

June 23, 1993

FAX NO. 615-476-4587

Mr. Steve D. Bivens
Cornutt, McIntire and Ratterman
Insurance, Inc.
351 First Street, NW
Cleveland, TN 37311

Dear Steve:

As a follow-up to our meeting on 6/22/93, I have enclosed the following documents for your review. Letters from the following:

1. Senator George J. Mitchell to FERC Commissioner Elizabeth A. Moler, June 9, 1993
2. Governor John R. McKernan, Jr. to Commissioner Elizabeth A. Moler, June 7, 1993
3. Senator William S. Cohen and Congresswoman Olympia J. Snowe, to Commissioner Elizabeth A. Moler, May 19, 1993
4. Lois Cashell, Secretary of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to Service List, June 15, 1993

* Item 4 is the final agency notice from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) stipulating that Bowater/Great Northern Paper carry out an Environmental Impact Statement(EIS) for its hydroelectric facilities. As I mentioned, FERC's EIS final notice was issued after petitions for reconsideration were filed by Bowater/Great Northern Paper and after letters were forwarded by the Maine Congressional delegation(Items 1-3). To my knowledge, as of this date, not a single inquiry has been answered in spite of our legal and Congressional delegation initiatives. Out of frustration with potential further delays, we are now in the process of asking FERC through the Maine delegation again to expedite the proceedings by using their own staff, to limit the EIS to an environmental assessment(EA) only and to announce scoping hearings in a timely manner. It is our concern that if an EIS is required, it will add a minimum of 18 months to an already lengthy review process and potentially add 60 months if a



basin-wide, all-resource study is required. In this regard, I have also included:

5. FERC's Focus Statement - highlighting the processing dilemma for the "Class of '93" applicants representing 157 projects. (FERC's current position is that only 17% of these applications will be completed during 1993. With the FERC EIS request, there is no chance Bowater/GNP will be completed during the year.)

6. FERC's Expansive Review Process - Illustrating the worst possible case embracing a full five year delay on top of a six year preparatory period, for a total review period potentially covering eleven years.

As I mentioned, Bowater/Great Northern Paper is in the process of modernizing the newly acquired Maine mills and it is essential that the company be assured of a timely and cost-effective re-licensing activity. We simply cannot proceed with our strategic investment activities without the assurance and certainty that comes from securing long term licenses for these hydroelectric facilities. As I mentioned, since the Maine mills were acquired in January, 1992, we have invested well over \$100 million in these facilities, including \$60 million in a wastepaper recycling plant that essentially duplicates the one in Calhoun, Tennessee. Also, like the Tennessee mill, the company's long range intention in Maine is to spend millions of capital dollars to modernize the facilities to become world-class operations. Without this timely incremental investment, of course, the age and condition of the Maine mills will eventually overtake and erode their strategic worth, thus jeopardizing Bowater's acquisition strategy and original investment, not to mention the community security that comes from having a stable industrial base.

Additionally, as I mentioned, the company was also recently notified that an attorney in the Office of the Solicitor of the United States Department of Interior was reviewing a claim put forth by the Penobscot Indian Nation in Maine that islands and certain rights to islands in the branches of the Penobscot River in Maine fall under Indian jurisdiction. These land issues raised by the Solicitor's letter are specious and fly squarely in the face of a clear resolution by Congress and the State of Maine as part of the Maine Indian Claims Settlement



Act of 1980. Not only is the company concerned that these efforts contradict the intent of Congress, but they raise, once again, the serious concerns of land ownership in Maine and the potential for enormous economic ramifications to Bowater/Great Northern Paper and other state landowners. The following statement, taken from the prior legislative record, is just one example of many addressing the intent of the 1980 legislative action:

"The bill before us, S.2829, would extinguish all Indian land claims in Maine, thus removing the cloud on title to two-thirds of the State..." (Statement of Senator George J. Mitchell, Hearings Before The Select Committee On Indian Affairs, United States Senate, on S.2829., 96th Congress, 2nd Sess., July 1st & 2nd, 1980).

The record clearly and unequivocally defines the intent of Congress, and this initiative by the Solicitor's Office within DOI simply creates yet another hurdle for the company in its attempt to relicense its hydroelectric operations. As I outlined to you, the company has also raised this issue with the Maine Congressional delegation and we are asking for their assistance in immediately clearing this issue from the relicensing process. Item 7, also attached, will assist you in further understanding the company's preliminary position on this unsubstantiated issue.

7. Preliminary Position Paper of Great Northern Paper, Inc., Re: Claims by the Penobscot Nation to Islands in the West Branch of the Penobscot River Raised in Great Northern's Hydro-relicensing Proceedings.

We certainly appreciate any assistance you can offer in these matters which clearly impact the timely and cost-effective relicensing process of Bowater's Maine operations.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Moran, Ph.D.
Vice President - Manufacturing Services

Attachments via Federal Express

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

Mr. Fred H. Marshall
Certified Petroleum Geologist
4809 Picadilly Place
Tyler, TX 75703

Dear Mr. Marshall:

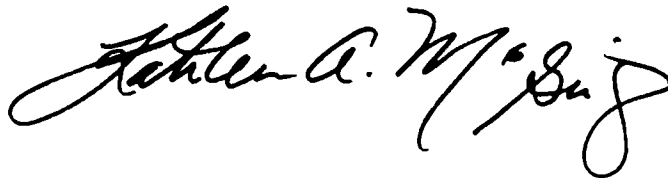
Thank you for contacting my office regarding an investigation into the management practices of the EPA Region VI office and the Texas Water Commission. I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth.

I appreciate learning your thoughts about an investigation into the management practices of the EPA Region VI office and the Texas Water Commission. I am forwarding your information to Region VI of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for their review and response.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

Date: Monday, March 22, 1993

To: Ms. Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
U.S. White House
Washington, D.C.

From: Fred H. Marshall
Certified Petroleum Geologist
4809 Picadilly Place
Tyler, Texas 75703-2425
903/561-4035

Subject: EPA Administrative Evaluation
Region VI
Dallas, Texas

Refer: Injection of Class 1 Toxic Waste in underground geological formations.
Gibraltar Chemical Company
Winona, Texas

Dear Ms. McGinty;

Congratulations on your new appointment. I trust the Congress will soon (have?) approve of the replacement of the Council on Environmental Quality for the new White House Office on Environmental Policy. I would like to alert you and the Vice President of an investigation into the management practices in the EPA and Texas Water Commission (TWC) organizations here in Texas.

The U.S. Attorney's Office Criminal Division's East Texas District is currently investigating Gibraltar Chemical Company's activities concerning Class 1 Toxic Waste (untreated fluid) injection into the Woodbine Sands here in East Texas near the city of Winona. This investigation also involves EPA and TWC involvement (or lack of) in this matter. It is my professional opinion at this time that the evidence presented to me concerning the Gibraltar operations show irresponsible actions taken by both the EPA and the TWC.

The following people may be contacted concerning this matter:

Mr. Tom Kiehnhoff, Att. (Pronounced KEY-NOF)
U.S. Att. Office, Criminal Div., East Texas District
110 North College Ave.
Tyler, TX 75702
903/597-8146

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Mr. Miner W. Tuttle, III, Special Agent
EPA Criminal Investigation Div., Office of Criminal Enforcement
First Interstate Bank Building
1445 Ross Avenue
Room 9Q6, Mail Code 6-OCI
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
214/655-6600

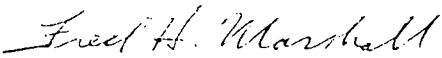
Mr. J. Dennis Murphy, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 131149
Tyler, TX 75713-1149
903/592-4301

Mr. Danny McReynolds, Field Investigator
Texas Water Commission, District 6
4820 Ward Drive
Beaumont, TX 77705
409/842-9413

This matter is of extreme importance to the people of Texas, the people of the United States, and perhaps the world.

Good luck in your new job.

Sincerely Yours in the correct application of science for humanity;


Fred H. Marshall

FHM/fmMCGINTY(2pgs)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

The Honorable Jim McDermott
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McDermott:

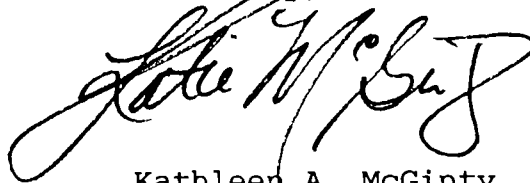
Thank you for your letter and your kind words of support. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We have listened to many constituents and specialists in your state who have provided invaluable advice to the working groups.

The President and 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 and end the confusion and uncertainties of the past Administrations' policies. This plan's economic assistance package will help local workers, businesses and communities strengthen the region's economy and will offer new economic opportunities to ensure the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts 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 "Kathleen McGinty", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

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

KAM/avl

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF
OFFICIAL CONDUCT
COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS
AND HEALTH
SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND
EDUCATION

JIM McDERMOTT
7TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

CO-CHAIRMAN
CONGRESSIONAL URBAN CAUCUS
CHAIRMAN
CONGRESSIONAL TASK FORCE ON
INTERNATIONAL HIV/AIDS
SECRETARY-TREASURER
ARMS CONTROL AND FOREIGN
POLICY CAUCUS
ELECTED REGIONAL WHIP, ZONE 2

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 22, 1993

Katie McGinty, Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Suite 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Katie:

You and your staff have shown tremendous commitment to crafting a solution to the forest crisis in the Pacific Northwest. I applaud the President's willingness to confront so complicated and divisive an issue, and I appreciate your team's dedication to negotiating a compromise.

The trips that you, Secretaries Babbitt and Espy, and your staffs have made to this region have shown my constituents that you want to understand the place and the people most affected by the President's decision. These frequent visits to the Pacific Northwest have been extremely helpful in increasing communication between the Administration and regional governments and organizations.

I look forward to continuing to work with you and your staff to secure permanent protection for the region's ancient forests and adequate assistance to the communities affected by changes in national forest management.

Sincerely,


Jim McDermott
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1993

Mr. Thomas Morrison
Director
Neurentox International, Inc.
2112 F Street, N.W.
Suite 303
Washington, D.C. 20037

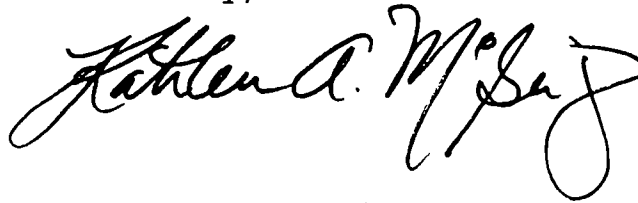
Dear Mr. Morrison:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your work at Neurentox International, Inc., on studying the human health implications of potential environmental hazards. I apologize for the delay in my response.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I certainly appreciate your interest in this very important matter. I am sending your request to the Office of International Affairs at the U.S. Protection Agency.

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

NEURENTOX International, Inc.

Medical Consulting, Clinical Evaluation and Research

Telephone (202) 728-0099
Telefax (202) 638-7869

May 7, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am a director of Neurentox International, Inc., an environmental toxicological consulting firm. We provide full consulting and clinical services regarding environmental, occupational and toxicological effects on human health, including the peripheral and central nervous system.

We at Neurentox are very interested in occupational and environmental health issues in Eastern Europe. We consider the efforts to address the adverse effects of toxicological exposures to be of primary importance to the societies of the region. Neurentox International Inc. is committed to aiding industry, health care providers, and governments both assess damage wrought by such exposure and create and implement programs to prevent its reoccurrence.

We are interested in forming a consortium of companies to help the countries of Eastern Europe recover from the environmental rape they have undergone. We are also interested in helping these countries deal with the toxic exposure and adverse health affects caused by years of neglect and disregard for the environment by the previous governments.

We would be interested in any information you could provide, or any direction you could point us in to enable us to assist the societies of Central and Eastern Europe overcome the effects of so many years of environmental neglect. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at the above number.

Sincerely,



Thomas Morrison
Director