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Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
Subseries: [Correspondence]

OA/ID Number: 2254
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Folder Title:
[M - October 1993] [Loose]

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S	61	5	2	2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1993

Mr. Gary Mossman
President
Dixie Chemical Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 130410
Houston, TX 77219-0410

Dear Mr. Mossman:

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

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

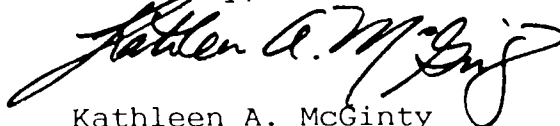
The Order will reduce solid waste, build markets for recycled products, encourage new technologies and protect the environment. This Executive Order requires all Federal purchases of printing and writing paper to contain 20 percent post-consumer material by the end of 1994, and 30 percent by the end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

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

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

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



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



DIXIE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

P.O. Box 130410
Houston, Texas 77219-0410
(713) 863-1947
FAX (713) 863-8316

August 10, 1993

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to express my concern of the detrimental major economic and social consequences of the draft Executive Order on Federal Recycling. Specifically, I wish to object to the inclusion of government identification and promotion of "environmentally preferable" products and services and procurement and market promotion of "totally chlorine-free" paper.

I strongly urge that both of these extremely controversial provisions be removed because they threaten the ability of the U.S. pulp and paper industry to compete in domestic and international markets. American jobs would be effectively exported to other countries not having the same requirements of their pulp, paper and chemical industries. It is also questionable that the Executive Order would achieve environmental benefits that are not already being achieved through existing regulatory programs.

For my company, the Executive Order could mean the loss of our paper sizing business, which is about 20% of our total business and would translate to a similar loss of jobs.

An Executive Order is not an appropriate vehicle to make decisions of such far-reaching impact. It has the effect of adopting a regulatory program without the protections that are inherent in the regulatory process, including an open, public procedure for evaluating complex, technical and scientific issues. All sides of this debate should be heard in an open process rather than behind closed doors, with no recourse.

Page 2
8-10-93

Therefore, I respectfully ask you to request the President to delete the provisions on "environmentally preferable" products and services and "totally chlorine-free" paper from the Executive Order.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gary L. Mossman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Gary L. Mossman
President

GLM:cd

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1993

Ms. Miriam R. Murdock
284 Carolina Meadows
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Dear Ms. Murdock:

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

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

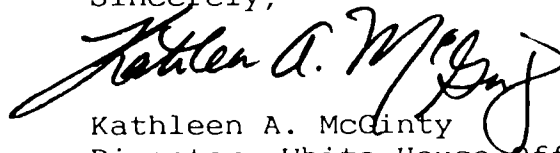
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And, the order directs the General Services Administration to revise paper specifications to allow agencies to purchase paper made with processes that minimize emissions of harmful by-products, including chlorinated compounds. According to some studies,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

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

Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



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

Katie McHenry
White House Office of
Environmental Policy

284 Carolina meadows
Chapel Hill NC 27514
September 21, 1993

Dear President Clinton; and ~~Mr. Clinton~~

Please do not lower your original promise to require by Executive Order that the federal government purchase printing and writing paper all with at least 15 percent postconsumer recycled content. Do not sign the draft requiring only 10 percent recycled paper.

If diversion of the recycled paper from landfills, which ^{paper} citizens are enthusiastically collecting, is to succeed there must be a market for recycled paper, and the government must set an example and give a huge boost to this market. Recently our local recycling of paper has had to cut back for lack of a market! Do not set back businesses which have faithfully attempted to put recycled paper to use. These new businesses create jobs.

And remember, this 15 percent - or more - must be post-consumer.

When, with the help of government purchases, recycled paper sales increase, the price of recycled paper will be competitive with that of virgin forest-consuming paper. We need it! Only you can put this recycled paper business over the top.
Please!

D. Murdoch

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1993

Mr. Donald McCullough
1025 Lakewood Avenue
Durham, N.C. 27707

Dear Mr. McCullough:

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

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

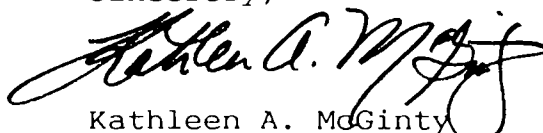
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Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Donald McCullough
1025 Lakewood Ave.
Durham, NC 27707
Oct. 6, 1993

Katie McGinty
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am concerned that the Clinton Administration is backsliding on its Earth Day commitment to recycling. SunShares, my local recycling company, tells me that the White House is weakening its promised executive order requiring the use of recycled paper by the federal government. The original proposal was for 15% postconsumer content rising to 25% by 1999. After the paper industry got involved the order has been changed to 10% postconsumer content and expands the definition of post consumer. As I understand it these new rules are worse than none at all. As a Clinton supporter, an environmentalist and a recycler, I am disappointed in this news. You should be leading the nation toward buying recycled products, not bowing to the vested interested of the paper and timber industries.

I ask you to adopt the National Recycling Coalitions standard of 50% total recycled content and 15% postconsumer fiber for printing and writing paper used by the Federal government. You can accomplish this by Executive Order and do not require Congressional approval. Please let me know how you intend to act, I will be very interested.

Yours Truly,

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

Donald McCullough

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1993

Ms. Carrie Mook
1007 Caruthers Avenue
Nashville, TN 37204

Dear Ms. Mook:

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

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

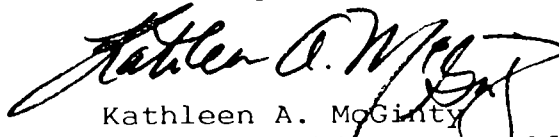
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Again, thank you for letting me hear from you.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Carrie Mook
1007 Caruthers Ave.
Nashville, TN 37204

White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

The federal government is probably the largest single consumer of paper in the country; thus, the government's procurement policy is a formidable market force. This year, on Earth Day, President Clinton promised an executive order requiring at least 15% post-consumer, recycled content in all paper purchased by the federal government.

This was a welcome message for many of us who are concerned about our environment. Unfortunately, pressure from the paper companies has led the President to weaken the wording of his order.

The measure needs to be strengthened, not weakened. Good-quality recycled paper, like this sheet in your hands, is available as never before. Government procurement policies would join the other, growing market forces to make recycling more attractive to paper companies. Please suggest that the executive order be passed at its original level of 15% post-consumer content or more.

Sincerely,

Carrie Mook 

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. Roger Meehan
1135 Masonic #1
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Mr. Meehan:

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

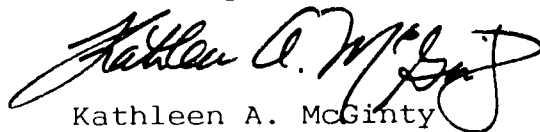
The President, the Vice President and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

(1)

s. McGinty,
for the past two or three months as I've
about my daily routine working in a crisis
that offers services to teens and their families,
even trying to come up with various 'catchy'
to say as a way of getting your attention
by the 'ancient forest' of the Pacific Northwest.
, catchy phrases don't come easy to me and
e that by now you and your staff have pro-
eared enough catchy lines and statistics to
thousand logging trucks. I don't envy your
the issues are many and complex much like
ersity of the ancient forest itself. In this
e the interest of people impacted by a down-
ogging industry and the continued survival of
gnificant ancient living systems seem to be
rically opposed to each other. I believe this
opposition is actually a myth, put forth and
ated by logging interest and politicians who
o gain wealth and power via the continued
inable plundering of the Earth. I think that
long and short run the people of the northwest
as the rest of us need those old forest and
, areas to stay right where they are... and in
condition than they are now. In fact I
the future of society depends on them being
and being healthy. Personally, I have never
ore alive or "at one" with it all!... than when

(2)

sitting on a ridgeline in the Kalmiopsis
Area in southern Oregon. I don't want
preachy about short term gains versus long term
- if we lose any more of these ancient forest
less areas via political compromise our lives
impoverished as well as the lives of untold
generations to come after us.

McGinty, we live in very dangerous times
- dangerous I fear than most people realize.
Every survival of our species is intricately and
mentally involved with the survival of ancient
as well as the many other areas that make
web of life on this planet. These places are
us... and we of them. If they are lost then
surely follow close behind. It is a un-
law of living systems that 'no animal who
atically destroys its own environment will
for this world'. Chief Seattle was right
- said that... "Man Belongs To The Earth...
Does Not Belong To Man".

Other than prolong this letter any further
direct your attention to the enclosed copy
letter 19 "The Second Cloud" from the book
"The Chimpanzee" by Jared Diamond. In it
he articulates the case for species and habitat
protection much better than I could ever
- Please Read It!!! I hope that
not committed any copyright infringement

(3)

ie was intended on my part..... However the
re so high I feel the risk must be taken in
th. In closing, I wish to say that I firmly
that Option #1 of the proposed forest plans
nly one that should be seriously considered.

Very Sincerely,
Roger Meehan

ator Barbara Boxer
ator Dianne Feinstein
resswoman Nancy Pelosi

Roger Meehan
1135 Masonic #1
San Francisco, CA. 94117-2973

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Susan Menanno
2234 Siskiyou Blvd. #39
Ashland, OR 97520

Dear Ms. Menanno:

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

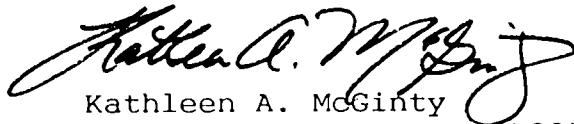
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I certainly appreciate learning your views about this very important matter. We continue to seek a Forest Plan that is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest, and we are currently soliciting advice and comments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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

DECEMBER 22, 1993

Alan McGinty

Director of Environmental Policy

Executive Office Building., Rm 358

Washington, DC 20501

Re: Ms. McGinty:

Writing concerning THE FOREST PLAN.

PT Forest PLAN 1 of the

Red Owl Environmental Impact Statement,

which would create a true

Forest Reserve System, protected

- All logging. make no exceptions to

string environmental laws, and stop all

log exports.

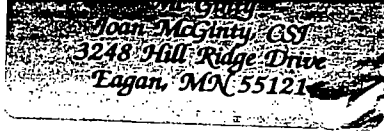
must preserve remaining roadless areas to
ecosystems intact and save them for
future generations to come.

Sincerely,

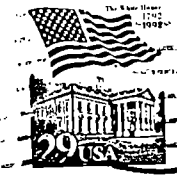
Alan Meranno

34 SISKIYOU Blvd. #39

Shland, OR 97520



Tracy: For Correspondence
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Sister -
Thank you for your kind
words of support. We do
have much work to do. But - I
am filled with hope when
I feel the kind of deep heart
soul and compassion that is
so evident in your letter.

Thanks again for thinking
of me. Sincerely,
Rita McGinty

R 0001

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. and Ms. Mike and Dawn Maghakian
13216 Wimberly South #180
San Diego, CA 92128

Dear Mr. and Ms. Maghakian:

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

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

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

To: Ms. Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
OLD Executive Office Building.
Washington D C 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty,

After reviewing the draft forest plan for the Northwest I would like to make the following points.

- 1) There is only 10% left of the original ancient forest reserves. Therefore there should be no cutting at all in the ancient forests.
- 2) There should be no logging in preserves. all loopholes like thinning or salvage cutting should be eliminated.
- 3) no new roads should be ~~built~~ built in forests currently without roads. This country needs more roadless forests.

Thank you,
Mike Naghikian
13216 Wimberly Sq 180
San Diego Ca 92128

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Kimberly Mears
P.O. Box 456
Estill Springs, TN 37330

Dear Ms. Mears:

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

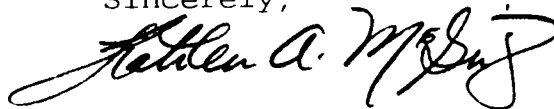
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I certainly appreciate learning your views about this very important matter. We continue to seek a Forest Plan that is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest, and we are currently soliciting advice and comments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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

Sept. 17, 1993

To Whom It May Concern,

President Clinton's proposed forest plan has some positive aspects and some not so positive aspects.

It is a positive step to eliminate tax breaks that encourage saw exports. But all saw log exports should be eliminated. Exporting logs takes away American jobs.

The plan is largely based on science, which is good. As is the \$1.2 billion to assist timber-dependent communities.

I think the plan should establish a real and permanent ancient forest reserve system, with no salvage logging or thinning. Excessive logging outside reserves should be reduced. The plan should include the Coastside forests and the Sierra Nevada.

There isn't much of the ancient forests left. Ideally, I'd like to see what's left stay as it is with no logging done at all. Realistically, I know that isn't possible. But we should leave a good portion of the forests alone. If the timber industry had been less money hungry and logged more responsibly, the timber industry and forests wouldn't be in the shape they are in now.

Unfortunately we can't change what has happened in the past, but we can try to save what forests are left, using them wisely. Hopefully, this forest plan

will achieve this and help logging communities too.

Sincerely yours,

Kimberly Means

P.O. Box 456

Estill Springs, TN 37320

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Carol Maroney
5 South Eau Claire Ave
Madison, WI 53705

Dear Ms. Maroney:

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

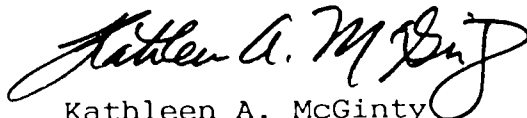
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I certainly appreciate learning your views about this very important matter. We continue to seek a Forest Plan that is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest, and we are currently soliciting advice and comments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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Carol Maroney
5 South Eau Claire Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53705
September 15, 1993

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

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

1) **No logging in ancient forest reserves.** All remaining ancient forest must be included in reserves and off-limits to logging. Even dead and decaying trees--natural and essential elements of ancient forest ecosystems--should be left alone.

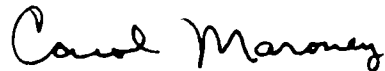
2) **Protection of roadless areas.** Roadless areas and natural forest stands must be completely off-limits to chain saws, even outside the reserves.

3) **Full protection for fisheries/fish habitat,** both inside and outside reserves. Full streamside buffer zones, consistent with the Scientific Advisory Team report, are essential because logging too close to stream beds will increase the risk of floods, degraded water quality, and extinction for salmon populations.

4) **Minimal experimental forestry.** Convert must proposed experimental areas--Adaptive Management Areas--to ancient forest reserves. Local residents should not be given special authority over forests in their area; national forests belong to all Americans and should be managed for the best interest of all Americans.

5) **Protection for all species associated with ancient forests.** Ancient forests are complex ecosystems that support hundreds of plant and animal species, all of which require adequate protection and must remain viable under the plan.

Yours very truly,



Carol Maroney

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Ms. Susan Mikulka
218 Montclair S.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87108

Dear Ms. Mikulka:

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

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

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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

218 MONTCLAIRE S.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NM
87108

SEPT. 23, 1993

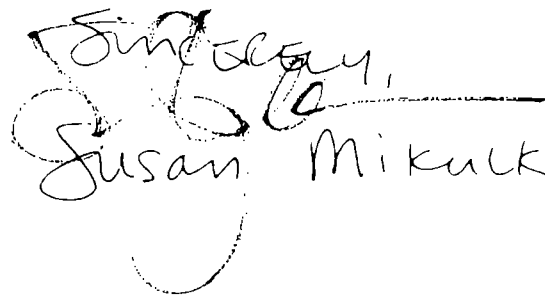
Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Dir, Office of Environmental Policy

DEAR Ms McGinty:

THIS LETTER IS TO ASK THAT
YOU OPPOSE OPTION 9.

PLEASE SUPPORT BAN ON LOGGING
AND PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR ALL
REMAINING NATIVE FORESTS.

THANK YOU!

Sincerely,

Susan Mikulka

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Dr. Harry McGinnis
Director
A.L. Burruss Institute of
Public Service
P.O. Box 444
Marietta, GA 30061

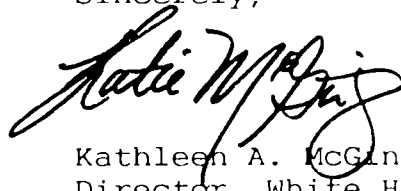
Dear Dr. McGinnis:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in coastal zone management and oceanography research. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to the preservation of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I certainly appreciate learning about your desire to serve on the National Advisory Commission on Oceans and Atmosphere for the U.S. Department of Commerce. I have taken the liberty of forwarding your information to the Office of the Secretary at the Commerce Department for their review. Please keep me apprised of your work.

Again, thank you for sharing your interest with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl



Office of the Director
A.L. Burruss Institute of
Public Service
Post Office Box 444
Marietta, Georgia 30061
(404) 423-6464
Fax (404) 423-6395

September 15, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Katie:

I ran across the enclosed article concerning the need for additional U.S. attention to coastal zone management and oceanography research. Dr. Bruce Rosendahl makes a compelling argument for increased funding. As an ocean policy and coastal zone expert since 1975, I would have to agree with his evaluation.

To accomplish this goal, I would like to offer my assistance by serving on the National Advisory Commission on Oceans and Atmosphere for the U.S. Department of Commerce. I have been recommended by Congressman Buddy Darden, Congressman Tom Beville, U.S. Senators Fritz Hollings and Bob Graham, and the B.A.S.S. Anglers organization for the position of Regional Administrator for EPA Region IV. However, I prefer to serve on an advisory commission dealing with coastal management and marine affairs. If you feel that my expertise would be valuable, please let me know.

We need the President's support to re-establish the United States as a leader in marine affairs and ocean research. Perhaps the creation of another Stratton Commission is needed to develop a solid ocean policy for our country. I look forward to having an opportunity to assist you in these efforts.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Harry McGinnis
Director

cc: Ms. Jayne Cook

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. Clyde W. McClelland
President
Oakes & McClelland Co.
40 Conneaut Lake Road
Greenville, PA 16125

Dear Mr. McClelland:

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

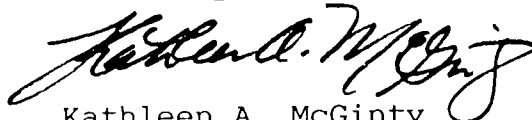
The President, the Vice President and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl



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40 CONNEAUT LAKE ROAD

Phone 412-588-6400

GREENVILLE, PA. 16125

October 5, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinly
White House Office of Env. Policy
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Madam:

Wood and plywood at affordable prices is of utmost concern of we in the lumber business, employees, and customers.

Last spring, wood commodities rose to an unprecedented levels due to the withdrawal of some 5 billion board feet of Federal timber from the mills in the west, this due to environmentalists, "earth clubs", and the spotted owl, politics, and special interest groups.

A steady and adequate supply of lumber from Federal lands must be maintained to bring order to the market place, regardless of anyone's special interests. Wild fluctuation of supply creates wild fluctuations of prices creating uncertainty and chaos in the market place.

Regardless of all the pros and cons, to not cut and harvest a tree when it is ripe is ludicrous.

We demand that access be given to timber on Federal lands at a sustainable rate which is normal growth rate of some 5 billion feet per year. This would not deplete the forests and would use this renewable resource for benefit for all.

Sincerely,


Clyde W. McClelland
President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. Andrew L. Middleton
8 Mayfair Road
Baldwin, NY 11510

Dear Mr. Middleton:

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

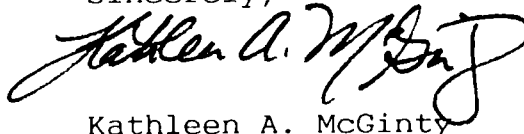
The President, the Vice President and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Andrew L. Middleton
8 Mayfair Road
Baldwin, NY 11510
October 7, 1993

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

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I would like to offer you my comments on the president's proposed Northwest Ancient Forest Plan. While the plan has several excellent elements, it has some grave problems that, if corrected, could render it an extremely effective, environmentally and economically sound solution.

I applaud the points of the plan that include \$1.2 billion in economic assistance to timber-dependent communities to help in retraining, that will eliminate \$100 million in tax loopholes that encourage the export of raw logs, and the incorporation of many sound scientific principles.

I, and the majority of Americans concerned with the environment, demand that the plan, which deals with a public resource, be amended in the following ways to make it acceptable in terms of ecological sustainability and scientific viability:

It must establish a real and permanent ancient forest reserve system, with no salvage logging or thinning.

It must set a sustainable level of logging, far less than the 1.2 billion board feet proposed.

It must set high viability standards for the ecosystem and its many species, including salmon (which provide more jobs and economic value to the region than timber).

It must include protection for the Eastside forests and the Sierra Nevada, and eliminate any export of raw logs.

If these proposals, backed by the solid science of many organizations including the National Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society and the Nature Conservancy, are added to the President's plan, it will be a strong mechanism to ensure the sustainability and vitality of the ancient forests that remain, and will get the support of me and the rest of the environmental community.

Sincerely,



Andrew L. Middleton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Wiggin McCoy
5404 Balboa Armo Drive
Apartment 471
San Diego, CA 92117

Dear Wiggin:

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

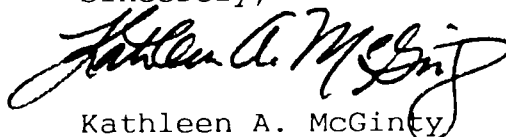
The President, the Vice President and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. We believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

5404 Balboa Avenue

Apt. 471

San Diego CA 92117

2 Oct 1993

Ms. Katie McEnty

Deputy Assistant to President

Director, Office of Environmental Policy

Dear Ms. McEnty:

The remaining 10% of
virgin (ancient) forest in
the Northwest should remain
untouched. No logging
whatsoever!

Before there were white
people in North America,
there were big stands of
oak trees 3 feet in
diameter in areas such

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1993

Mr. Dan Melin
1614 La Terrace Circle
San Jose, CA 95123

Dear Mr. Melin:

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

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

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

October 10, 1993
Dan Melin
1614 La Terrace Circle
San Jose, CA 95123

Ms. McGinty,

I am writing to you today to express my concerns regarding President Clinton's draft plan for the management of our national forests, known as Option 9.

President Clinton, on April 2, 1993, in Portland, Oregon, promised a new environmentally, economically, and legally responsible plan for the forests of the Northwest. Option 9 is none of these.

First, the "reserves" set up by Option 9 would not really protect old growth ecosystems because logging would be allowed inside the "reserves". It does not make scientific sense to allow salvage logging of old growth forest reserves if the reserves are really meant to protect functioning ecosystems. Logging is not a normal function of an old growth forest ecosystem. What is the point of having a reserve if the government is planning to log it?

Second, the watershed protection in Option 9 fails to meet even the minimum criteria recommended by the *government's own* Scientific Advisory Team. Instead, the critical streamside protections have been arbitrarily reduced by as much as one half of what the experts advise as being the minimum required to protect streams. And even the reduced sized buffer zones are not sacrosanct. "Light-touch" logging will be allowed; an oxymoronic notion to be sure.

Third, the proposal to allow "Adaptive Management Areas" to be used as massive experiments with their future left in the hands of *local* governments is wrong. The national forests belong to every citizen of America, not just the local citizens; and it is inappropriate to cede special authority over their management to the residents of a particular community. Additionally, any experimentation on national forests should be limited to second growth forests; it should not be conducted in the precious few remaining old growth forests.

Fourth, Option 9 does nothing to remedy the Forest Service practice of rewarding arson by opening torched lands to logging. Such fires have become commonplace job and revenue producers in small industry-poor communities. There were over 1,100 wildland arson fires in California alone last year. Arson-burned lands should never be allowed to be logged.

Fifth, Option 9 leaves many large tracts of old growth forests completely unprotected and open to all forms of destructive logging. Logging of our national forests should occur only in second growth forests. Our old growth forests are the crown jewels of this country and should not be squandered for a short term gain of a few giant logging corporations. They should be saved for the perpetual benefit and enjoyment of all Americans of this and future generations.

Sixth, Option 9 contains no provisions to protect forests in the Sierra Nevada or on the east side of the Cascades. It makes no sense to protect the westside forests only to shift the destruction across the mountains to the national forests in eastern Washington and Oregon and in the Sierras.

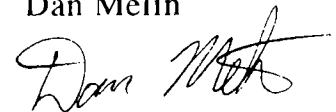
Seventh, Option 9 does nothing to stop the exportation of our national forests. Clinton did sign a law banning the exportation of "raw" logs off state and public lands which is laudable but virtually meaningless. Raw logs can still be exported from private lands; and a few cuts of the saw turns all other raw logs into exportable minimally-processed logs. The hemorrhage of American jobs and precious resources continues to flow overseas.

I appreciate the effort to protect our ancient forests, but Option 9 is not acceptable. Please create an option that will ban the logging of and provide permanent protection of our last remaining old growth forests; 90%-95% of Americas old growth forests are already cut down and gone forever. Let's save what little is left for all future generations.

Finally, don't even consider writing in sufficiency language, which would limit citizen's appeals, judicial review, and override existing environmental laws. This is improper and will not be tolerated by the American public.

Thank you Ms. McGinty for listening,

Dan Melin



- student, 24 years old
- citizen of the USA
- Fulltime employee of Affordable Treasures, a retail store

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable Martin T. Meehan
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Meehan:

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

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

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

032356

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515: 00

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

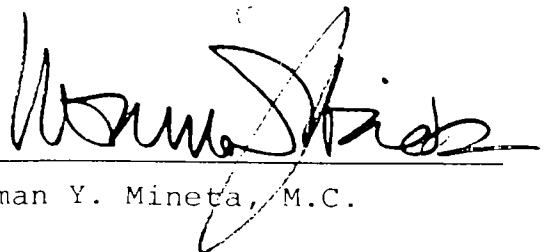
Because 74 percent of the nation's remaining wetlands are privately owned, we must look more toward incentive-based approaches to protecting wetlands. We urge support for the Wetlands Reserve Program, as well as tax incentives that encourage the donation of land to qualified conservation organizations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

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

Sincerely,



Don Edwards, M.C.



Norman Y. Mineta, M.C.

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

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

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

George Miller
George Miller, M.C.

Lane Evans
Lane Evans, M.C.

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

Major F. Owens
Major F. Owens, M.C.

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

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

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

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

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

Christopher Shays
Christopher Shays, M.C.

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

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

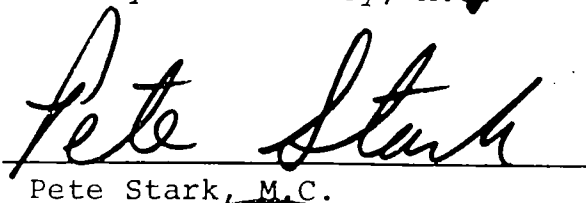
Maurice D. Hinchey
Maurice D. Hinchey, M.C.

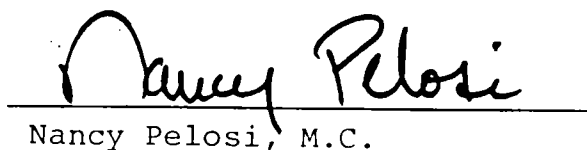
Thomas H. Andrews
Thomas H. Andrews, M.C.

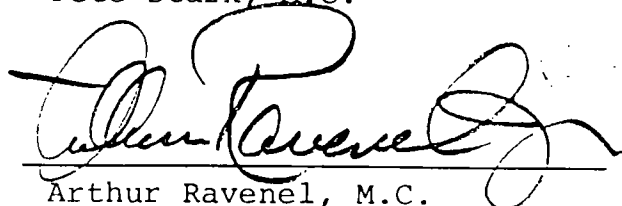
Jack Reed
Jack Reed, M.C.

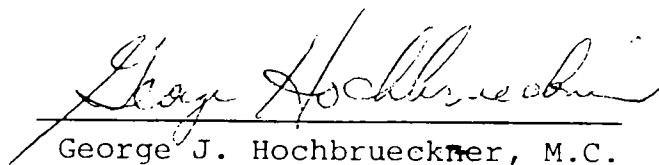

Carolyn B. Maloney, M.C.

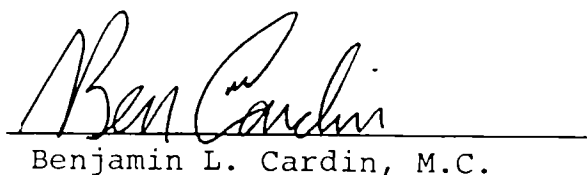

Anna G. Eshoo, M.C.

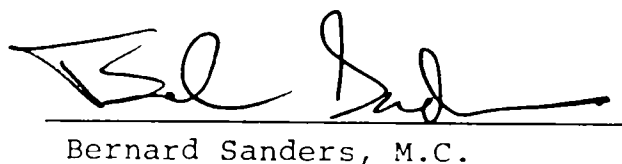

Pete Stark, M.C.

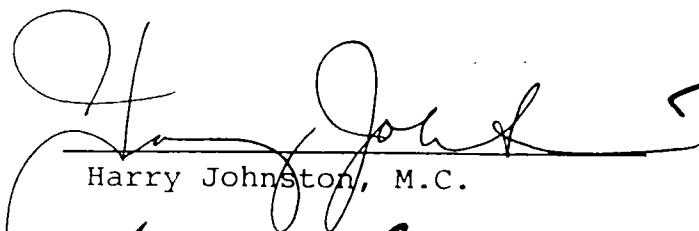

Nancy Pelosi, M.C.

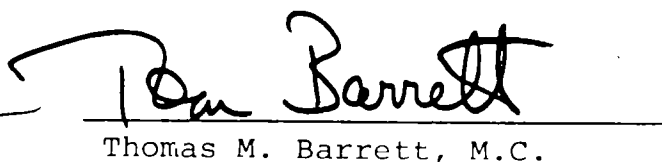

Arthur Ravenel, M.C.


George J. Hochbrueckner, M.C.


Benjamin L. Cardin, M.C.

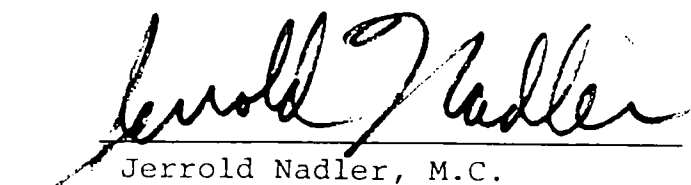

Bernard Sanders, M.C.

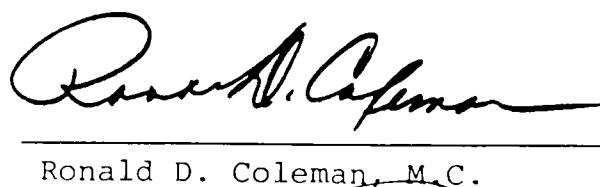

Harry Johnston, M.C.

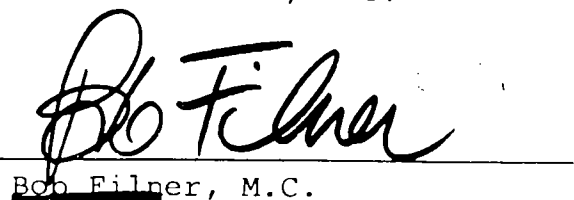

Thomas M. Barrett, M.C.

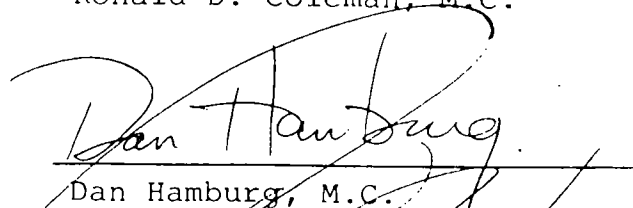

Wayne T. Gilchrest, M.C.

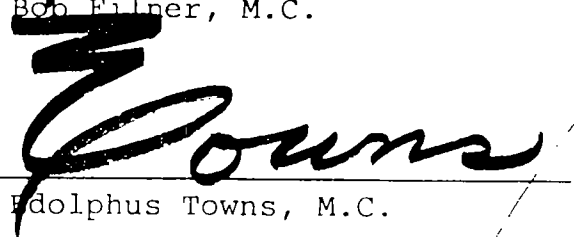

Lynn Schenk, M.C.

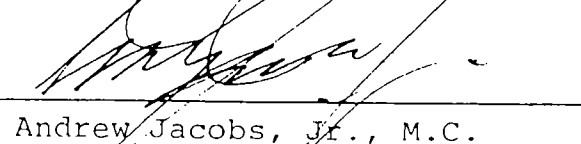

Jerrold Nadler, M.C.


Ronald D. Coleman, M.C.

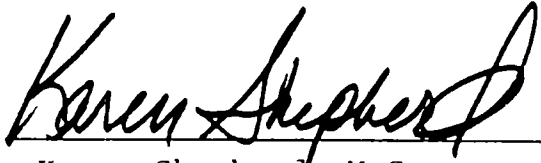

Bob Filner, M.C.

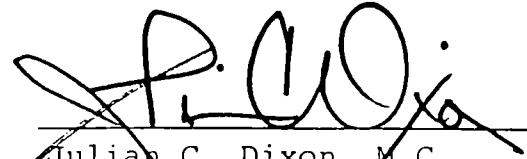

Dan Hamburg, M.C.


Edolphus Towns, M.C.


Andrew Jacobs, Jr., M.C.


Lynn C. Woolsey, M.C.


Karen Shepherd, M.C.


Julian C. Dixon, M.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Maloney:

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

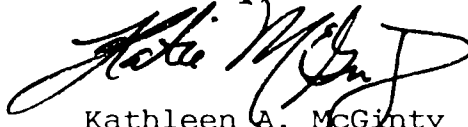
President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to the preservation of our natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration shares your concerns about the uncertainties surrounding wetlands policies of the past.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

032356

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515: 00

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

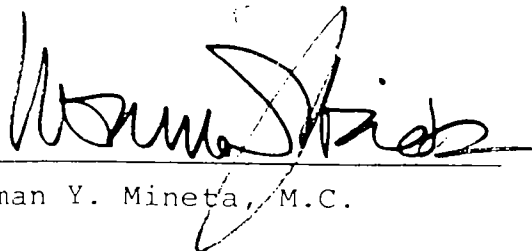
Because 74 percent of the nation's remaining wetlands are privately owned, we must look more toward incentive-based approaches to protecting wetlands. We urge support for the Wetlands Reserve Program, as well as tax incentives that encourage the donation of land to qualified conservation organizations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

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

Sincerely,



Don Edwards, M.C.



Norman Y. Mineta, M.C.

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

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

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

George Miller
George Miller, M.C.

Lane Evans
Lane Evans, M.C.

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

Major L. Owens
Major L. Owens, M.C.

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

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

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

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

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

Christopher Shays
Christopher Shays, M.C.

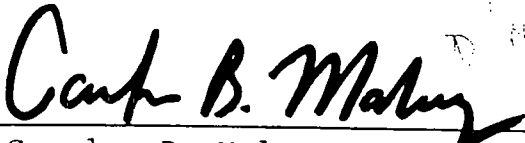
Martin T. Meehan
Martin T. Meehan, M.C.

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

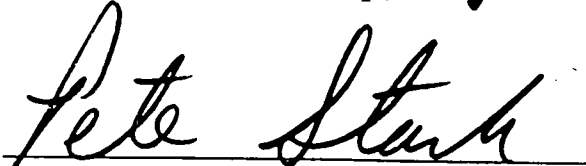
Maurice D. Hinchey
Maurice D. Hinchey, M.C.

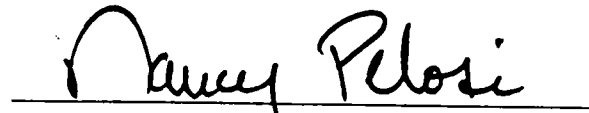
Thomas H. Andrews
Thomas H. Andrews, M.C.

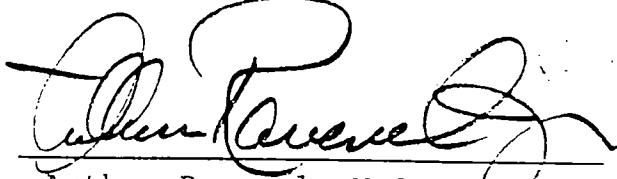
Jack Reed
Jack Reed, M.C.

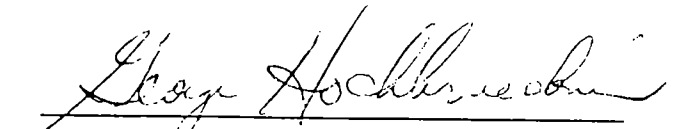

Carolyn B. Maloney, M.C.

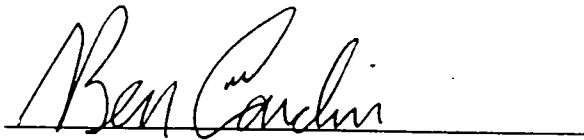

Anna G. Eshoo, M.C.


Pete Stark, M.C.

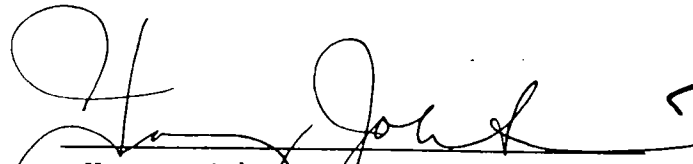

Nancy Pelosi, M.C.

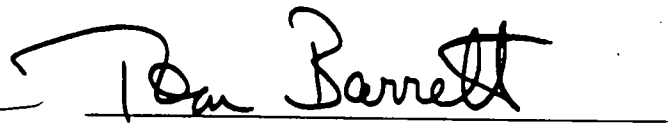

Arthur Ravenel, M.C.

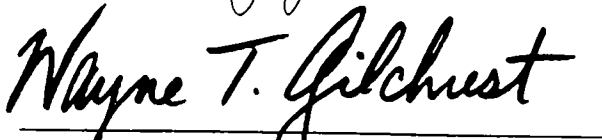

George J. Hochbrueckner, M.C.

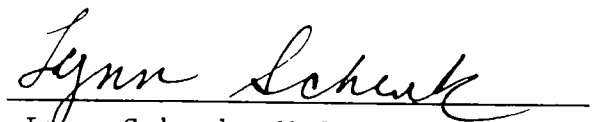

Benjamin L. Cardin, M.C.

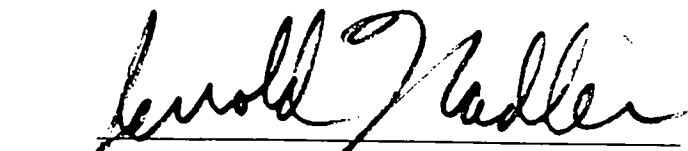

Bernard Sanders, M.C.


Harry Johnston, M.C.

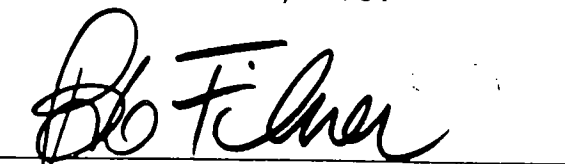

Thomas M. Barrett, M.C.

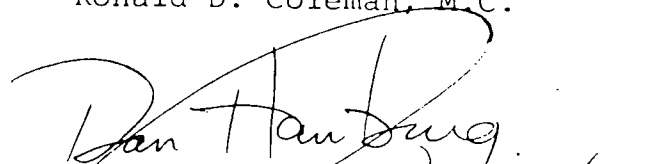

Wayne T. Gilchrest, M.C.

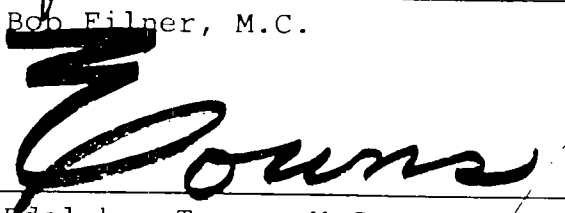

Lynn Schenk, M.C.

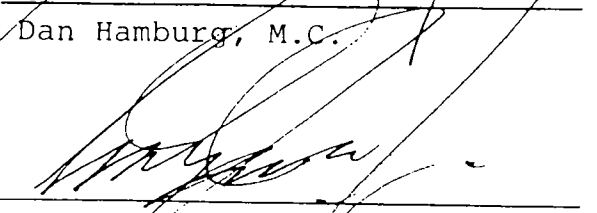

Jerrold Nadler, M.C.


Ronald D. Coleman, M.C.

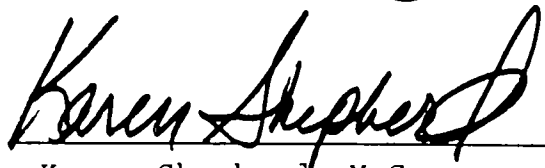

Bob Filner, M.C.

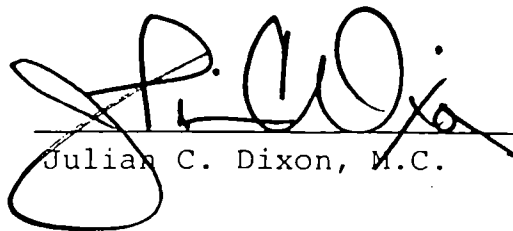

Dan Hamburg, M.C.


Edolphus Towns, M.C.


Andrew Jacobs, Jr., M.C.


Lynn C. Woolsey, M.C.


Karen Shepherd, M.C.


Julian C. Dixon, M.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Anne Hale Miglarese
Director
Resource Assessment &
Planning Division
South Carolina Water Resources
Commission
1201 Main Street
Suite 1100
Columbia, S.C. 29201

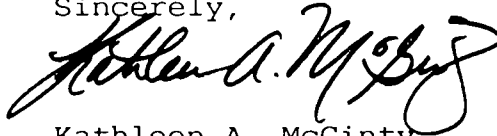
Dear Ms. Miglarese:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in the President's Council on Sustainable Development. It was good to hear from you again.

The preservation of our environment remains one of this Administration's highest priorities. I certainly appreciate learning about your efforts at South Carolina Water Resources Commission on sustainable development issues. President Clinton and I share your enthusiasm for the potential future efforts of this new council. I am forwarding a copy of your letter to Ms. Molly Olson, Executive Director of the President's new council, and I am sure that your request will be given every consideration.

Again, thank you for keeping me apprised of your interest in this regard.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl



South Carolina Water Resources Commission

1201 Main Street, Suite 1100 ☐ Columbia, S.C. 29201 ☐ Telephone (803) 737-0800

Alfred H. Vang
Executive Director

August 25, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

It is with great interest in the success of the President's Council on sustainable development that I offer you this information on a national research and demonstration project being conducted in South Carolina. The Natural Resources Decision Support System project involves a combination of building state of the art information management technology and working with local communities to find a balance between what has traditionally been seen as competing needs for jobs and natural resource conservation. The project was founded on the prescience of Senator Fritz Hollings and is funded through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Over the years the project has become a nationally recognized and unique partnership between diverse federal, state, and local government agencies working together (National Academy of Sciences, Mapping Sciences Subcommittee: National Spatial Data Infrastructure, Partnerships Report, Draft). Although the conservation of natural resources is at the heart of our project, we plan to measure our success in part by growth in jobs and economic vitality in the twelve county region known as the Edisto River basin.

Sustainable development has been called the oxymoron of the 90's. However, it is our working theory that both the economy and the environment can be simultaneously served through good planning, education, and useful information for decision support. This requires a marriage between technology and expertise on one hand and a local community based decision making process on the other. There is a great deal of talk and learned papers about such ideals. However, there are few actual case studies outside the agricultural community where such plans are being put to the test in the real world. We believe that our process is a component of what will eventually define sustainable development, beginning at the local level. We are thinking globally, bringing to bear some very sophisticated technology, but most importantly, acting locally.

I understand that Vice President Gore has tasked the President's Council on sustainable development to produce more than reports, and to identify demonstration projects that are illustrative of what can be done in terms of promoting both the economy and the environment. We believe that our project is one of the best examples in the country for moving away from the old conflict ridden approach of choosing between antithetical goals. Our project will help local decision makers understand the long term economic value of natural resource conservation choices today. We will endeavor to identify potential land use conflicts in advance of development decisions, as well as discover untapped economic development opportunities in the region. We will attempt to make this

Ms. Katie McGinty
Page 2
August 25, 1993

happen around one of the most unique natural area complexes remaining in this country; the ACE basin, identified by The Nature Conservancy as one of the "Last Great Places." This must happen not through top down police power regulation, but through a greater understanding of the whole system on the part of those who live and work there. Our project is calculated to foster the formation of a value system for keeping this entire community viable on the part of the citizens who own the land and make their living there. It should be noted that this is a voluntary program and will not involve any additional regulation of the environment. In conducting this study we have built one of the most detailed and useful natural resource information systems available in this county. It will be used in conjunction with an information system on the location of all business and industry in the region as well as economic infrastructure (water and sewer lines, labor rates, etc.). Additionally, we have conducted studies of public opinion on the environment and the economy; a detailed study of the economic conditions in the river basin; and an ecological landscape characterization of the basin.

The toughest area of changing environmental policy, within the boarders of this country, is managing the needed transition from point source regulation to broader utilitarian land use management. Our information system was used by several federal agencies to support their testimony on the former Vice President's Council on Competitiveness' attempt to change the definition of jurisdictional wetlands. Our system produced information on the real impacts of this proposal on the actual landscape here in South Carolina. It also supported predictions as to the impacts on wildlife, fisheries habitat, and flood retention capacity. We would be honored to offer our project as one of the demonstration projects for use by the President's Council on Sustainable Development and illustrate a case study for the coevolution of economic development and environmental conservation.

I have enclosed some additional information about our project. I often come to Washington, D.C. to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other federal agency partners involved in the program. I would very much like to meet with you at your convenience to discuss how our work in South Carolina might fit with the work assigned to the Council. If there are particular subcommittees established by the Council that are appropriate for me to contact I would appreciate the name of these chairpersons. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

If you or your staff have any questions or would like to arrange a meeting, I can be contacted at (803) 737-0067.

Sincerely,



Anne Hale Miglarese
Director
Resource Assessment & Planning Division

AHM/nwh
Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Fritz Hollings, U.S. Senate
Jack Quinn
Dan Basta, NOAA

File: 2.1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

The Honorable John Breaux
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Breaux:

Thank you for contacting the President regarding your thoughts about the recently announced Executive Order entitled Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements. He asked that I respond to your letter.

As you know, the preservation of our environment in a way that supports a rigorous economy continues to be one of this Administration's top priorities. This Executive Order requires the Federal agencies to develop comprehensive pollution prevention strategies and seek to reduce their emissions of toxic chemicals or toxic pollutants by 50 percent by 1999. Vice President Gore and I believe that this initiative will provide the means necessary to begin to address today's difficult environmental challenges in this arena while reducing the cost of our operations.

Through this Executive Order the federal government will be required to comply with the same regulations that the private sector has been subject to for a number of years. This process will also begin the implementation of pollution prevention initiatives in daily operations, purchasing decisions and policies and will reduce toxic emissions, helping to avoid cleanup costs and promote clean technologies.

With regard to Mr. Ray Nesbitt's specific concerns about the implementation of this Executive Order, the primary goal of this plan is to reduce toxic emissions. One way to begin to work toward this goal is to reduce the unnecessary procurement of such toxic substances. We believe that this goal is consistent with our objective of protecting our nation's environment for future generations while taking action to sut the deficit. Rest assured that industry and labor leaders, Congressional members and staff, and the environmental community were consulted extensively in the deliberations on this issue. I hope that we will be able to work together to ensure the success of this very important initiative.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

JOHN BREAUX
LOUISIANA

MAJORITY
CHIEF DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

FINANCE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
(202) 224-4623

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

September 19, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

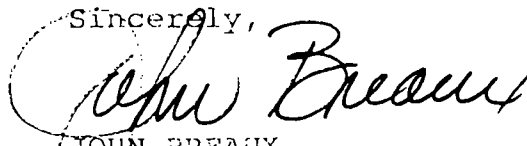
Dear Mr. President:

I have been contacted by Mr. Ray B. Nesbitt, President of the Exxon Chemical Company expressing his concerns about the use of Executive Orders to establish environmental policy. Specifically, he is concerned about the Executive Order issued on August 4, 1993, which requires federal agencies to develop plans to eliminate or reduce the purchase, manufacture or processing of products containing chemicals identified as toxic or extremely hazardous in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA).

Enclosed for your review and consideration is the information provided to me by Mr. Nesbitt. If a reply is provided, it may be forwarded to the attention of Denise Gremillion Riemer.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,


JOHN BREAUX
United States Senator

JB:dgr
Enclosure

037442
STATE OFFICES:

ONE AMERICAN PLACE, SUITE 2030
BATON ROUGE, LA 70825
(504) 382-2050

THE FEDERAL BUILDING
705 JEFFERSON STREET, ROOM 103
LAFAYETTE, LA 70501
(318) 262-6871

WASHINGTON SQUARE ANNEX BUILDING
211 NORTH 3RD STREET, ROOM 102A
MONROE, LA 71201
(318) 325-3320

HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BUILDING
501 MAGAZINE STREET, SUITE 1005
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 589-2531

CENTRAL LOUISIANA:
(318) 487-8445

03
SEP 22
P 4:43

Ray B. Nesbitt
PRESIDENT

August 31, 1993

The Honorable John B. Breaux
516 Senate Hart Office Building
2nd & C Streets, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Breaux:

I am writing to express concern about the use of Executive Orders to de facto establish environmental policy.

Specifically, an Executive Order issued by President Clinton on August 4, 1993 requires federal agencies to develop plans to eliminate or reduce the "unnecessary" purchase of products containing chemicals identified as toxic or extremely hazardous in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), and to reduce the manufacture, processing and use of these chemicals. The Order fails to articulate a sound scientific method to evaluate and rank the risks these materials might pose in their specific applications or the risks posed by their elimination or by substitutes. Instead, the Order is based on the false premise that use equals unacceptable risk.

I urge you to contact the President and request that he withdraw the Executive Order to eliminate or modify Section 3-303(a) and (b), relating to procurement, manufacture and use of products containing toxic substances.

We support the requirement that Federal agencies develop plans to cut emissions. However, provisions calling for the reduction or elimination of toxic material use without consideration of risk will not necessarily improve environmental quality, but will have far-reaching economic effects. Issues of such environmental, technical, and economic complexity and impact deserve open debate and deliberation by all parties concerned before enactment.

Chemicals covered include six of the eight building blocks of organic chemistry. These chemicals are used to make thousands of important products like airbags, paper, shatterproof glass, computers, automobiles, airplanes and pharmaceuticals.

The federal government is the largest single purchaser in the United States. In 1992, the federal government purchased 122.8 billion dollars worth of goods and services--20% of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). All of these purchases are potentially impacted by the Executive Order.

We share the Administration's goals of achieving a healthy environment but believe that decisions concerning environmental issues that have significant effects beyond Federal agencies should be carefully weighed and publicly debated.

The chemical industry represents 24 percent of Louisiana's manufacturing gross product. Exxon Chemical has 2,100 employees in the state. The August 4 Executive Order will have a negative impact on the Louisiana economy as well as on Exxon Chemical.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ray Nesbitt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Ray Nesbitt".

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 19, 1993

His Excellency Jorge Montano
Ambassador
Embassy of Mexico
1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Your Excellency:

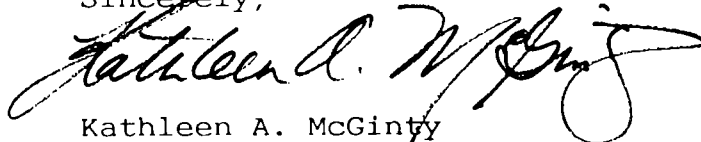
I sincerely apologize for the confusion surrounding this morning's announcement of the President's Climate Change Action Plan.

I can understand your frustration with this situation. Rest assured that my office did everything possible to ensure that you were able to attend the announcement. Apparently there was a computer malfunction which caused the loss of information on several of our guests. I have discussed this matter with my staff and other White House staff, and we all extend our apologies for the confusion.

I have passed along your interest in this announcement to the President and the Vice President, who both send their regards.

Again, I appreciate your understanding in this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

Embajada de México

Washington, D.C. October 19th., 1993.

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

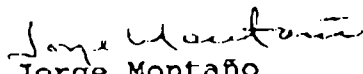
Dear Ms. McGinty:

I was very sorry that I could not attend the ceremony this morning but after 35 minutes on line outside of the White House, we were told that the lists of diplomats were not available, so it was necessary to fill up a form and get the clearance.

In my case, took longer so I decided to come back to my office. I regret it because after all, before and during the Rio Conference I spent many hours discussing climate change with U. S. delegates, including then Senator Gore.

I am very enthusiastic about the announcement of returning U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. ! Congratulations !

Yours sincerely,


Jorge Montaña
Ambassador

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable Norman Y. Mineta
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mineta:

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

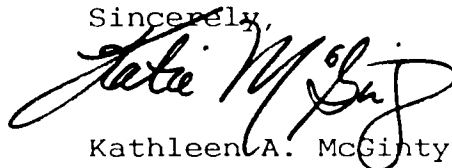
President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to the preservation of our natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration shares your concerns about the uncertainties surrounding wetlands policies of the past.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

032356

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515: 00

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

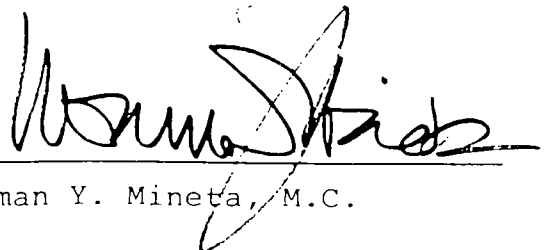
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Sincerely,



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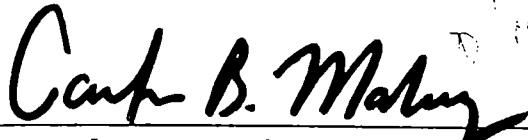
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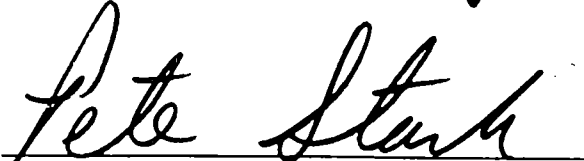
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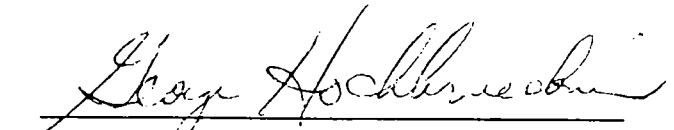

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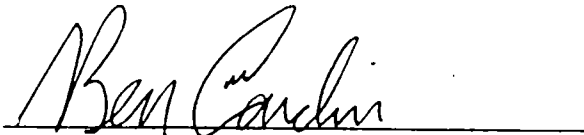

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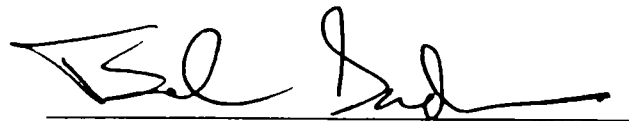

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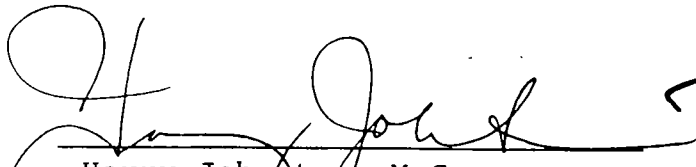

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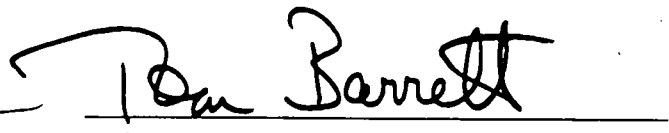

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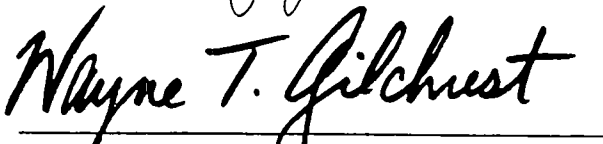

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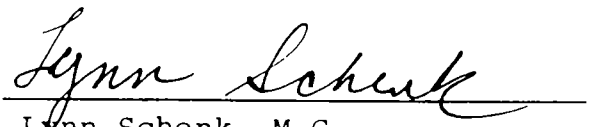

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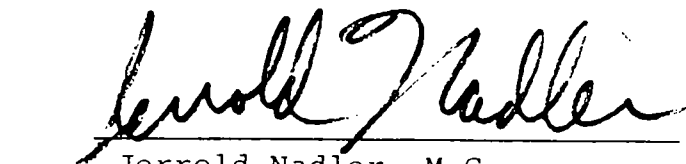

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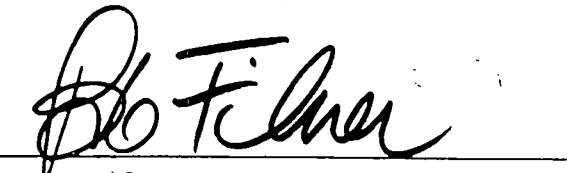

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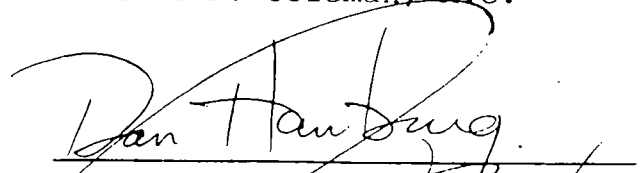

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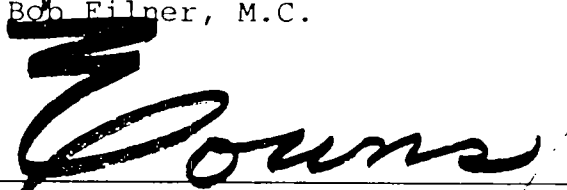

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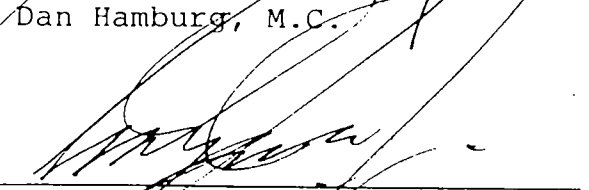

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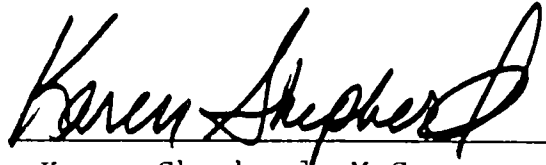

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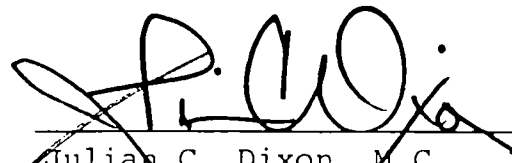

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Julian C. Dixon, M.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

The Honorable Edward J. Markey
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Markey:

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

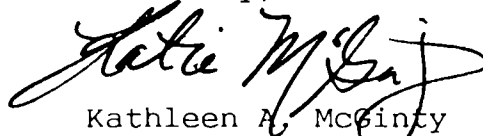
President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to the preservation of our natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration shares your concerns about the uncertainties surrounding wetlands policies of the past.

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

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

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

032356

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515 : 00

August 5, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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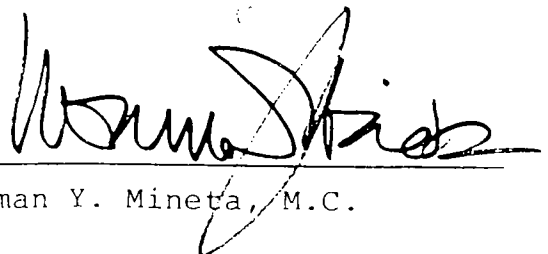
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Sincerely,



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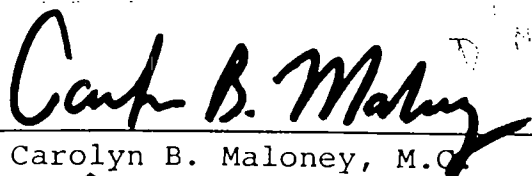
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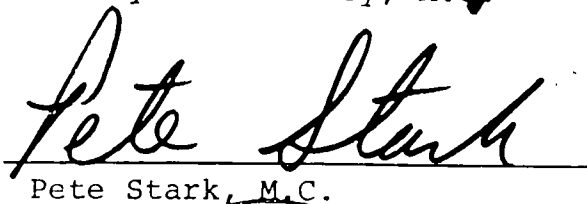
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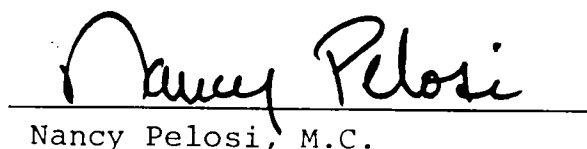
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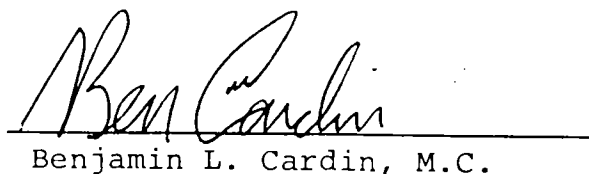

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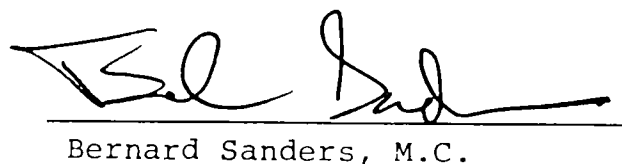

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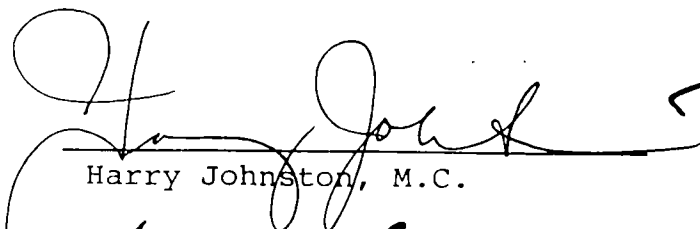

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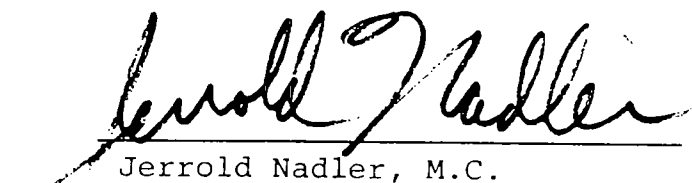

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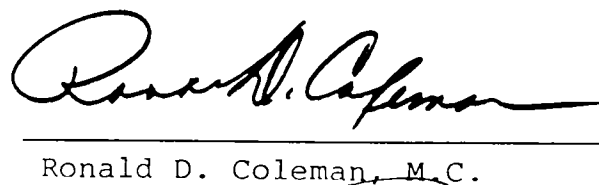

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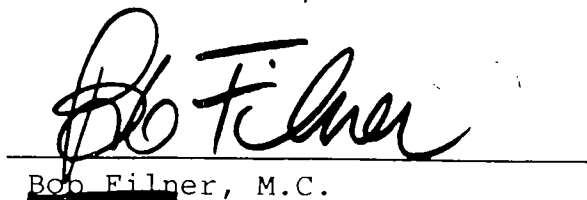

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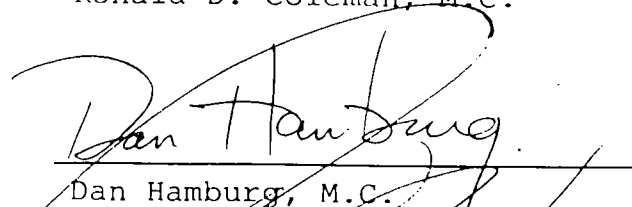

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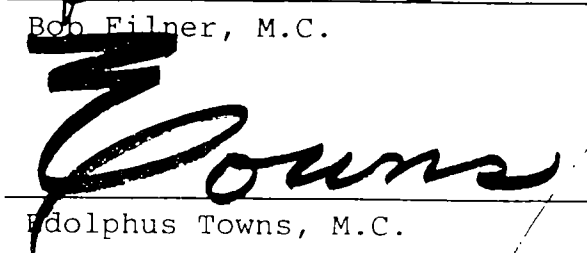

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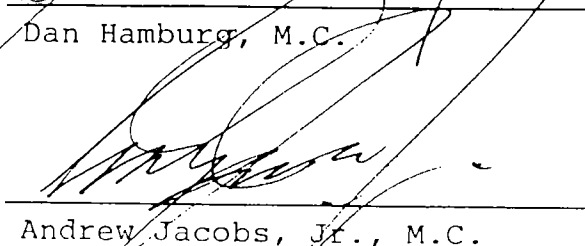

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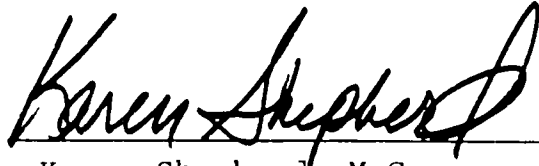

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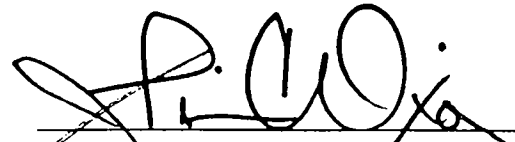

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1993

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Washington, D.C. 20515

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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

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

KAM/avl

032356

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515: 00

August 5, 1993

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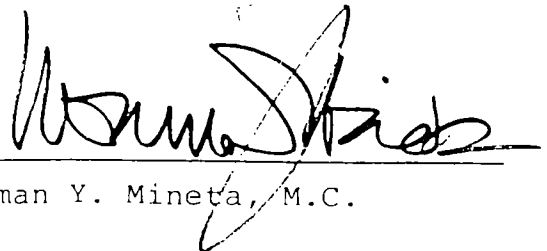
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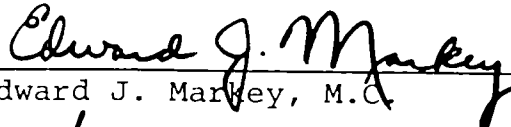
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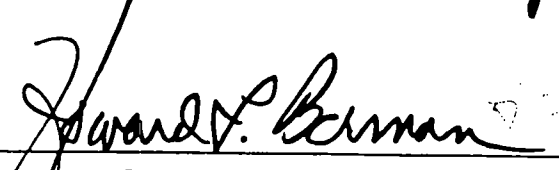
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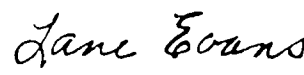
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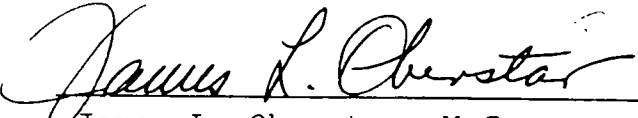

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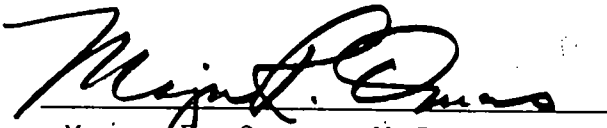

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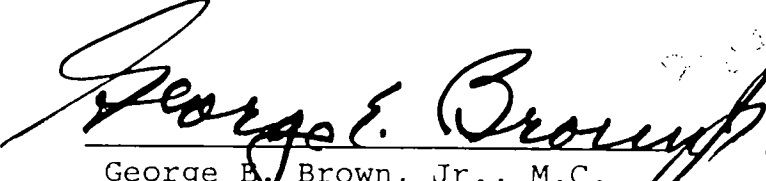

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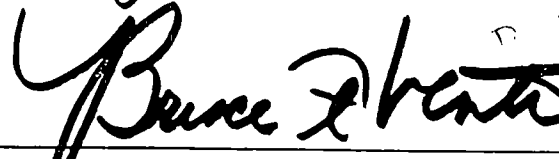

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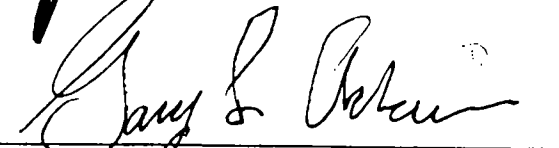

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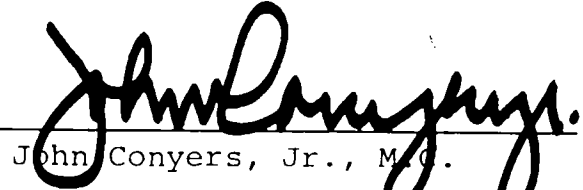

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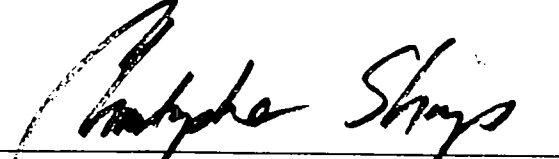

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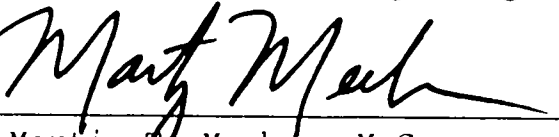

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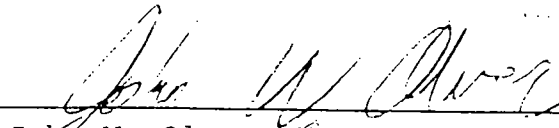

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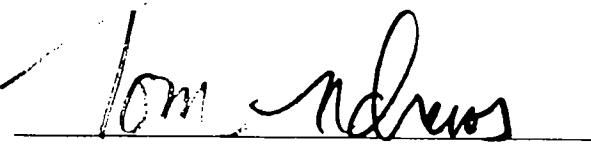

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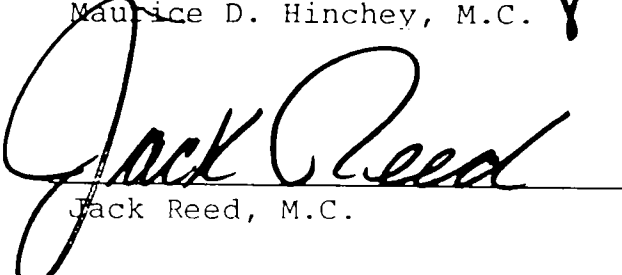

Christopher Shays, M.C.

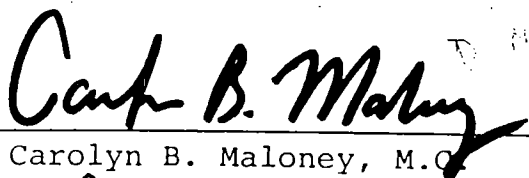

Martin T. Meehan, M.C.


John W. Olver, M.C.

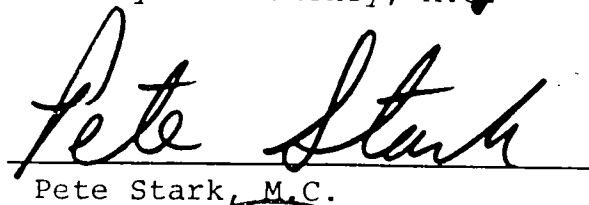

Maurice D. Hinchey, M.C.


Thomas H. Andrews, M.C.

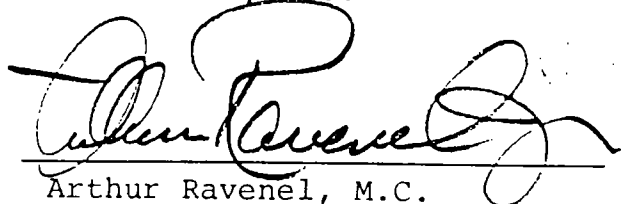

Jack Reed, M.C.

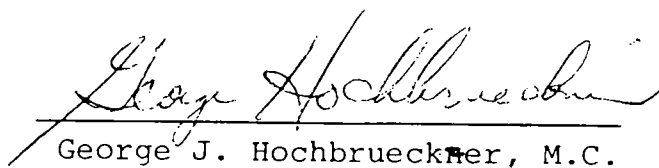

Carolyn B. Maloney, M.C.

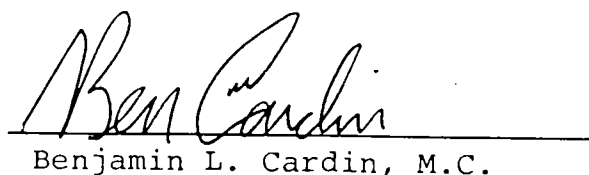

Anna G. Eshoo, M.C.

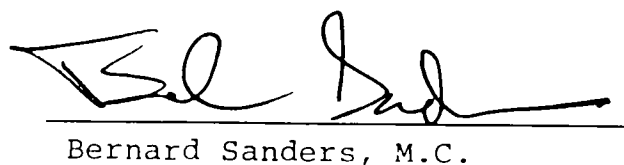

Pete Stark, M.C.

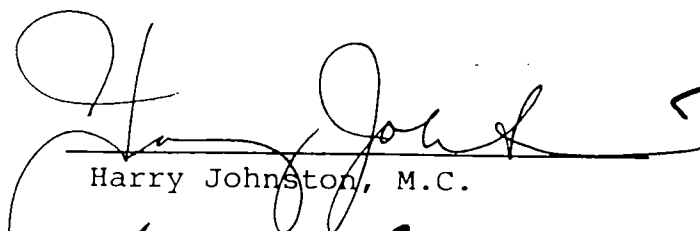

Nancy Pelosi, M.C.

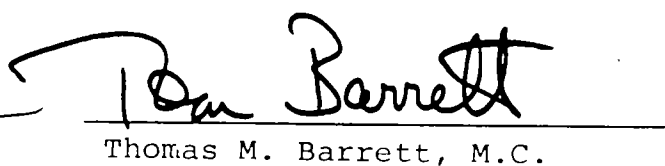

Arthur Ravenel, M.C.


George J. Hochbrueckner, M.C.


Benjamin L. Cardin, M.C.

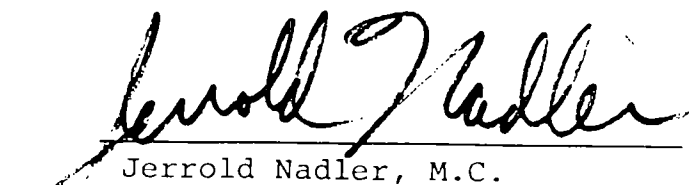

Bernard Sanders, M.C.

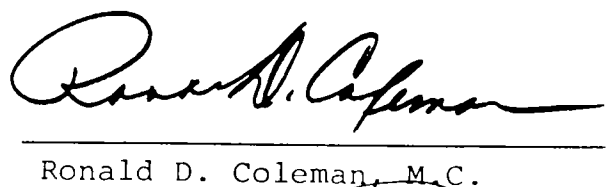

Harry Johnston, M.C.


Thomas M. Barrett, M.C.

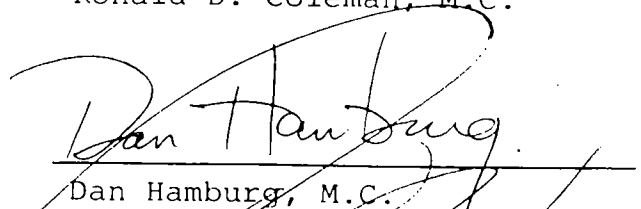

Wayne T. Gilchrest, M.C.

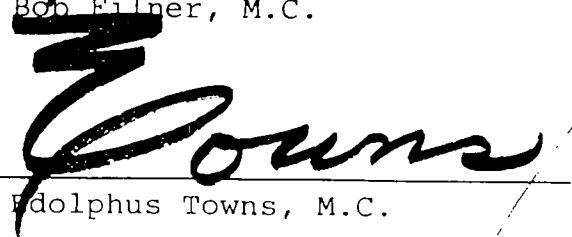

Lynn Schenk, M.C.

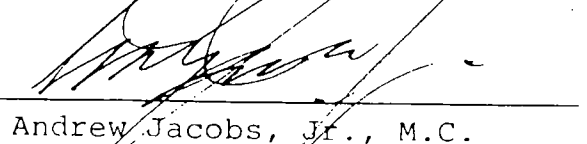

Jerrold Nadler, M.C.


Ronald D. Coleman, M.C.

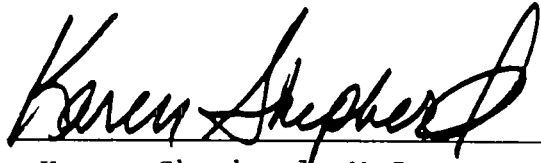

Bob Filner, M.C.

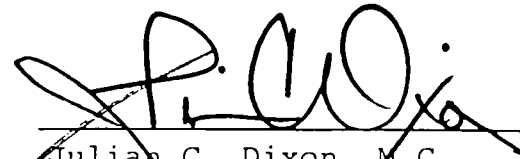

Dan Hamburg, M.C.


Edolphus Towns, M.C.


Andrew Jacobs, Jr., M.C.


Lynn C. Woolsey, M.C.


Karen Shepherd, M.C.


Julian C. Dixon, M.C.