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

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January 28, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:

It is with pleasure that I recommend Rachel Rubenfaer for your graduate program. She worked as a volunteer for the White House Office on Environmental Policy from February to August 1993.

Rachel played a pivotal role in the organization of the Forest Conference which strove to bridge a gap between environmentalist and logging communities throughout the country. She assisted in assembling the President's and Vice President's briefing book, a compilation of research regarding the format and content of the upcoming conference on forest management.

In an exceedingly stressful environment, Rachel was able to excel and rise to challenges presented to her. Rachel brought into the office a positive attitude, an eagerness to learn, and a responsible work ethic. Rachel consistently followed through with her assignments and went beyond what was asked. Her ability to converse with people of diverse backgrounds and disparate educational levels made her an asset as a skilled communicator.

I am confident that Rachel will excel in your graduate program. I highly recommend her to you.

Sincerely,

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1994

Mr. Ted Raczek
Rural Route 1, Box 149
Maceppa, MN 55956

Dear Mr. Raczek:

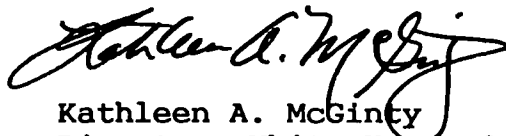
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about President Clinton's Forest Management Plan. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, President Clinton 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.

After receiving over 100,000 comments on the proposed plan, we are now working to refine it further and expect to submit it to the court by the end of March. I appreciate learning your views on this very important issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Hotel Ocean Terrace

RR1 Box 149
Mazepa, MN 55906
Nov 6, 93

Mrs. E. McGinty
Director - Office of Env. Policy
Washington, DC 20501

Hope this letter is received in time for
input on the Ancient Forest Issue. I'm
writing this letter from Japan, where saving
the last traces of nature is becoming a concern.

The US needs to set an example of caring
for things such as ancient forests. I
would hope that economics and lobby
interests of ~~\$~~ is not of the most
important issues. I would like to be
proud of the US in the manner
in which it protects environmental
resources such as ancient forests.

Thank you.

TED RACZEK.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1994

Ms. Erin Raber
318 Wiebking Hall
Greeley, CO 80631

Dear Ms. Raber:

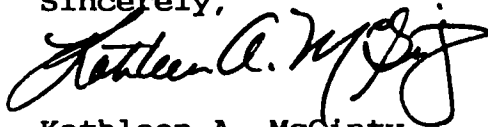
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Sincerely,



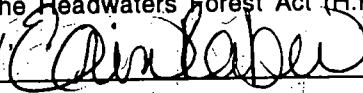
Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Environmental Policy Director McGinty:

Thank you for trying to protect the forests. However, your Option No. 9 needs much improvement. (1) Give permanent protection to the reserves created. A different Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, or President could decide to cut the reserves later without needing any Congressional vote. (2) Stop thinning and salvage operations in the reserves. These have often been used as excuses to cut in protected areas. Thinning is an experimental technique that should not be used on our last remaining old-growth forests. (3) Give more protection to salmon and other rare species. Option 9 only gives a 65% probability of protecting the salmon and fish populations from extinction. (4) Protect the forests in Northern California and east of the Cascade Mountains. They are left out of protection in Option 9. (5) Ban raw log, chip and pulp exports. Over 50% of the trees cut are shipped abroad as cheap minimally processed logs. (6) Please oppose H.R. 2473, a bad Montana Wilderness bill. (7) Please support the following three bills: the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act (H.R. 1164), the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act (H.R. 2638), and the Headwaters Forest Act (H.R. 2866).

Sincerely,



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1994

Ms. Judith O. Rebach
351 North Drive
Apartment 46
North Plainfield, NJ 07060

Dear Ms. Rebach:

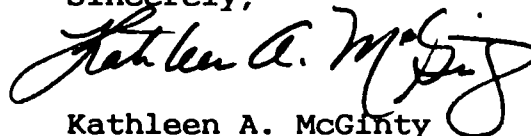
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As you know, President Clinton announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of three working groups established at the Forest Conference. This Administration believes that the Forest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

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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

Dear Ms. McEnty:

4 January 1994

Ancient forest ecosystems on the West Coast, like the Siskiyou Forest in Oregon, must be protected from logging or any kind of development. The Federal expenditures do not return fair value to the local or national economies & the lost habitat is irreplaceable.

Sincerely
Judith D. Reed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1994

Mr. and Ms. Alan and Starla Rollo
808 52nd Street South
Great Falls, MT 59405

Dear Mr. and Ms. Rollo:

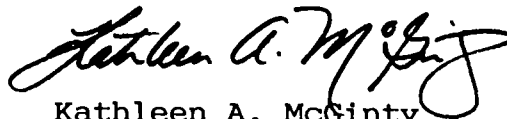
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about federal wetlands policy. It was good to hear from you, and I sincerely apologize for the delay in responding.

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. 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 wetlands policy announced last August is the culmination of the hard work of this working group.

With regard to your specific concerns about mitigation, the section 404 regulatory program relies upon a sequential approach to mitigating the harmful effects of such activities by first avoiding unnecessary impacts, then minimizing environmental harm, and, finally, compensating for remaining unavoidable damage to wetlands and other waters through, for example, the restoration or creation of wetlands. We believe that this sequential approach to mitigation provides an effective and environmentally-sound framework for addressing this important issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl



Alan and Starla Rollo
808 52nd St. So.
Great Falls, MT 59405

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I have enclosed a copy of a letter that I sent to the president concerning the issues of water and wetlands. I would appreciate your support in protecting these valuable resources.

If I can assist in any way, please let me know.

Thankyou for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Alan Rollo

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to you to voice my sincere distress concerning the environmental issues of our country. As I become more involved as a concerned citizen in trying to resolve one of the worst water quality problems in the state of Montana, I feel frustrated with the inadequacy of the laws that are suppose to protect the general public.

To try to help protect our waters I have started to pay attention to Congress' and your administration's proposed changes to protect our waters and wetlands, and I am concerned that your policies may be a compromise that will have a less than desirable impact on ours and future generations.

I realize that you and your staff are spending a lot of time and effort to try to achieve a "middle of the ground" solution on these issues, but I feel that it is not the best philosophy to take with water, a resource that we all depend so much upon.

Businesses and communities are claiming a loss of jobs and too costly requirements to incorporate pollution prevention measures, but I disagree. Companies all over the world are finding ways to do things environmentally safe and still earn a good profit, so why can't they all do it in the U.S. It appears most companies would prefer to spend their money lobbying against these regulations vs. trying to work within them.

Please review your policies and insure that the public have to pay several times in costs and public health to keep our waters clean while some people make more than their fair share in profits.

If you need specifics about what is happening to our waters and wetlands I would be glad to show you some examples and facts on how bad things really are

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alan Rollo

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1994

Mr. Andrew Romanoff
Conservation Organizer
Southeast Alaska Conservation
Council
419 Sixth Street, Suite 328
Juneau, AK 99801

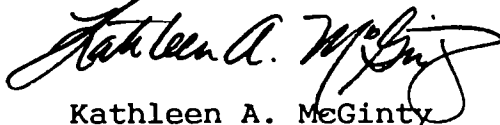
Dear Mr. Romanoff:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your continuing efforts at Southeast Alaska Conservation Council on the designation of the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site. It was good to hear from you, and I sincerely apologize for the delay in my response.

I certainly appreciate learning about continuing efforts in gathering local input on the World Heritage Site designation of this region, one of the crown jewels of the Americas. As you know, we are currently in the process of reviewing how best to proceed with the application process, and your ideas are useful to us. I also appreciate your thoughts on future World Heritage application sites.

Again, thank you for bringing your recommendations to my attention. I look forward to working together on these issues, and please keep me informed of your efforts.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl



Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 Sixth Street, Suite 328 Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 586-6942

October 13, 1993

Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Katie:

The Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) supports the designation of British Columbia's Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site. We also support future studies to consider expanding the World Heritage program to include adjacent Alaska parcels.

There are potentially great benefits in expanding Alaska's contribution to the World Heritage program. However, SEACC recommends that studies with input from local residents preclude any such designations. We are a grassroots organization and work hand-in-hand with the local people who call this great country home.

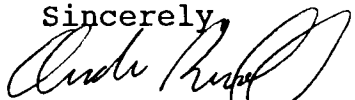
This letter is the result of countless communications with our friends in Yakutat. Without their "local" input, knowledge, and assistance, such a package could have never come together. With this relationship in mind, SEACC:

1. Fully supports the nomination and designation of the British Columbian Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site in accord with the United Nations (UNESCO) World Heritage Site convention and system.
2. Recommends that an open public study be undertaken to consider the possibility of nominating the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area, the Brabazon Range Addition, the Tongass Land Management Plan "Management Area C59," and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II Roadless Area as World Heritage Sites in the future.

SEACC is truly excited about this nomination and the subsequent creation of the largest internationally-recognized and protected

area on the planet. We look forward to working with you on our recommendations over the coming year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Romanoff', written over the printed name.

Andrew Romanoff
Conservation Organizer

cc: Tom Cassidy, American Rivers
Peter Enticknap, Haines
Beth McKibben, City of Yakutat
Caroline and Larry Powell, Yakutat
Greg Streveler, Friends of Glacier Bay

TATSHENSHINI-ALSEK WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION
KEY POINTS

Introduction:

- * Alaska and the United States successfully nominated Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and America's largest national park--Wrangell-St. Elias--as World Heritage Sites.
- * The Canadian government successfully nominated the Kluane National Park as a World Heritage Site.
- * In Alaska, the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area and the Brabazon Range Addition [to the Tongass National Forest] and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II (Roadless) Area are all managed by the U.S. Forest Service to preserve their wildland character in a natural and undisturbed condition.
- * The decision by the British Columbia Provincial Government to establish the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park completes the largest contiguous expanse of protected wilderness on earth.
- * The contiguous protected preserve encompassed by the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Kluane National Park, Russell Fiord Wilderness Area, the Brabazon Range Addition, the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II Roadless Area, and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve constitutes an international heritage of unprecedented and magnificent proportion.
- * The values of the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park and the contiguous wildlands are both natural and cultural. The natural values are obvious and awesome: towering, ice-clad mountain ranges; spectacular glaciers; verdant river valleys; vitally productive salmon runs; and bountiful wildlife populations--all interwoven in the complex tapestry of an intact and primeval wilderness ecosystem. The cultural values of these wilderness lands are equally powerful and significant: Native Tlingit spiritual and subsistence traditions that still live in harmony with the wilderness; traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering activities that sustain local families in Yakutat and the surrounding "bush;" traditional and established fishing, hunting, and subsistence camps that connect local Yakutat residents to the land in a balanced and sustainable manner; and historical and archaeological sites that mark the long-term inter-relatedness of Native and non-Native people with the wilderness.

Recommendations:

* Because the heritage values of the areas of concern are both natural and cultural, future nominations to the United Nations for World Heritage Site classification should recognize cultural, historical, and human values as well as natural values, and should involve the residents of Yakutat in both the preparation of nominations and in the management and protection of the Heritage Sites themselves. Local uses, traditions, and needs should be protected and incorporated into the protection of the natural values of the Heritage Sites.

* World Heritage Site designations should be in accord with the current existing federal (U.S. and Canadian) and Provincial (British Columbian) land designations and management schemes. The World Heritage Site designations should affirm the international recognition of and commitment to the special wildlands of this region without creating new jurisdictions or restrictions.

* We fully support the nomination and designation of the British Columbia Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park as a World Heritage Site in accord with the United Nations (UNESCO) World Heritage Site convention and system.

* We recommend that an open public study be undertaken to consider the possibility of nominating the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area, the Brabazon Range Addition, the Tongass Land Management Plan "Management Area C59," and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II Roadless Area as World Heritage Sites in the future. Additional lands might be considered but only if proposed by Yakutat residents.

* We recommend that this open public study directly involve the residents of Yakutat and incorporate residents' traditions, needs, and concerns as consistent with existing U.S. federal laws and land designations.

Background on Alaska lands contiguous to the Tatshenshini-Alsek Wilderness Park and to existing World Heritage Sites:

1. The "Brabazon Addition" is unclassified federal land administered by the Forest Service. It lies between the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve boundary to the southeast and the Russell Fjord Wilderness Area to the northwest, and between the Canadian Border to the northeast and the Yakutat Forelands to the south and southwest. The Brabazon Addition is composed of spectacular rock nunataks rising out of an extension of the Fairweather-St. Elias Icefield, with extraordinary valley glaciers winding down to termini in Russell Fjord Wilderness Area and above the Forelands. There are no obvious conflicts with designation of the Brabazon Addition as part of a World Heritage Site. The addition comprises approximately half a million acres of geologic wonders and world-class alpine scenery.

2. The Russell Fjord Wilderness Area includes one of the world's greatest glacial phenomena: the Hubbard Glacier. The Hubbard is one of the most active of all the tidewater glaciers; it is literally calving all of the time. In 1987 the Hubbard advanced across Russell Fjord and blocked it completely, creating a dam against the tide and initiating the first step in formation of a "Russell Lake¹." That same year the ice dam broke and with a massive roar of rushing water the lake poured out and the marine fjord was reestablished. Russell Fjord and the Hubbard Glacier remain an awesome and unique wonder today. The Wilderness Area is managed very conservatively by the Forest Service, and inclusion in a World Heritage Site designation would be very unlikely to raise any conflicts. The Russell Fjord area includes nearly 39,000 acres of mountains, glaciers, tundra, and early successional forest habitats.

3. The Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II roadless area (Management Area C58) is one of the most important areas, biologically, in the Yakutat area and even in all of Alaska's coast. It is of critical importance to Yakutat residents for both subsistence and commercial salmon fishing, moose hunting, and other subsistence uses. Guided sport fishing in the Foreland rivers is extremely popular, and guided hunts for moose and brown bear bring a significant amount of money into the local economy.

¹ This advance and fjord blockage could well occur again, and could back up water to the point that it would threaten to wash out the Situk River and severely impact the Situk salmon fishery upon many Yakutat residents depend. Management options to assist Yakutat in that event should not be foreclosed. The relationship between Russell Fjord, the Hubbard Glacier, and the Situk River must be kept in mind.

Fish camps are located along the beaches and streams of the Forelands. In many respects the Forelands are the biological breadbasket for Yakutat; Yakutat is located where it is in large part because of the unique juxtaposition of Yakutat Bay and the Yakutat Forelands. Decisions that affect or might affect residents' use of the Forelands deserve special attention. Local people must be thoroughly informed and intimately involved in any new decisions. No new decisions should be made without adequate concurrence from Yakutat residents.

4. Between the Brabazon Addition and the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II is a strip of land denoted on the Tongass Land Management Plan map as "Management Area C59." This tract is not part of the Legislative LUD II, and it is not part of the Brabazon Addition. "C59" includes Akwe, Ustay, and Tanis Lakes, each of which marks the terminus of a major glacier and the headwaters of an important salmon river. This management area comprises the transition zone between the Brabazon Mountain Range and the Yakutat Forelands. It is designated as a roadless area by the Forest Service, but that designation is administrative rather than legislative, so it is more subject to change than is the Legislative LUD II designation of the Yakutat Forelands themselves. Decisions concerning "C59" should also be made with adequate concurrence from Yakutat residents.

5. West and northwest of the Yakutat Forelands Legislative LUD II, from the Dangerous River to the Yak-tat Kwaan Native Corporation land around Yakutat itself, is an extension of the Forelands including the drainages of the Arnklin, Seal, and Situk Rivers. This area is accessible in places by a road, constructed by the Forest Service, to the Dangerous River-Harlequin Lake area. It is denoted on the Tongass Land Management Plan map as Management Areas 53, 55, 56, and 61. These management areas are designated administratively by the Forest Service as follows: 53 = LUD IV (intensive timber harvest); 55 = LUD III (less intensive timber harvest); 56 & 61 = LUD II (roadless). Management Area 61 is the floodplain and adjacent corridor of the Situk River, Yakutat's cultural and traditional bread-'n-butter salmon fishery. At this time, none of these areas should be included in nominations for additional World Heritage Sites. If, in the future, the residents of Yakutat have interest in such designations they will let us know.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1994

Mr. Didacus Ramos
President
Ms. Carol Miller
Vice President
Beverly Hills Democratic Club
P.O. Box 905
Beverly Hills, CA 90213

Dear Mr. Ramos and Ms. Miller:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the proposed Ward Valley, California, radioactive waste facility. It was good to hear from you, and I sincerely apologize for the delay in responding.

I appreciate learning your concerns about the proposed siting of a nuclear waste facility at Ward Valley. Secretary Babbitt contacted Governor Wilson expressing this Administration's interest in conducting a formal hearing on the record, with expert testimony and cross-examination, before any decisions on land transfers are made.

After careful consideration, this Administration is not prepared to transfer the Ward Valley site to the State of California under the Federal Land Policy Management Act without there being a formal hearing. Because this project has created a substantial amount of controversy and genuine public concern, I believe that a formal hearing would prove beneficial. We have asked Governor Wilson to hold this hearing, which should be presided over by a disinterested party.

I understand and share your concern that the problem of low-level radioactive waste disposal is a serious one. I think that the current situation will provide the opportunity necessary to open the process for additional review.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

BEVERLY HILLS DEMOCRATIC CLUB

November 19th, 1993

Honorable Kathleen McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

President
Didacus Ramos

Re: Possible Contaminant Paths from Ward Valley Site to Colorado River

Vice-President
Prog :
Suc Reimers

Dear Director McGinty:

Vice-President
Issues
Carol Miller

Recent studies by both U.S. Geological Survey geologists and by the Metropolitan Water District (both of which show the quite real possibility of contaminant pathways from the proposed Ward Valley radioactive waste dumpsite to the Colorado River) further strengthen the feelings of the Beverly Hills Democratic Club that an adjudicatory hearing with full discovery of evidence is absolutely essential for a true examination of whether the Ward Valley site (managed by U.S. Ecology) is appropriate for the dumping of large amounts of radioactive waste.

Vice-President
Fundraising
Lauren Simon

Three U.S. Geological Survey geologists prepared a 2½ page memo relating to the proposed Ward Valley dumpsite for Secretary Babbitt's office (dated June 2nd, 1993). Secretary Babbitt sent it to Ed Hastey, CA State Director of B.L.M.; it was Mr. Hastey who (along with Lujan and Wilson) worked hard in attempting the shady Ward Valley land transfer last January. Mr. Hastey gave this memo to licensed dump operator U.S. Ecology, who provided answers back to Babbitt's office. Sec. Babbitt held on to these answers, rather than sending them back to the geologists. Senator Boxer extracted these answers from Babbitt's office and provided them to the geologists. Two of the three geologists responded in more detail especially on Possible Contaminant Pathways from the Ward Valley Site to the Colorado River, and provided a map showing five possible contaminant pathways from the proposed nuclear dumpsite to the main water supply for the Southwest. In an attempt to quiet these geologists (and others who might try to leak truth or act in the public interest), Secretary Babbitt ordered that no employee in the Interior Dept. is to discuss the Ward Valley radioactive waste dump in their official capacity--which is why only 2 of the 3 U.S.G.S. geologists responded to U.S. Ecology's answers to their memo, and also explains why the two geologists' responses to U.S. Ecology's answers are not on U.S.G.S./Interior Dept. letterhead.

T
Harold Hahn

Corresponding
Secretary
Lee Youkeles

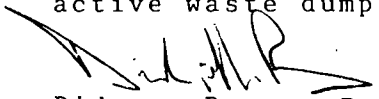
Recording
Secretary
Judith Davidson

Our club understands that Secretary Babbitt has privately assured dump promoters that he will approve the transfer of land for the Ward Valley nuclear dump. Yet, he has called for a "little hearing" (for p.r. value) and has suggested a time schedule which would not allow for legal discovery of evidence. Governor Wilson waited until the State Legislature adjourned to respond to Sec. Babbitt's call for a hearing--and specified many topics which would not be allowed to be discussed at the proceedings such as alternative disposal methods, alternative sites, and operating record of U.S. Ecology. The hearing has been delayed while Babbitt and Wilson seek a "souther"-type presider, who they know the industry can control but who appear unbiased due to a lack of a paperwork trail.

The Beverly Hills Democratic Club implores the White House to act decisively to guarantee that an adjudicatory hearing with legal discovery be held on the recent disturbing geohydrological findings about the Ward Valley aquifer's links to the Colorado River and other issues. What we don't need is a continuing Interior Dept. cover-up and clampdown leading to a major scandal, but a forum to find out the truth about the massive radioactive waste dump planned in unlined trenches near the Colorado River.

Sincerely yours,

Carol J. Miller


Didacus Ramos, President, BHDC

Carol J. Miller, VP-Issues, BHDC

Post Office Box 905, Beverly Hills, California 90213-0905 (310) 854-5955

BUILDING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN BEVERLY HILLS AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1994

Dr. Arthur H. Rosenfeld
Director
Center for Building Science
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Mailstop 90-3058
Berkeley, CA 94720

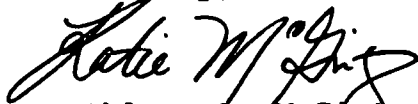
Dear Dr. Rosenfeld:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding Erez Kalir's interest in working in my office. It was good to hear from you.

Unfortunately, as my staff has communicated to Mr. Kalir, due to the irregular timing of his availability, we will be unable to incorporate him into this spring's internship program. I agree that Mr. Kalir's resume is impressive, and I will keep his information on file in the event that an opportunity should arise.

Again, thank you for calling Mr. Kalir's interest to my attention.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Dr. Arthur H. Rosenfeld, Director, Center for Building Science
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Mailstop: 90-3058, Berkeley, CA 94720
Phone: (510) 486-4834, Fax: -5394, Home: (510) 527-1060
E-mail on Internet: AHRosenfeld@lbl.gov / on Bitnet: AHRosenfeld@lbl.bitnet

December 23, 1993

TO: Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

FROM: Art Rosenfeld 

I have brilliant neighbors in Berkeley who have a brilliant son, Erez Kalir, who is at Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship. Last summer he interned with the Natural Resources Team of VP Gore's National Performance Review and loved it. Before he left, he wrote the attached letter to Kurt Zwally, but as far as I know has not heard positively, or at least didn't e-mail a joyous message that he got accepted again for 1994.

His resume is the best I've seen among those who want an internship for this summer, and I want to testify that his social skills and dedication are also A+. So I want to put in a good word for him.

I'm pleased to let you know that I just heard from DOE that I am to be the recipient of the 1993 Carnot Award for LBL's and my contributions to energy efficiency.

Happy holidays!

cc(w/enc): Howard Geller, ACEEE
Steve Wiel, LBL-DC

[Note to Howard and Steve: Erez is really impressive. If OEP can't use him, you might want to consider offering him an internship at ACEEE or LBL-DC. His father is a very successful lawyer, so I don't think he needs much or any money.]

EREZ C. KALIR

Permanent Address:
150 Southampton St.,
Berkeley, CA., 94707
(510) 526-9261

During Academic Year:
Lincoln College
Oxford, OX13DR
England, U.K.

OBJECTIVE: To intern in the White House Office on Environmental Policy during spring, summer, and fall 1994.

EDUCATION:

- 10/93 - **Rhodes Scholar, University of Oxford**, Oxford, England. Will study for an MSc. in Environmental Management and Conservation.
- 9/89 - 6/93 **Stanford University**, Stanford, CA. B.A.S., with Honors and Distinction, in Biology and English. Admitted Phi Beta Kappa as a junior. GPA: 4.0.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE:

- 6/93 - 9/93 **Natural Resources Team, Vice-President Gore's National Performance Review (NPR)**, Washington, D.C.
- Prepared confidential memoranda and briefing papers for meetings attended by Vice President Gore, Carol Browner, and high-level NPR staff.
 - Full contributing author on NPR's 73 page report on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 87 page report on the Department of Interior (DOI).
 - Collaborated with policy planners from EPA and DOI to assemble NPR monographs.
- 6/92 - 7/92 **Sierra Club Legal Defense Division**, San-Francisco, CA.
- Researched and assembled 'amicus' briefs for Endangered Species Act applications throughout California.
 - Served as a liaison between Sierra Club legal experts and scientists working at the Stanford Center for Conservation Biology. Facilitated translation of biological data into legal advocacy.
- 1/92 - 6/93 **Students for Environmental Action at Stanford (SEAS)**, Stanford, CA.
- Co-directed Bay Area Earth Day 1993, bringing environmental organizations, business interests, and local leaders from around Northern California to Stanford.
 - Planned and sponsored an array of grassroots events, including a continuing speaker series on environmental justice which has attracted leaders nationwide.
- 6/91 - 9/91 **Graham and James, Attorneys at Law**, San-Francisco, CA.
- Drafted briefs on several specific environmental cases.
 - Assembled position papers on questions relating to law and technology.
- 9/89 - 6/93 **Branch Program**, Stanford, CA.
- Founded Branch, a program bringing students from Stanford and U.C. Berkeley to tutor underprivileged youth at James Logan High School, Union-City, CA.
 - Volunteered eight hours a week freshman through senior years teaching courses there, including a summer offering on ecology and tropical rainforest biodiversity.

CAMPAIGN WORK

- 9/92 - 10/92 Field Organizer, Clinton/Gore Campaign, Northern California.
- 8/88 - 10/88 Volunteer, Rep. Ron Dellums for Congress.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Language: Fluent in Hebrew; intermediate reading and writing ability in French and German.

Speaking: Past president of the Stanford Debate Society (membership 75+). Placed 2nd out of 300 at the Harvard U.S. Parliamentary Debate Championship 1991.

Computers: Fully literate in IBM and Macintosh operations (WordPerfect, Lotus, Lexis, Excel etc.). Typing: 100 W.P.M.

Erez Kalir
150 Southampton St.
Berkeley, CA., 94707
(510) 526-9261

Kurt Zwally
Internship Director
W.H. Office on Environmental Policy

Dear Mr. Zwally,

Pursuant to our phone conversation, I am writing to apply for an internship in the White House Office on Environmental Policy.

My commitment to environmental issues is substantial. In October, I will begin graduate study in Environmental Management and Conservation on a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. As a biology major at Stanford, I took every course related to environmental affairs in the university's curriculum, gaining a comprehensive education in science and policy. By doing coursework at the law school, I acquired a close familiarity with the major federal 'green' statutes (e.g., CERCLA, CWA, CAA, PPA, ESA, etc.). As my resume indicates, I have applied this knowledge in the private and public sectors and at both local and national levels, dealing with a diverse array of voices and stakeholders in the environmental community.

Most recently, I worked for the Natural Resources Team of Vice-President Gore's National Performance Review (NPR, also known as the Reinventing Government Task Force). The Natural Resources Team assembled comprehensive audits of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture. I played a role in researching and drafting all three reports, interacting frequently with high-level policy staff at EPA and DOI and gaining an inside perspective on the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. natural resources policy. Working at NPR also provided a window on the political dimension of environmental policymaking, a reality I had experienced from a very different perspective as co-director of the San-Francisco Bay Area's Earth Day 1993.

I am interested in all aspects of environmental policy, but especially in issues related to species and ecosystem conservation. My experience with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Division and the Graham and James law firm yielded close familiarity with the Endangered Species Act, and I would be particularly excited to work on its reauthorization and interpretation, or any germane areas. I am likewise interested in the Administration's "compromise" proposal for logging the Pacific Northwest's old growth forests, and in the general challenge of reconciling conservation and development (both in the U.S. and abroad). Finally, as I will be studying overseas and hope to do field work in tropical rainforest habitat, I am interested in the United States' role promoting sustainable environmental practices internationally (and particularly in the Third World).

As I mentioned in our phone conversation, I could intern in the spring for eight weeks, roughly from mid-March through mid-May. I understand that due to the nature of the internship requirements, the Office is inclined to favor candidates who could provide a longer time commitment. However, I could fully commit to returning for two months in the summer, fall, and winter respectively if such a plan could be arranged (perhaps through a long term project?). I realize that this request is out of the ordinary, but I very much hope an exception can be made. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Erez C. Kalir