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Katie McGinty Letters "D"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1994

Ms. Brenda T. Day
Federal Affairs Environmental Director
Chrysler Corporation
1100 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Suite 900
Washington D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Day:

Thank you for your letter dated May 6, 1994 and the enclosed Earth Day edition of Chrysler Times as well as Chrysler's new environmental brochure.

As you know, the preservation of the environment continues to be one of President Clinton's and my highest priorities. I appreciate learning of Chrysler's continued efforts in improving the environment.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,



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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1994

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato
520 Hart Building
Washington, DC 20510

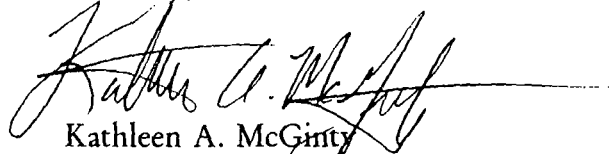
Dear Senator D'Amato:

Thank you for your letter of May 12, 1994 regarding Refron Inc. We appreciate your interest in aiding in the Greening of the White House project.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your inquiry to Mark Ginsburg, head of the Greening of the White House implementation team. In order to demonstrate actions that all Americans can take to protect the environment and save money, we are purchasing all the materials for this project and are therefore, not accepting donations. For those materials that we do purchase, we do so through regular federal procurement procedures. We are appreciative of your willingness to help with the Greening of the White House project.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Kathleen A. McGinty', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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

cc: Mark Ginsburg

KAM/mmg

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1994

Dalhousie University School
Halifax N.S.
Canada
B3H 3J5

Dear Friends:

Thank you for writing to me about your concern for the whales.

Many people have written to us with similar concerns over the potential negative effects of low frequency sound waves on the whales. We don't want to see the whales get hurt either.

As a result, the National Marine Fisheries Service has held public hearings, in addition to meetings with other agencies to determine the best way to handle this issue.

Again, thank you for your letter.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/mmg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1994

Ms. Jill DeLaney
Quincy Library Group
P.O. Box 1749
Quincy CA
959571

Dear Ms. DeLaney:

Thank you for your letter dated March 18, 1994 and your enclosed copy of "Quincy Library Group-Economic Stability Monitoring." I sincerely apologize for the delay in responding.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our global environment.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

P.O. Box 1749, Quincy CA 959571

Steering Committee

Bill Coates

Michael Jackson

Tom Nelson

Bob Baiocchi

Bill Banka

Susan Baremore

Linda Blum

Rose Comstock

Michael DeLasaux

Fred Duchi

Lenny Gallegos

Michael Goodner

Tom Gregory

Paul Harris

Bill Howe

Don Huston

Michael Kossow

Robert Meacher

Ed Murphy

Claud Neely

Randy Pew

John Redd

Wally Roney

Steve Self

Mark Shaffer

Frank Stewart

Mike Yost

March 18, 1994

Kathleen McGinty
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Rm 358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Re: **The Quincy (CA) Library Group**
Material prepared by John Sheehan, Plumas
Corporation:
"Quincy Library Group-Economic Stability
Monitoring"

Dear Katie,

I am enclosing a copy of "Quincy Library Group-Economic Stability Monitoring" which John Sheehan, Plumas Corporation, asked me to mail to you today.

Thanks also for possibly setting up a meeting with Vice President Al Gore. We are keeping our fingers crossed!

Sincerely,



Jill DeLaney
Secretary to Michael B. Jackson

cc Peter Yu (enclosure only)
National Economic Council

*** Quincy Library Group-Economic Stability Monitoring**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The five year Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal (QLG) requires monitoring for both forest health and for effectiveness in stabilizing the natural resource based economy in the three county area. The success or failure of the QLG will be a function of both forest health and whether or not the communities involved are thriving. This application proposes a short term program to provide QLG's economic starting point.

This project will provide for the development of economic monitoring goals, objectives and the specific parameters and indicators to be monitored (the Community Economic Stability Monitoring Program). The Monitoring Program will define which third parties will accomplish the monitoring, according to what timeline and at what projected cost over the five year period.

Goals (such as "Maintain and improve local economic stability") will be paired with objectives (such as "Establish and implement a QLG Sustained Yield Unit") and indicators (such as "a defined volume and % , by NF, sold and manufactured within the SYU, by big business, small business and SSTS categories").

Indicators will include (but are not limited to) the unemployment rate, income and poverty levels, employment in various sectors (e.g wood products, transportation , forestry, services, agriculture) , productivity changes, employment at existing mills, status of various present or former mill sites, initiation of new woods products firms, changes in Recreation Visitor Days and County Bed Tax Receipts,sales tax receipts ,Forest Receipts,etc.

The project will also provide the initial gathering ,recording and publication of existing data as well as developing necessary historical or "baseline" economic data (e.g. trends prior to QLG), for each of the three counties and for the QLG area in aggregate. Data gathered at this initial phase would build on that compiled as part of the "Economic Dependency Statement" supporting graphs and statistics prepared recently for QLG (see attachments).

CONFORMANCE WITH LOCAL ACTION PLAN

Third Party monitoring is a critical component of the Quincy Library Group -Community Stability Plan. This joint application was approved by the QLG at their Steering Committee meeting in Susanville on 1/10/94. This followed a recommendation by the QLG Economic Stability Monitoring Committee. The scope of the Monitoring Program will be finalized under the aegis of QLG.

BUDGET, TIMELINE AND APPROACH TO WORK

Item

	USFS	Local Match	Total
Lassen EDC Staff/overhead	5,000		5,000
Plumas Corp. " (lead entity)	7,000	3,000	10,000
Sierra EDC "	5,000		5,000
Subcontracts	4,000		4,000
 Total	 \$ 21,000	 3,000	 24,000

The work will be carried out by the three economic development entities in the counties, each of which has successfully used USFS economic diversification funds in the past. Plumas Corporation would be the lead entity and would also provide the regional data gathering and analyses to the statistics and other information gathered by the other two entities. Plumas Corp would provide the local match. Subcontracts may be entered into with state entities such as CSU Chico and CA EDD to provide specific analyses. Subcontracts may also go to individuals previously involved in economic analyses in the region (e.g. UC Berkeley Instructor Dr. Jonathan Kusel from Lassen County).

The project would be accomplished by 6/30/94 assuming a beginning on 4/1/94. A Final Report that addresses both the ongoing Monitoring Program as well as the QLG Starting Point will be presented for the use of QLG and USFS as well as published locally.

***US Forest Service Contracting Issues Review**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Implementation of Ecosystem Management, Adaptive Management (Option 9) or the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Initiative begs a review of USFS contracting procedures and subsequent modifications of laws, regulations, procedures and practices. Various issues need to be addressed. Plumas Corporation, a non-profit Local Economic Development Corporation, has been involved on this issue with the Northern Spotted Owl FEMAT process and has submitted information to the State CERT and the USDA "Reinventing Government" representatives in Washington D.C. This proposed grant would allow Plumas Corp. to continue to be involved in the process at the state and regional level. A report would be prepared by 6/30/94 that addresses these issues in regard to implementation of recommended changes within the Quincy Library Group (QLG) area.

The particular issues to be addressed include:

K-V funds

Each timber sale has generated KV funds for riparian, reforestation and other improvements within the sale area. Congress sets an annual ceiling on usage of these dedicated funds per forest. What measures are necessary by Congress or the Administration to eliminate or ameliorate this cap in order to have an existing fund source used for QLG activities? Tens of millions of dollars have been collected in these accounts within the QLG area but are currently inaccessible.

Stewardship Contracts

Generically, these are blanket or turnkey contracts that provide for all or most of the desired inputs/outputs in a particular geographic area.

Congress has authorized pilot demonstrations of this comprehensive service procurement contracting procedure (e.g. Dixie NF) and, until definitive results are in, will apparently not authorize its broadened usage. What steps are necessary to move from the pilot stage? What controls, bonding, monitoring and feedback loops need to be constructed to insure that all the outputs desired under such contracts (e.g. timber harvest, fuels reduction, road improvements/abandonment, riparian improvements, reforestation, etc.) are put in place in a timely manner? What provisions need to be made to insure small business and local business involvement in these contracts? Do prevailing wage mandates apply to such contracts? What affect will these contracts have on Forest receipts to the counties and Federal Treasury?

Challenge Cost Share Agreements

US Forest Service has significantly increased the use of such agreements in recent years. What limitations are there in law, regulation, procedure and practice that mandate a certain level of financial contribution by the non USFS challenger ? Should those be revisited to allow for more convenient use of such agreements where the driving project focus can attract limited partnership financial support but not majority funding?

Service Agreements

Ongoing contractions in USFS staff and operating budgets will mean a greater reliance on service contracts to accomplish specific tasks (e.g. monitoring, stream restoration, thinnings, trail improvements, etc.). Indeed, the QLG proposal, as interpreted by the Forests in question, calls for no new Full Time Equivalent USFS employees. What are the limitations on this contracting method in terms of dollar amount, advertising breadth, sole source agreements, local preference issues (see, for example, Sec 3 of the 1974 Housing and Community Act as administered by California Department of Housing and Community Development) and usage of prevailing wages.

Prevailing Wage

Most USFS construction contracts (and all contracts over \$100,000) call for the contractor to use the (Davis-Bacon) "prevailing wage " rate per trade. These rates are primarily defined by metropolitan area wage rates .Can US Dep't. of Labor, either directly or through formatting and oversight, carry out non-metro (either by county or biological province) wage rate surveys in the affected areas in order to develop wage rates that more accurately reflect the actual prevailing wages in the affected area?

Sole Source Agreements

What are the uses of and limitations to sole source contracting procedures for USFS funds? CA Dep't of Housing (see service agreements section) has a written procedure for such agreements using federal community development funds and regulations. Can USFS develop such a written guidance to allow more expeditious use of community based , collaborative groups?

Cooperative Agreements

What are the limitations on the development of umbrella and ongoing, bilateral cooperative agreements (non-financial) that allow for an ongoing implementation

framework with local cooperators?

Project Agreements

What opportunities exist for attaching subsequent Project Agreements, on a sole source basis, to Cooperative Agreements? What are the opportunities/limitations on this type of contracting for specific products and dollars?

USFS Contracting Staff

The expected proliferation of service type agreements will place new and added pressures on USFS staff at the district, forest and regional levels. Training and proforma contract development needs to take place to implement this major change in roles within USFS. Joint training with local cooperators should be explored.

State-Private and Cooperative Forestry

The USFS funded stewardship incentive program and community assistance programs have shown great flexibility in contracting procedures based upon implementation of a local "Action Plan". This has been accomplished within the framework of the state/coop forestry division within USFS (as opposed to the much larger National Forest System). Should these new service and other agreements be funneled through state/coop rather than NFS in order to expedite delivery and preclude the reconstruction of NFS contracting procedures and authorities?

CONFORMANCE WITH LOCAL ACTION PLAN

The formal Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal (11/92 on p.4) notes that "stewardship contracts should be expanded". The written QLG proposal by the three Forest Supervisors mandates no new FTEs. This project's components were approved by the QLG Steering Committee on 2/7/94.

BUDGET, TIMELINE And APPROACH TO WORK

The work would be accomplished between 4/1/94 -6/30/94 in order to provide the information and generate the necessary ongoing activities for the QLG program to meet its financial and programmatic targets. The work would be done by Plumas Corps.' Executive Director, Erosion Control Coordinator and Administrative Assistant. The primary work, (as well as initial scoping) would take place at the local level with contracting and administrative personnel at the three QLG Forests. Three trips to Sacramento USFS, and single trips to Portland (FEMAT) and San Francisco (USFS)

are also scheduled during the period.

Plumas Corp. requests \$15,000 for this project from USFS and would match those funds with \$3,000 in staff, overhead and other in-kind local sources available from Plumas County. The final report would be submitted on 6/30/94 with recommendations for each of the study areas.

The following Budget breakout is requested:

Item	USFS	Plumas Corp	Total
Plumas Corp staff and overhead	12,000	3,000	15,000
Travel expenses	3,000		
Total	\$ 15,000	3,000	15,000

*** Feather River College Watershed Management Program Coordination**

Project Description

Feather River College (FRC) has the only established, accredited Junior College program in Watershed Management on the west coast. The program had its first students in 1990. The program was initiated through the collaborative efforts of the Feather River Coordinated Resource Management (CRM) group which has initiated a series of pioneering stream restoration activities in the watershed since 1985. FRC is a CRM signatory. Early on, CRM participants realized (and formally espoused in the CRM agreement) that education in the broadest sense was a critical component of long term erosion control/stream restoration efforts. In particular, it was important to develop a trained workforce of journey level para-professionals who could work at agencies, consulting firms and natural resource based private companies throughout the immediate area and the West. Part of the development of this educational component of the CRM was the development and implementation of curricula at the local high school level that can lead towards the Junior College Associate Degree program and thence to either subsequent employment or placement at Bachelor level colleges and beyond. This coursework "articulation" with the local high schools received further impetus in 1993 as FRC was awarded funds from the California Community College Chancellor's Office (VETEA Tech-Prep) to complete the integration of the High School-FRC curricula.

A component of the CRM educational effort has been to work with the CRM signatory regulatory agencies (e.g. EPA, Army Corps) who have formally allowed these high school and college watershed students to monitor, under professional supervision, the recovery parameters on the stream reaches repaired through CRM efforts.

The course work necessary for the FRC program is shown in the attachments.

Additional needs for the FRC program have come about recently with the decrease in employment (and need for skills upgrading) caused by the Northern Spotted Owl injunction (in those California timber counties north and west of Plumas, Oregon and Washington) as well as the recent diminution of the local timber harvest and the consequent major local collaborative effort: The Quincy Library Group-Community

Stability Proposal.

Particular components of the Quincy Library Group's proposal that hold promise for private employment are the emphasis on the expansion of USFS "stewardship" contracts, which would include both logging and restoration efforts as well as increased "third party" ecosystem monitoring on the national forests. Opportunities for a major expansion of this existing FRC program are apparent.

This proposal requests \$50,000 from USFS to employ, for one year, a full time coordinator/instructor for the FRC Watershed program. FRC would provide \$15,000 in matching funds for this proposal.

The coordinator/instructor would carry out the following tasks:

- a) Market the availability of the program to prospective students,
- b) Provide customized training/instruction packages to meet local (Quincy Library Group) and regional (Option 9) needs on a group and/or individual basis;
- c) Continue and expand the existing FRC program;
- d) Place students at both four year college programs and at agencies/private employers.

Conformance with Local Action Plan

Education is a stated goal of the Feather River CRM. The Quincy Library Group proposal focusses on stream restoration and third party monitoring.

Budget and Approach To Work

The proposed project would directly provide funds to Feather River College, who would carry out the program expansion.

The following budget is proposed:

Item	USFS	FRC	Total
Full-time coordinator/instructor Salary	35,000	7,300	42,300
Part-time faculty Salary		5,600	5,600
Full-time coordinator/instructor Fringe	12,200	700	12,900
Part-time faculty Fringe		500	500
Recruitment/Placement	2,000	1,000	3,000
Recruitment/Placement Travel	<u>800</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Total	50,000	15,500	65,500

Timeline

The project will be carried out from 5/1/94-4/30/95

*** 1994 Plumas Corporation:CRM Coordination and Expansion**

Project Description

Plumas Corporation has been carrying out coordination of the East Branch North Fork Feather River Coordinated Resource Management (CRM) project since 1985. This multi-agency, erosion control and stream restoration project has accomplished a wide variety of structural and management improvements in the area since that time. The EBNFFR CRM has been seen as a pioneering, locally initiated and managed, collaborative effort. The Plumas National Forest has been an early and strong supporter of the CRM effort through its ongoing financial support of the coordination functions of Plumas Corporation as well as the contributions of both staff and funding for numerous CRM projects.

This proposal requests \$15,000 from USFS for USFS's share of the Plumas Corp's 1994 CRM coordination efforts. This request assumes a continuance of the existing programs. This request is made via this grant process, since current USFS NFS funding constraints apparently do not allow funding for the CRM coordination function.

Should the "Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal" be approved and funded by USDA officials in Washington D.C., then the CRM role will greatly expand throughout the area in order to implement the accelerated riparian, stream channel, road and range improvements. This funding request is amended, at that time, up to \$50,000 in order to incorporate the expansion of the CRM to the entire Feather River watershed, including those parts of that watershed in the Tahoe and Lassen National forests as well as the pertinent portions of Lassen and Sierra Counties. Part of this expanded role would be technical assistance in assisting USFS in setting up and implementing CRM type efforts in the other geographic areas within the QLG but outside of the Feather River watershed.

The specific tasks to be accomplished during 1984 under the maintenance of existing effort request are included under the attachments for this topic. Also included are the 1993 CRM Final Report; the 1994 CRM budget; 1993 publicity, tours and presentation and also 1994 Projects and Studies. This proposal, therefore, is also our 1993 CRM Report.

Conformance with Local Action Plan

The Plumas County Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) specifically calls for continuation of the CRM. The Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal calls for "a network of riparian habitats and a watershed restoration program ... be established." (p.3)..."along the lines of the eight year old Feather River CRM." (p.2).

Budget, Approach to Work and Timeline

There are seventeen entities (public,private,local state and federal) involved in the CRM. Plumas Corporation carries out the coordination function under the policy direction of the CRM Steering Committee (all participant entities) and under the day to day direction of the CRM Management Committee (Feather River RCD, USFS, PG&E, CA CDF&FP, Plumas County and CA DFG). \$582,000 in funds from various sources are committed for 1994 work on various projects. An additional \$380,000 will be sought for existing projects already approved by the CRM. The largest 1994 projects will be restoration work at the Walker Mine Tailings (USFS administered-under contract), The Big Flat project (USFS lands-funds in pipeline) and the Indian Creek PL 566 project (under contract). The coordination role is defined in the attachments.

The work will be accomplished during 1994. The basic deliverable will be the 1994 CRM Final Report in February 1995.

The following budgets are proposed:

No Quincy Library Group Funding

Item	USFS	Plumas Corp.	Total\$
Plumas Corp Coordination staff/overhead/expenses	15,000	35,000	50,000
Total	15,000	35,000	50,000

Quincy Library Group Funded

Plumas Corp Coordination and Technical Assistance staff/overhead/expenses	50,000	35,000	85,000
Total	50,000	35,000	85,000

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1994

Mr. Dipper
CGLI
Council of Great Lakes Industries
555 South Forest Street, Suite 4A
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Dear Mr. Dipper:

Thank you for your letter dated April 8, 1994. I enjoyed meeting with you, Grace Wever, and Wendell Holloway to discuss our Administration's environmental policy related to the Great Lakes.

Again, it was a pleasure meeting you.

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



555 SOUTH FOREST STREET, SUITE 4A • ANN ARBOR, MI 48104 • 313-259-3238 / FAX 313-663-2424

April 8, 1994

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director
White House Office
on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Ms McGinty:

I want to thank you for the time you gave Grace Wever, Wendell Holloway and me yesterday to discuss the Council of Great Lakes Industries and our role in environmental policy related to the Great Lakes. I do believe we can make a contribution in this area given our membership and the significant position our companies play in Great Lakes public policy.

Our offer stands as submitted: We would be happy to discuss with you any proposals you may have that are in their formative stages and might benefit from "outside" thinking. I do believe there is an opportunity to develop a greater consensus on policy issues prior to their publication, avoiding the polarization that frequently follows enunciated policy where no effort is made to rationalize positions from the various "stakeholders".

We look forward to working with you and the members of your staff in the future and thank you again for the time you gave us.

Best regards,

WPT/f
McGinty

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1994

Mr. Bill Drayton
Ashoka Innovators for the Public
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1920
Arlington, Virginia
22209

Dear Mr. Drayton:

Thank you for your letter on Ashoka Innovators for the Public. I sincerely apologize for the delay in responding.

It is inspiring to see a non-profit venture group undertake a worthwhile cause such as supporting indigenous innovators.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,



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

Ashoka Innovators for the Public

1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1920 • Arlington, Virginia 22209 USA • (703) 527-8300

January 15, 1993

Katie —
Dear Friend:

If you saw an opportunity to open up major new possibilities in education, human rights, the environment, health, and other areas of human need at very little cost, wouldn't you take it? I am writing to open just such an opportunity to you. Let me introduce you to Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, a 13-year-old international, non-profit organization whose central job is to help launch remarkably innovative and practical "public service entrepreneurs" — people who have a vision for a pattern-setting change for the public good and the skills and tenacity to see it through. Just as business entrepreneurs lead innovation in commerce, our public entrepreneurs lead social change.

Ashoka is the first non-profit venture group devoted to launching such public entrepreneurs. We believe that supporting indigenous innovators is the single most powerful way to speed development and the most appropriate and efficient way to help the poor majorities of the developing world. In the past, thanks to the investments of many friends like you, we at Ashoka have been able to free hundreds of our Fellows — each the entrepreneur behind a creative pattern-setting solution to one of society's most pressing problems. We hope you will become a co-venturer with these innovators. That is why I am inviting you to think of Ashoka when you consider your annual giving.

Ashoka's strategy is simple. We invest in an innovator with a pattern-setting new idea and the drive and temperament to make it succeed. Our small investments in the right people at the right time give their ideas the opportunity to take root and produce enormous dividends:

- * Ten million acres of Brazilian rain forest saved,
- * Fourteen million Indian children learning to think, not memorize and repeat,
- * A new, nonpolitical way of organizing small farmers in Mexico that tripled their incomes and now benefits 540,000 farmers in six countries.

The early stages of launching a new idea in public service are difficult. Few people can afford to devote all their time and energy fighting for an idea when they must support their families. Foundations and other sources of funding usually wait until an idea has proven itself before offering support. This gap is Ashoka's special niche. Our modest living stipends give public entrepreneurs the support they need when they need it most — at the critical point between the launching of an idea and its recognition as a success. In India, for example, as little as \$200 a month gives a public entrepreneur selected as an Ashoka Fellow the freedom to launch a vision for change. The cost/benefit ratio of such an investment is remarkable. The world needs the coming generation of social innovations, and their champions, our Fellows, urgently. Please consider giving Ashoka a generous tax deductible contribution now.

·Bangkok

·Dhaka

·Hyderabad

·Johannesburg

·Lagos

·Mexico D.F.

·Calcutta

·Harare

·Jakarta

·Kathmandu

·London

·Rio de Janeiro

Ashoka is already well-established in countries with three quarters of the population of South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean Basin including Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe. The almost 500 Ashoka Fellows that have already been elected in these countries are addressing critical social needs in every conceivable area, from economic development and education reform to health care, human rights, and the environment. Many of these early Ashoka Fellows are already acknowledged leaders in their fields, nationally and internationally. They are providing new answers to key social problems. They're also role models of public entrepreneurship, of citizens taking effective initiative to solve public problems, in countries where such quintessential democratic behavior is still new.

However, don't just take our word for it. Our Fellows are now regularly in the news — be it *The New York Times*, *the BBC*, or *the Bangkok Post*. In 1993, the media focused our attention on the vulnerability of children born to poverty in the Third World. Accelerating murders of street children in Brazil sounded the most recent alarm signalling poor children's need for protection and, most importantly, a way out of the debilitating poverty that has sent them into the streets. Few street children are really homeless. Rather, most help their families survive by taking menial jobs wherever they can find them. With their families under great economic distress and without schooling, these children have few prospects.

The problem is worsening and spreading. It is worsening in Brazil even though the country is the world's seventh or eighth industrial power, one that sells aircraft and nuclear submarines. Nor is America immune. Perhaps the fact that the world's richest 20 percent have 83 percent of the world's income and the bottom 20 percent only 1.4 percent, a 60:1 ratio — twice the 30:1 ratio of only two decades ago — has something to do with it.

There is, however, hope for these millions of children. 15 Ashoka Fellows are pioneering new, large scale approaches to the problem — from Mexico to Nigeria and Indonesia. Another 84 Fellows, confronting one of the world's greatest failures, are showing how to ensure that all children can learn and develop fully. That's a hundred powerful, practical new ideas — in the hands of first class, very determined entrepreneurs who, through Ashoka, are effectively allied for the first time. If there is a way out, you can help open the door.

Recently PBS Television focused in on one of these Fellows, Brazil's Carlos Bezerra. Carlos is working with a class of street children others find too difficult to take on, those heavily addicted to drugs. Carlos, for example, persuaded university researchers to join him in mapping the very different devil's brew of industrial and other cheap chemicals these children use to override their hunger pangs and to escape their reality. As a result there is now a guide to help street workers, not to mention the kids, understand the health consequences of using each substance, the symptoms of overdosing, and the probably available antidotes. At least as important, he is working out how to help these kids back — ranging from simple games that demonstrate the damage the drugs are doing to longer term, peer-supported psychological interventions. Carlos's street rehabilitation tools are now spreading broadly in Brazil and could help well beyond.

When the vigilantes started their recent drive to "clean up" Rio, they went after some of the children with whom Carlos is working. Carlos objected. Ten children, including many of those furthest along in the rehabilitation process, and one co-worker have been killed so far. Another of his workers, a psychologist working with street girls, has received death threats and been chased by a car. Carlos has received similar threats, including one to kill one of his colleagues and three of the children per month until he leaves the area. The city has given Carlos land for a center, but it can't provide adequate protection. It is this grim stand off that initially attracted PBS' attention. This is only the second time in our thirteen years that a Fellow has been so endangered. Ashoka is of course doing what it can to help Carlos.

A street culture where young people are feared rather than loved is a symptom of deeper failures. If the schools, for example, had not failed, there would be many fewer children on the streets. In Brazil only 16 percent of the children in public schools pass eighth grade and only 2 percent finish eighth grade in eight years; schools and teachers blame the children for this failure; and these dismal public system results cost the same per capita as much higher quality private education.

This is not Brazil's failure alone. Every country I know, clearly including our own, is failing to ensure that poor children have a truly equal opportunity to learn. In an increasingly urban and information intense world, this failure is widening the gap between the dominant and weaker groups in society. It's creating a growing, unwanted, dead-end underclass almost everywhere.

Eighty four of our 500 Fellows have risen to this challenge — each with a new idea, most by now proven national scale successes. For example, by teaching through children's logic, Sao Paulo's Telma Wiesz can get one in two illiterate street children reading and writing in ninety days. Bangladesh's Ibrahim Sobhan's innovations — new classroom organization, work and economic incentives, elimination of homework, and use of students as educators — have increased enrollments 44 percent and cut dropout rates in half and recently became national policy.

Ashoka is helping these Fellows pool their ideas; extract a half dozen cross-cutting principles (e.g. that, to intensify learning, one almost has to use the chief human resource available, the children); mesh these principles into a coherent, understandable approach; refine and demonstrate it in a half dozen communities; and, finally, spread this public entrepreneurs' alternative globally. We're involving education entrepreneurs from America and Europe in building this alternative. We're also responding to a growing flow of interest from school administrators and others here — even as we're thinking through how best to overcome the wall of hubris that makes many Americans think that we have little to learn from the other 94 percent of humanity.

The first demonstration of our alternative approach is just now beginning in Salvador, the coastal capital of Brazil's northeastern state of Bahia. Local business and government will pay most of the several million dollars that local operations will cost over the first three years. Eight Fellows are directing the project, which will be project managed by our colleague, Cesare

La Rocca, Director of Salvador's respected street children's group Axe (see attached *New York Times* article).

This is only one example of how Ashoka enables public entrepreneurs across the globe working on these social problems to collaborate, creating new alternative approaches far more powerful than anything any one Fellow could produce. Another example: more than 25 Fellows are showing how even poor societies can bring care to the 95 percent of their disabled who now receive no help. Each has an important part of the puzzle. Ashoka helps put these pieces together. Our international association provides an unprecedented opportunity for the exchange of ideas and the development of collaborations that broaden the reach of any one Fellow's work. Ashoka Fellows also strengthen the democratic foundations of their respective societies, serving as role models of independent thought and action.

Just as business entrepreneurs need venture partners who will provide them with capital, technical assistance, and the other resources they need to launch their profit-making ventures, public entrepreneurs also need partners who will help support their social ventures. Please join us as a partner through your contribution to this pattern-setting social change movement.

Sincerely,



Bill Drayton
President

P.S. As you think about your fully tax deductible investment in Ashoka, please consider what a bargain it is. In Asia, \$250 can give a first-class change-maker a month's freedom to launch his or her idea and \$3,000 supports that Fellow for a year; a little more than \$675 a month or \$8,100 annually does the same in Latin America. \$4500 is the average annual cost. If you opt for this last level of gift, we will make sure that you hear from your Fellow(s), who you will enjoy getting to know, roughly quarterly.

Katie -
Please excuse
the form letter!
- Bill

May 10, 1994

Ms. Brenda T. Day
Federal Affairs Environmental Director
Chrysler Corporation
1100 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Suite 900
Washington D.C. 20036

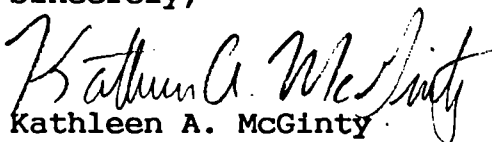
Dear Ms. Day:

Thank you for your letter dated May 6, 1994 and the enclosed Earth Day edition of Chrysler Times as well as Chrysler's new environmental brochure.

As you know, the preservation of the environment continues to be one of President Clinton's and my highest priorities. I appreciate learning of Chrysler's continued efforts in improving the environment.

Again, thank you for sharing this information 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" and last name "McGinty" clearly distinguishable.

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



Brenda T Day
Federal Affairs Environmental Director

May 6, 1994

The Honorable Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th St. & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Enclosed is the Earth Day edition of *Chrysler Times*,
our weekly company newspaper which shares Chrysler
and auto industry information with employees and
retirees.

I thought you would be interested in the Chrysler
environmental efforts and programs highlighted in
this issue, dated April 21, 1994. In addition, I am
also enclosing a copy of our new environmental
programs brochure.

Sincerely,

Brenda Day

BTD/st

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

Environmental issues merit top priority at Chrysler

Earth Day, April 22, puts a spotlight on environmental concerns. Here's how Chrysler pitches in:

A UAW/Chrysler Product Quality Improvement Partnership National Operations Waste Elimination Team was formed earlier this year.

The team, composed of bargaining-unit and nonbargaining-unit employees from U.S. and Canadian assembly plants, has a goal of zero-discharge, waste-free Chrysler facilities by the year 2000.

Although the current focus is on assembly operations, it will later be expanded to other facilities.

Getting at the cause

Other ongoing efforts to prevent pollution focus on eliminating root causes. These efforts include:

- Working with suppliers to reduce or eliminate hazardous materials in Chrysler's manufacturing processes.

Successes include reformulating paints and cleaners to exclude most toxic solvents, eliminating lead from all paints except electrocoat primer, reformulating new coatings to reduce odor potential and the phased elimination of electrical equipment containing PCBs in Chrysler facilities.

- Eliminating 55 percent of current packaging wastes in the company's assembly plants, with a mandate of 95 percent for all

new models.

- Reducing the volume of paint sludge by 90 percent using a process to turn it into a recyclable powder. The technology was developed by Chrysler and one of its suppliers.

- Working to eliminate ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) from Chrysler vehicles, processes and facilities. Since January, all Chrysler vehicles have been assembled with CFC-free refrigerants in their air-conditioning systems.

- Reducing energy usage per vehicle produced by Chrysler by 40 percent over the past decade. Each Chrysler plant has a conservation committee whose goal is to reduce energy use and cost.

Recycling efforts

Other initiatives at Chrysler are aimed at increasing vehicle recyclability.

Chrysler vehicles today are about 75 percent recyclable by weight. The company is working to boost that percentage through vehicle design, engineering, procurement and supply and in dealings with suppliers.

In 1992, Chrysler joined forces with Ford and General Motors in a Vehicle Recycling Partnership. Its objective is to identify

and pursue opportunities for increasing vehicle recyclability.

Many components in vehicles such as Chrysler New Yorker and LHS and Dodge and Plymouth Neon models are made from recycled plastic.

Chrysler is recycling more than 8 million gallons of used oil annually from stamping, machining and engine plants. And each year, more than 700,000 tons of scrap metal are being salvaged and 800 tons of paper are recycled.

Chrysler is collaborating with Cherokee Sanford Group Inc. to recycle petroleum-contaminated soil into safe, usable bricks. The company also is working with National Rubber of Canada to develop parts made from used tires.

In addition, Chrysler is testing recycled and remanufactured antifreeze for possible use in future vehicles.

Looking to the future

Chrysler is actively involved in several initiatives to investigate other important vehicle technologies.

- Natural-gas-powered minivans and full-size vans are being produced by Chrysler as part of the company's support for development of cleaner fuels.

Chrysler's natural-gas-powered minivan was the first vehicle to meet the California Ultra Low Emission Vehicle exhaust emission standard.

Chrysler's Natural Gas Vehicles program also is developing natural-gas-powered pickups that are scheduled to be introduced in 1995.

- In 1995, flexible-fuel versions of the Dodge Intrepid will replace the Dodge Spirit and Plymouth Acclaim models that have been offered to fleet and retail customers in California since 1993.

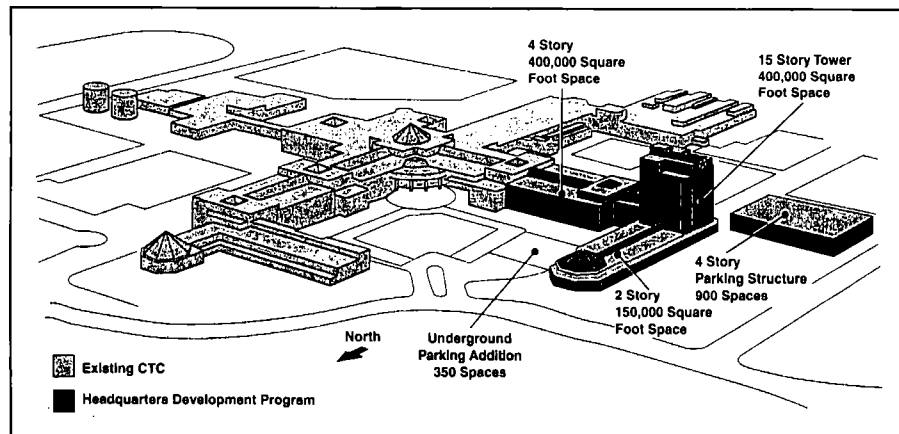
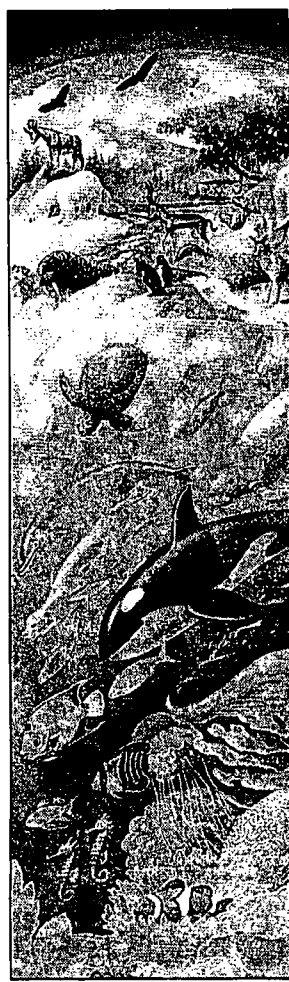
Chrysler has focused its flexible fuel development on M85, a mixture of 85 percent methanol and 15 percent gasoline.

- In December 1992, Chrysler began production of its TE Vans, electric-powered vehicles based on Chrysler's minivans. They were developed in cooperation with the Electric Power Research Institute.

The first 50 Dodge Caravan electric models were purchased by electric utility companies represented by consortia in New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas and California.

This year, Chrysler added Canada and Alaska as customers to its electric vehicle program.

In the 1994 model year, Dodge Caravan Electric and Plymouth Voyager Electric models are being offered to interested fleet customers.



Much of the steel framework is up for the four-story addition linking CTC with the new headquarters building. Preparation for the 15-story tower has already begun, and construction of steel framework will begin shortly thereafter.

Four-story CTC addition under construction

Construction of the four-story addition to the Chrysler Technology Center is well under way.

The addition will serve as the link between the technical center and Chrysler's new headquarters facility.

Work toward erecting the structural steel for the 15-story

headquarters tower is scheduled to occur during the summer months.

The two-story base of the tower facility will extend beyond the tower and will include a conference center, dining area and office space.

Residents of the new CTC addition and the headquarters

facility will begin moving in during the fall of 1995 through the spring of 1996.

Paving for a new 1,548 parking-space area will be completed this fall. Construction of headquarters deck parking structures will begin this summer and be completed by the middle of next year.

Need a reason to support the arts? Look at Chrysler, says historian

Pulitzer Prize-winning author-historian David McCullough recently has been using Chrysler as an example of what public investment in the arts can do.

"If you want a practical example of the value of training young people in the arts, consider what's happened to the Chrysler Corporation in the last few years," McCullough told a National Public Radio audience April 10, citing the company's transformation into "leading the pack among American automakers."

In McCullough's view, a primary reason for the company's recent success is the design of its products.

"Now those designers at Chrysler... they don't just spring out of nowhere," he said. "They have to be trained. And to get one or two who are going to be stars, you have to train maybe 50 or 100. To not be supporting with both money and commitment that kind of ability is to be extremely short-sighted just in a financial way."

McCullough echoed his comments the next day in a talk sponsored by the American Council for the Arts in Washington, D.C.

"The nation needs artists and designers to work in the automobile industry, in advertising, publishing, fashion, interior design, television, the movies," he said. "Talent doesn't just happen. It has to be developed, brought out, brought along with education. And the process has to begin early."

McCullough's books include the best-selling history on Harry Truman that earned him the Pulitzer Prize. He is also the host of the PBS series "The American Experience." His talk on the arts and public policy will be broadcast on C-SPAN and on National Public Radio at a time to be announced later.

"If we want libraries open again, if we want a generous, exciting, creative education for our children, if we want a culture that counts for something, it's up to us," he said. "We must get busy and make it happen."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1994

Ms. Pat Dollar
Dollar and Associates
Pulp and Paper Consultants
7950 Old Falls Road
McLean, VA 22102

Dear Ms. Dollar:

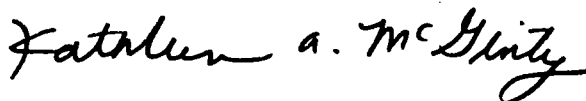
Thank you for your letter regarding the recent federal government procurement of recycled paper made from ONP/OMG. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, I am dedicated to the preservation of our natural resources. The White House is excited about adopting environmentally sustainable practices in compliance with the Executive Order of President Clinton.

I appreciate learning of your concerns about the recyclability of the ONP/OMG copier paper. Please be assured that your concerns will be carefully reviewed.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm

Office of Patricia J. Dollar
7950 Old Falls Road
McLean, VA 22102
Phone (703) 506-1822
Fax: (703) 506-1826

Please deliver the following pages to:

Individual: Katy McGinty
Company: White House Environmental Policy
From: Patricia J. Dollar

Total number of pages **NOT INCLUDING** this cover sheet 2

COMMENTS: Katy - FYI - feel free to pass
on to appropriate party -
Ted Engelberg will be in town for EPA
hearing Feb 6-8, maybe we can all get
together for a drink if your schedule permits.
Pat J

If you do not receive all pages, or if any transmission
is not legible, please call Pat Dollar at (703) 506-1822.

January 22, 1994

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office of
Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Katy,

I am writing to you in response to a recent letter, dated January 13, 1994, from Senator Wendell Ford, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, to the President, regarding GPO procurement of a particular type of recycled copier paper. While I applaud the efforts of the JCP and GPO to comply with Executive Order #12873, there are potential problems which large scale procurement of this paper could create.

Copier papers currently being purchased by GPO under the new JCP 070 specification are made from ONP/OMG which is an already mature recycling and collection market. The intent of most recycled paper efforts in the printing and writing area has been to create incentives for the collection and use of under utilized high grade white office waste. Large scale use of this newsprint based paper will create disincentives for mills to manufacture recycled high grade copier papers, as they will never be able to compete based on price. The end result will be exactly the opposite of the intent of the Executive Order, which is to create a ready market for recycled white copier papers.

Also, there is, to the best of my knowledge, no infrastructure in place to source separate this newsprint based copier paper, which cannot be recycled with the high grade white paper due to its groundwood/lignin content. Nor can this newsprint based copier paper be recycled with the ONP (newsprint) as most ONP de-inking

technology cannot handle laser print or toner/developer contaminants. Furthermore, most recycling contracts from waste paper brokers specifically preclude newsprint from the collection process. This "hybrid" sheet is something of a recycling "pariah", as it is only collectable as a low end mixed waste.

While I feel that this copier paper can make a valid contribution to solid waste reduction as an adjunct to the existing ONP/OMG markets, it should not be used as a wholesale "low cost" replacement for high grade white recycled copier papers. It is important to keep in mind what the added "end of pipeline" costs of source separation for this material will be - it may in fact, diminish any up-front savings presently being touted. Also, as the Federal Government begins to explore opportunities for closed-loop recycling, the resale value of the (secondary fiber) collected wastepaper becomes a critical factor in the savings which the Federal Government could potentially realize on the re-supply of paper. In other words, a closed-loop system utilizing high grade waste to high grade re-supplied copier papers would afford the government more value for waste paper dollars expended than a low-end mixed waste feedstock.

I do not suggest in any way that the GPO not procure this ONP/OMG type copier paper (both for its own use and/or resale to Federal agencies). I do, however, recommend that GPO properly inform any procuring agencies of appropriate applications for its use and disposal. I would also advocate the establishment of some contracts for collection of this material. This is a product which definitely has its place as a valid recycled material, but it is imperative that it not be used to replace the high grade white recycled papers that so desperately need markets today.

Should you have any questions regarding my comments please feel free to contact me.

Warmest regards,

Pat Dollar

703 506 1000

Dollar & Associates
Pulp and Paper Consultants
7950 Old Ball's Road
McLean, Va. 22102

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1994

Ms. Denise D'Anne
351 Guerrero Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

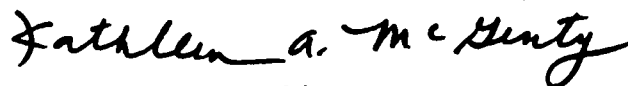
Dear Ms. D'Anne:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts on sustainable development issues in Ecuador. As always, it was good to hear from you.

As you know, President Clinton and I are committed to the protection of our global natural resource base in a manner that continues to allow sustainable economic growth. I appreciate learning your insights into the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Pastaza and the Atlantic Richfield Company. Since my return from Ecuador last fall, I have been contacted by and consulted with a wide variety of interests involved in sustainable development issues in the Andean region. Rest assured that I understand your concerns.

Again, thank you for sharing your views with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

KAM/jdm

March 7, 1994

Mr. Lodwrich Cook
Chairman of the Board and CEO, ARCo
515 South Flower St.
Los Angeles, CA. 90071-7256

Dear Mr. Cook:

I am urging you to work with indigenous organizations in the Ecuadorian rainforest to plan for sustainable environmental management.

With the world awash with oil, I can not understand why you are destroying rainforests anyway.

Sincerely,



Denise D'Anne
351 Guerrero St.
San Francisco, CA. 94103

cc: Ms. Kati McGinty
Director of Environmental Policy
The White House
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

REUSED TO SAVE A 

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Timothy Day
1981 Juliet Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105

Dear Mr. Day:

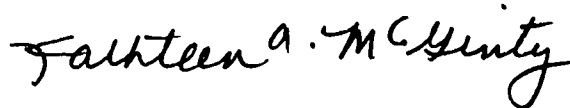
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about President Clinton's Forest Management Plan. It was good to hear from you.

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 the final Record of Decision around March 31st. I appreciate learning your views on this very important issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

KAM/jdm



Soda Mountain Wilderness Council

P.O. Box 512 • Ashland, Oregon 97520

President Bill Clinton
c/o Katy McGinty/Will Stelle
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

RE: PNW Forest Plan
FSEIS-ROD Changes

Dear President Clinton,

Reserve must be initiated!

Thank you for attempting to address the many problems in forest management that have plagued the Forest Service and BLM in the Pacific Northwest. We place great trust in your administration and these agencies to conserve and protect these forests not only for present and future human generations, but also for hundreds of forest plant and animal species we did not create and cannot replace.

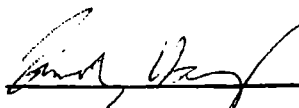
Unfortunately, your Final draft for management of spotted owl forests in Washington, Oregon, and California not only does not protect spotted owls sufficiently, as required by law, but neither does it protect salmon, steelhead, and countless other species the law requires the federal government to protect.

One of the best ways to protect threatened species at the least cost to the timber industry is to protect all roadless areas remaining on federal forest land. These are precious refuges of biodiversity. They have still not been cut because their timber value per acre is lowest and access to them is most difficult.

Specifically -- please protect key land bridges between bioregions. A glaring error in your Final document is in the Siskiyou Pass corridor east of Interstate 5 in Oregon north of the California border. The Soda Mountain-Pilot Rock ridge needs "Reserve" status. Every spotted owl study or recovery plan to date regarded this area as critical connectivity habitat between the Klamath/Siskiyou and Southern Cascades. Every option but the politicized "Option 9" put this area in "Reserve." It needs to be a "Reserve" when the Record of Decision on this very significant plan is signed.

Please don't gamble with the forests of the present or future -- or the species which depend on them. At least protect all forest roadless areas. And certainly PUT THE SODA MOUNTAIN-PILOT ROCK-SISKIYOU PASS CORRIDOR IN RESERVE.

Sincerely,



Date: 3/18/94

Name: Timothy Day

Address: 1951 Juliet Ave.

City/State/Zip: St. Paul, MN. 55105



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Ms. Cynthia V. Dion
365 Pearl Street
Ashland, OR 97520

Dear Ms. Dion:

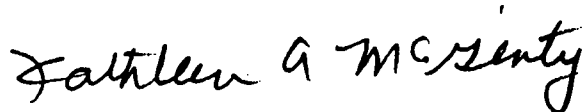
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After receiving over 100,000 comments on the proposed plan, we are now working to refine it further and expect to submit the final Record of Decision around March 31st. I appreciate learning your views on this very important issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm

President Bill Clinton
c/o Katy McGinty/Will Stelle
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

RE: PNW Forest Plan
FSEIS-ROD Changes

Dear President Clinton,

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Please don't gamble with the forests of the present or future -- or the species which depend on them. At least protect all forest roadless areas. And certainly PUT THE SODA MOUNTAIN-PILOT ROCK-SISKIYOU PASS CORRIDOR IN INVIO LATE RESERVE.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Y. Dion
Date: 3/8/94

Name:

CYNTHIA Y. DION

Address:

365 PEARL ST

City/State/zip:

ASHLAND OR

97520



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Ms. Laura Dean
Associate Environmental Engineer
Atochem North America, Inc.
P.O. Box 198
Wichita, KS 67201-0198

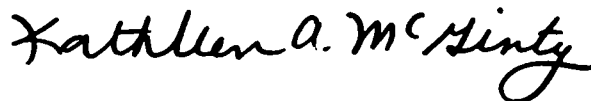
Dear Ms. Dean:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. it was good to hear from you.

Rest assured that neither the EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm



ATOCHEM NORTH AMERICA, INC.
P.O. Box 198, Wichita, Kansas 67201-0198

6040 South Ridge Rd., Wichita, Kansas 67215
Tel: (316) 524-3245, Fax: (316) 524-6663

Office Environmental Policy
Deputy Assistant to the President,
Kathleen McGinty
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Madam:

For the past month I have been reading with great interest the proposed ban of chlorine and chlorinated compounds. There are several things that concern and confuse me about this proposal.

1. **Where are the scientific facts?** There are hundreds (possibly thousands) of chlorinated compounds in existence. Only a small fraction of which have significant adverse affects to society. Those that are hazardous are normally used only as raw materials or intermediates to make other safe chlorinated compounds such as insecticides, pharmaceuticals, polymers, etc. Production processes, recycling processes, and regulated disposal processes are constantly being improved to lower any risks associated with these intermediates. A universal ban of chlorine and chlorinated compounds is simply unsound science.

2. A ban of chlorine and chlorinated compounds would be **economically disastrous**. These chemicals are used in literally every facet of American life as well as the rest of the world. Chlorine and chlorides are the most naturally abundant halogens in existence making the production of these end chemicals much more feasible than alternatives made from other halogens. Without chlorine we have two options: (A) develop alternatives at an enormous cost due to research and raw material availability making these life essential products too expensive for most Americans or (B) simply eliminate the use of these types of products altogether and lay off a large percentage of the American work force. Both options will have the same fundamental effect -- an unparalleled economic decline due to a chemical ban. (We aren't just talking about DDT or CFC propellants here!)

3. This is also a personal plea. Both my husband and I work for industrial chemical companies. Unfortunately they both use and produce chlorine and/or chlorinated compounds. We have good jobs and are able to support five children. A chlorine ban could

eliminate both our jobs. There are many more people in our locality in the same situation. Our experience lies in chlorinated chemicals. If you eliminate chlorine, you not only eliminate our jobs but also our field of expertise.

In conclusion, if I thought there were any significant risks related to this industry I would not object to the proposal. However, creating economic havoc based on environmentalist pressure, not in-depth scientific study from all concerned parties, is ludicrous.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura Dean".

Laura Dean
Associate Environmental Engineer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Aaron Dennis
President
Dennis Chemical Company
2700 Papin Street
St. Louis, MO 63103

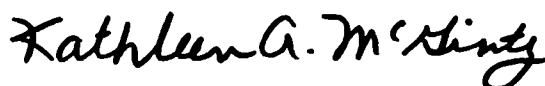
Dear Mr. Dennis:

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Rest assured that neither the EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm



DENNIS CHEMICAL COMPANY

2700 PAPIN STREET / SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103 / 314-771-1800 FAX NO 314-771-8399

March 22, 1994

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The recent announcement outlining the EPA's recommendations for reauthorization of the Clean Water Act included an outlandish provision to develop a "national strategy for substituting, reducing or prohibiting the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds". Please encourage the EPA to base any action on sound science and evaluate the environmental impact of each application rather than applying a broad brush approach. Absence of such prudent action would mean the end to 70% of our business and place our small, privately held company in serious jeopardy of closing its doors after fifty eight years and the loss of jobs for eighty long time workers.

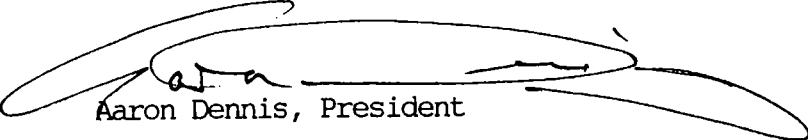
Dennis Chemical Company, which began using polyvinyl chloride nearly fifty years ago, is involved in developing and manufacturing plastic compounds which are utilized in over fifty industries. These products are stable and present no threat to the environment.

The company, under my direction has taken steps to always comply with EPA, DOT and OSHA regulations to the letter. I made the decision ten years ago to add a full-time regulatory person to our staff to assure our compliance. This type of care for the safety of our employees, customers and the general public is not rare in our industry.

I believe that the vinyl industry, which has always been a good neighbor, will be totally decimated if an unscientific, poorly thought out proposal is made.

With the deepest respect for the job
your are attempting to do,

DENNIS CHEMICAL CO., INC.



Aaron Dennis, President

AD/lk



FORMULATORS OF POLYMERIC COMPOUNDS

Any technical information furnished and recommendations for use of our products are based upon tests believed to be reliable. However, we do not guarantee the results to be obtained, and the company therefore makes no WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Our only obligation shall be, and our liability shall be limited to, the replacement of such quantity of product shown to be defective.

We totally support Mr. Dennis' message to President Clinton.

Tom Archer

TOM ARCHER,
Production Operator

Carl Berry

CARL BERRY,
Data Processing Manager

Willie Coleman

WILLIE COLEMAN,
Shipping Assistant

Eugene Culpepper

EUGENE CULPEPPER,
Shipping Assistant

Joel Dennis

JOEL DENNIS,
Quality Assurance Manager

Willa Dyson

WILLA DYSON,
Research Assistant

Joseph Flanigan

JOSEPH FLANIGAN,
Production Operator

Glenn Granneman

GLENNEN GRANNEMAN,
Research Assistant

Fenton Harden

FENTON HARDEN,
Production Operator

Roberta Hawk

ROBERTA HAWK,
Accounting Clerk

Lindell H. Henderson

LINDELL HENDERSON,
Production Operator

Erwin Hoefler

ERWIN HOEFLEH,
Production Foreman

Gary Belen

GARY BELEN,
Research Assistant

Glen Carman

GLEN CARMAN,
Production Foreman

Todd Craig

TODD CRAIG,
Technical Director

Kevin Demay

KEVIN DEMAY,
Production Operator

Jason Duff

JASON DUFF,
Production Operator

John Flageolle

JOHN FLAGEOLLE,
Research Assistant

Robert Glaub

ROBERT GLAUB,
Purchasing Agent/Office Manager

Abraham Harden

ABRAHAM HARDEN,
Production Operator

Ron Haas

RON HAAS,
Technical Sales Representative

David Hemmerla

DAVID HEMMERLA,
Production Operator

John Hobbs

JOHN HOBBS,
Maintenance Man

Donna Kellogg

DONNA KELLOGG,
Research Assistant

Katie Kelly

KATIE KELLY,
Customer Service

Lisa Krechnyak

LISA KRECHNYAK,
Operator/Receptionist

Dolores Lada

DOLORES LADA,
Comptroller

Kevin McCulloch

KEVIN MCCULLOUGH,
Vice President Manufacturing

Ted Maetten

TED MAETTEN,
Production Operator

John Mickus

JOHN MICKUS,
Group Leader

Sandie M. Nickel

SANDIE NICKEL,
Production Assistant

Oscar L. Richardson

OSCAR RICHARDSON,
Production Operator

Ernest F. Riegler

ERNIE RIEGLER,
Maintenance Man

Donald Satterfield

DONALD SATTERFIELD,
Production Operator

Ronald Schodrowski

RONALD SCHODROWSKI,
Maintenance Man

Charles E. Seger, III

CHARLES SEGER, III,
Vice President Marketing & Sales

Frank Shoulders

FRANK SHOULDERS,
Maintenance Man

John Kipp

JOHN KIPP,
Research Assistant

Christopher Kresser

CHRISTOPHER KRESSER,
Group Leader

James McBride

JAMES MCBRIDE,
Production Operator

John McFarland

JOHN MCFARLAND,
Research Assistant

Dan Matheny

DAN MATHENY,
Research Assistant

Dennis R. Oliver

DENNIS OLIVER,
Research Assistant

Vickie Osterloh

VICKIE OSTERLOH,
Cost Clerk

Deborah Richmond

DEBORAH RICHMOND,
Shipping Clerk

Dennis Rutlin

DENNIS RUTLIN,
Production Operator

Michael Schaefer

MIKE SCHAEFER,
Research Assistant

James Segbers

JAMES SEGBERS,
Technical Sales Representative

Sharon Schmidt

SHARON SCHMIDT,
Expeditor

Ken Smith

KEN SMITH,
Production Operator

Nathan Smith

NATHAN SMITH,
Production Operator

James A. Steenrod

JAMES STEENROD,
Maintenance Foreman

Thomas G. Stirus

TOM STIRGUS,
Production Operator

David Tullos

DAVID TULLOS,
Research Assistant

Rob Warfield

ROB WARFIELD,
Production Operator

James Williams

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Production Operator

Jeff Zarzecki

JEFF ZARZECKI,
REGULATORY MANAGER

Robert Smith

ROBERT SMITH,
Production Operator

Samuel Stewart

SAMUEL STEWART,
Production Operator

Jan Sweeney

JAN SWEENEY,
Accounting Clerk

Mark Vanover

MARK VANOVER,
Technical Sales Representative

Steven Weissler

STEVEN WEISSLER,
Research Assistant

David Witt

DAVID WITT,
Technical Sales Representative

William J. Zeman

WILLIAM ZEMAN,
Production Operator

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. A. Michael DeRuosi
Director of Marketing
Albright & Wilson Americas
P.O. Box 26229
Richmond, VA 23260-6229

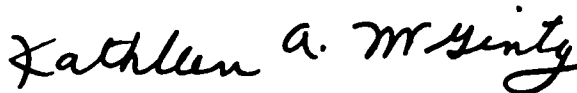
Dear Mr. DeRuosi:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. it was good to hear from you.

Rest assured that neither the EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

KAM/jdm

March 1, 1994

Office of Environmental Policy
Deputy Asst. to the Pres. and Dir.
Kathleen McGinty
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am alarmed that the Administration supports approval of a study that would "develop a national strategy for substituting, reducing, or prohibiting the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds" as part of legislation to reauthorize the Clean Water Act. This recommendation on chlorine is scientifically unfounded. It conflicts directly with EPA's response to the International Joint Commission specifically rejecting sunseting all uses of chlorine and chlorine-containing compounds. The chlorine proposal does not belong in Clean Water Act reauthorization legislation.

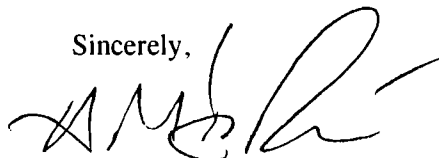
Prohibiting chlorine and chlorinated compounds without justification would cause irreparable damage to the U.S. economy and would severely diminish U.S. global competitiveness. The products of chlorine chemistry contribute \$91 billion per year in savings to the consumer and \$3 billion toward the net trade surplus of the U.S. chemical industry. More than 1.3 million people are employed by chlorine-dependent industries with salaries that total more than \$30 billion. Nearly all U.S. industries use chlorine and the products of chlorine chemistry.

This chlorine phaseout strategy was developed through a process that neglected input from industry. While EPA included activists like Greenpeace and U.S. Public Interest Research Group in the process, it excluded the most affected--the chemical industry. This action is inconsistent with the Administration's pledge to run an open, inclusive Administration.

More than a dozen federal laws and hundreds of individual regulations are already in place to ensure environmental protection when it comes to highly regulated chemicals like chlorine. Phasing out a much-needed chemical without establishing that health and environmental risks are in fact posed is an unsound approach to chemical regulation.

I applaud your dedication to both protecting the environment and strengthening the economy as well as your commitment to an "open government" process. Unfortunately, phasing out chlorine meets none of these objectives. Moreover, the chlorine study proposal does not belong in legislation to reauthorize the Clean Water Act and should not be part of the Administration's proposal on that Act.

Sincerely,



A. Michael DeRuosi
Director of Marketing



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Louis F. Duval
President/Owner
American Plastics Corporation
6821 N. 55th Avenue
Glendale, AZ 85301

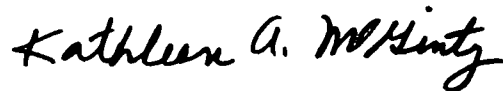
Dear Mr. Duval:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. it was good to hear from you.

Rest assured that neither the EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm



AMERICAN PLASTICS COMPANY

6821 N. 55TH AVENUE
GLENDALE, ARIZONA 85301
602-939-8449
602-939-0534 Facsimile

MARCH 7, 1994

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
DEPUTY ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT & DIRECTOR
KATHLEEN MCGINTY
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, RM 360
17TH STREET & PENNSYLVANIA AVE, NW
WASHINGTON DC 20501

DEAR MS. MCGINTY:

THIS LETTER IS IN RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL TO TOUGHEN THE USES OF CHLORINE OR EVEN BANNING THE CHEMICAL.

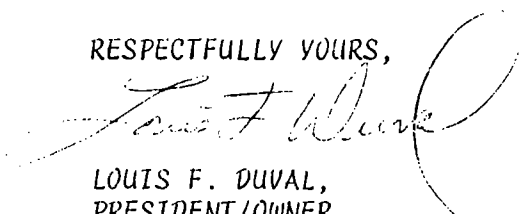
I AM THE OWNER OF A SMALL PLASTIC INJECTION MOLDING BUSINESS RELYING ON INJECTION MATERIAL CONSISTING OF CHLORINE COMPOUNDS. THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS YOU KNOW, WANTS TO "PROHIBIT, REDUCE OR SUBSTITUTE THE USE OF CHLORINE AND CHLORINE COMPOUNDS". IF THIS PROPOSAL BECOMES ADOPTED INTO LAW, OUR ABILITY TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH HIGH PERFORMANCE, COST EFFECTIVE, CHLORINE BASED PRODUCTS WOULD BE SEVERELY JEOPARDIZED.

I FEEL THAT WITHOUT ANY PRIOR NOTIFICATION OR INPUT FROM INDUSTRY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S ANNOUNCEMENT DISAGREES WITH THE FAIR AND INCLUSIVE PROCESS WHICH OUR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT WAS FOUNDED ON AND THAT PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS PLEDGED TO FOLLOW.

OUR VENDORS HAVE NOT ONLY MET ALL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MATERIAL USING CHLORINE BUT HAVE FAR EXCEEDED THEM. COMPLETELY BANNING AN ELEMENT LIKE CHLORINE THAT IS BASIC TO OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS UN-REALISTIC. THAT IS TAKING IT TO THE EXTREME. . . . AS YOU MAY NOT BE AWARE, VINYL IS ONE OF THE MOST REGULATED AND SAFEST MATERIALS IN NORTH AMERICA.

IN CLOSING, I URGE THAT YOU CONTACT REPUTABLE VINYL INDUSTRIES TO GAIN THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND INPUT INTO SUCH AN IMPORTANT DEBATABLE ISSUE BEFORE IMPLEMENTING A LAW BANNING THE USE OF CHLORINE.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,


LOUIS F. DUVAL,
PRESIDENT/OWNER

LFD:dsw

3/10/94

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Congressman Roman Dicks
2467 Rayburn House Office Bldg
Washington DC 20515-4706

Norm —
Curt copied me on his
note to you regarding the
recent Atlantic Monthly
article on environmental
degradation as a cause of
conflict. I couldn't agree
with his assessment more.
This is the internal security
issue of the near future. And,
I would argue it is a major
factor now though we are not
yet recognizing it.

(over)

Leadership is much needed
here. I think you could be
an effective voice ^{and} catalyst
for action. Take a look at
"Long Lewis" column last
week as well.

All the best —

Patricia M. Gentry

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Mr. Jason Daniels
115 E. Hill
Colby, KS 67701

Dear Mr. Daniels:

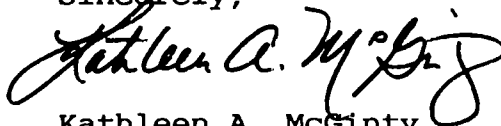
Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about President Clinton's Forest Management Plan. It was good to hear from you.

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,

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

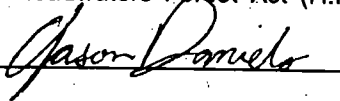
Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

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

March 10, 1994

Ms. Page Demuth
Rare Earth Images
P.O. Box 1255
Ketchum, ID 83340

Dear Ms. Demuth:

Thank you for contacting my office regarding your thoughts about the U.S. Air Force's proposed bombing range in Owyhee County, Idaho. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, the protection of our nation's valuable natural resources continues to be one of the Administration's highest priorities. I appreciate learning your views about the potential environmental impacts of the proposed bombing range. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security for review of the specific issues that you raise. I am sure that your concerns will be given the appropriate consideration.

Again, thank you for sharing your views 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 "K" and "M".

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

KAM/avl

January 31, 1994

Kathleen McGinty
President Bill Clinton
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of Office on Environmental Policy
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty,

In the following statement are reasons why I strongly oppose the Idaho Bombing Range:

- I. National need has never been established
- II. Very importantly, this range would disrupt and destroy the way of life for the Duck Valley Indian Reservation
 - a. The DEIS identifies 456 archaeological sites up to 5,000 years old.
 - b. Native American religious sites must be protected. BLM is responsible for protection of these cultural sites
- III. Wilderness study areas cannot be impaired or exchanged to an agency that will impair them
- IV. Wild and Scenic Rivers would lose their solitude due to low-leveled flights
- V. Animals, plants and habitat would be destroyed
- VI.
 - a. Antelope herds destroyed
 - b. Sage grouse destroyed due to loss of habitat completely
 - c. Bighorn sheep disrupted along with bald eagles and hawks, etc.

The bombing range would destroy world class boating, hunting, fishing and hiking. Please don't take away Idaho's best part, its beauty!!

Sincerely,



Page Demuth

Rare earth images

PO Box 1255

Ketchum, ID 83340

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1994

Dr. Volker Deecke
3708 W-2nd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 1J9
Canada

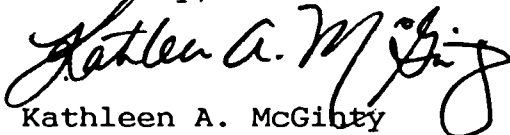
Dear Dr. Deecke:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the potentially harmful effects of high noise levels on fish and cetaceans. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, Vice President Gore and I are committed to the protection of the diverse plant and animal life found on our planet. I certainly appreciate learning your concerns about the effects of the operation of loudspeakers off the coast of Hawaii on animal life in the vicinity. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for review and response to the specific issues you raise.

Again, thank you for sharing your views 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 "K" and "M".

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

KAM/avl

Volker Deecke
3708 W-2nd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 1J9
Canada
Phone/Fax: 604 228-1654
e-mail: deecke@unixg.ubc.ca

David -
Any Thoughts?
Trey

Katy McGinty,
Director of the White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Bldg., Rm 360
Washington, D.C.
20501 U.S.A.

Trey -
Send to

Re: ATOC Project

NWAA - Doug Hill

Vancouver, February 7th, 1994

Dear Ms. McGinty,

David

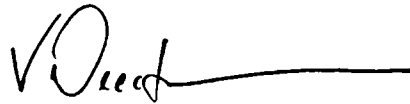
I recently learned about plans by the Acoustic Thermography of Global Ocean Climate (ATOC) Project to operate loudspeakers emitting 195 dB sounds off the coasts of Hawaii and Point Sur (California), and find this information most concerning.

To my knowledge, there have been no prior studies to assess the effects these sound sources may have on animals, particularly fish and cetaceans in this region. We do have evidence, however, that the impact of such high noise levels might in fact be devastating: Grey Whales, considered relatively insensitive to sound, show strong avoidance reactions to sound levels of 120 dB, 10 000 times lower than those to be used by ATOC, and Humpback Whales with broken ear bones have been found on the coast of Newfoundland, possibly as a result of off-shore drilling activity. The Hawaiian Islands are one of the three major breeding grounds for Humpbacks in the Pacific and Point Sur lies on the migratory route of the East Pacific Grey

Whale population. The high sound levels may furthermore have detrimental effects on local fish stocks, as they are potentially lethal to fish by bursting their swim bladder.

Although I do see the need for reliable data about global temperature trends, I feel that for the above reason the potential damage done by the ATOC project may greatly outweigh its scientific benefits and therefore urge you to press for a review of the decision to begin operation of the loudspeakers.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Deecke', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

(Volker Deecke)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Melanie L. Dillon
909 Milton Boulevard
Newton Falls, OH 44444

Dear Ms. Dillon:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

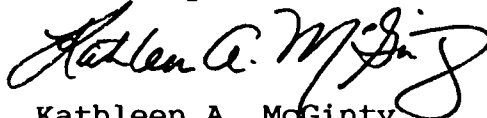
Let me reassure you that the United States is deeply opposed to commercial whaling. The U.S. does not engage in commercial whaling, and we allow no imports of whale products. The United States also firmly supports creation of a whale sanctuary in the oceans surrounding Antarctica.

We have to recognize, however, that not every country agrees with us. Some countries believe that certain stocks of whales are numerous enough to withstand the resumption of commercial whaling without the danger of extinction. We think it is important to make sure that this question is addressed with sound science, and by giving the whales, not whalers, the benefit of the doubt when there are serious scientific uncertainties. That is why we are working within the International Whaling Commission to assure that the methodology known as the "revised management procedure" embodies these principles.

Some people fear that our work on this scientific methodology signals that we are changing our position and are preparing to support commercial whaling. Let me reassure you that this is not true. The United States has no intention to support commercial whaling.

I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

909 Milton Blvr
Newton Falls, OH 44441
March 1, 1994

Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Environmental Policy
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Kathleen McGinty,
I strongly protest the resumption
to commercial whaling. ~~Many~~ whale species
are already endangered and this action will
further diminish their numbers.

I am a 4th grader at Newton Falls
Middle School and my class is working to
protect whales.

Enclosed you will find a petition that
my class has circulated throughout our
school. Many students are interested in
stopping the commercial whaling. Thank you
for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Melanie L. Dillon

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Jennifer Datha
2 Bernie Road
Flemington, NJ 08822

Dear Ms. Datha:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

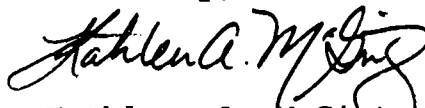
Let me reassure you that the United States is deeply opposed to commercial whaling. The U.S. does not engage in commercial whaling, and we allow no imports of whale products. The United States also firmly supports creation of a whale sanctuary in the oceans surrounding Antarctica.

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Some people fear that our work on this scientific methodology signals that we are changing our position and are preparing to support commercial whaling. Let me reassure you that this is not true. The United States has no intention to support commercial whaling.

I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Dear Ms. Kathleen McGinty,

I recently heard that the Clinton Administration has declared that the U.S. is now pro-scientific commercial whaling. I am absolutely shocked! First of all, there is absolutely no reason whatsoever to kill whales for scientific purposes. Biologists know everything that there is to know about the anatomy of whales; they can learn more from *live*, free whales than they can from carcasses. These are an extremely endangered species that we are talking about, and if we ever want to take them off the endangered species list, commercial whaling has got to stop. We used to be able to set an example for other countries to follow, but now they look at us and think, 'Well, if the U.S., who used to be anti-whaling says that it's okay to whale, then I guess we could start again, too.' Before you know it, the whale will be numbered among the extinct species. I want to be a marine biologist when I grow up. It's up to you to make sure that there are still whales left for me to study.

Sincerely,

Jennifer K. Datta

Save the
whales!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Sharon Deger
1530 Jenkins Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15241

Dear Ms. Deger:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

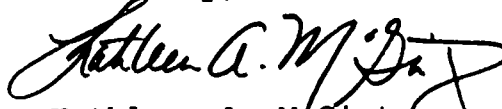
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We have to recognize, however, that not every country agrees with us. Some countries believe that certain stocks of whales are numerous enough to withstand the resumption of commercial whaling without the danger of extinction. We think it is important to make sure that this question is addressed with sound science, and by giving the whales, not whalers, the benefit of the doubt when there are serious scientific uncertainties. That is why we are working within the International Whaling Commission to assure that the methodology known as the "revised management procedure" embodies these principles.

Some people fear that our work on this scientific methodology signals that we are changing our position and are preparing to support commercial whaling. Let me reassure you that this is not true. The United States has no intention to support commercial whaling.

I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Feb. 24, 1994

Sharon Deger
1530 Jenkins Dr.
Pgh, PA 15241

Ms Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the
President for Environmental Policy
17th St & Pennsylvania Ave N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I wanted to write and protest strongly about the Clinton Administration's position for the resumption of commercial whaling. I want the reauthorization of the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act. I want protective laws for whales, dolphins and seals anywhere. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Sharon Deger

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Tiffani DeWolf
R.D. #2, Box 32
Campbell, N.Y. 14821

Dear Ms. DeWolf:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

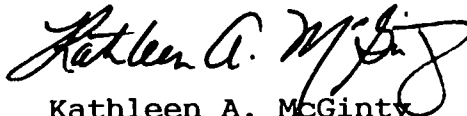
Let me reassure you that the United States is deeply opposed to commercial whaling. The U.S. does not engage in commercial whaling, and we allow no imports of whale products. The United States also firmly supports creation of a whale sanctuary in the oceans surrounding Antarctica.

We have to recognize, however, that not every country agrees with us. Some countries believe that certain stocks of whales are numerous enough to withstand the resumption of commercial whaling without the danger of extinction. We think it is important to make sure that this question is addressed with sound science, and by giving the whales, not whalers, the benefit of the doubt when there are serious scientific uncertainties. That is why we are working within the International Whaling Commission to assure that the methodology known as the "revised management procedure" embodies these principles.

Some people fear that our work on this scientific methodology signals that we are changing our position and are preparing to support commercial whaling. Let me reassure you that this is not true. The United States has no intention to support commercial whaling.

I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

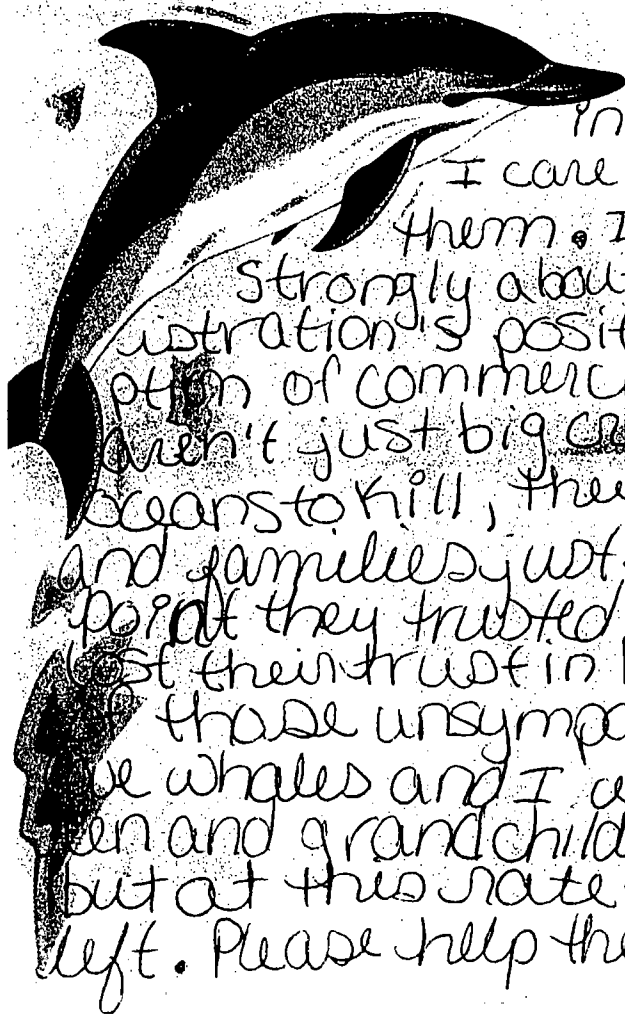
Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

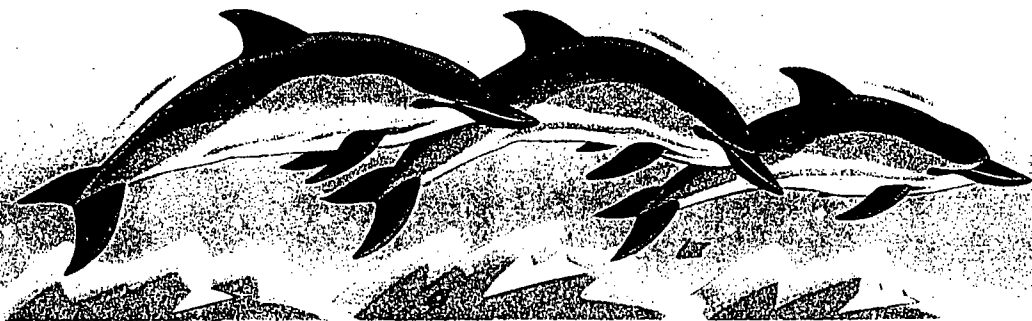
Dear Kathleen,



I am very interested
in dolphins and whales.
I care very much about
them. I am writing to protest
strongly about the Clinton Admin-
istration's position for the resump-
tion of commercial whaling. Whales
aren't just big creatures in the
ocean to kill, they have feelings
and families just like ~~us~~ us. At one
point they trusted us, but they have
lost their trust in humans because
of those unsympathetic whalers. I
love whales and I would like my child-
ren and grandchildren to see them,
but at this rate there won't be any
left. Please help the whales!

A concerned person,

Tiffani De Wolf



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Connie Duersch
732 Beeler Blvd.
Hamilton, Ohio 45013

Dear Ms. Duersch:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

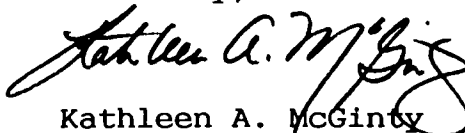
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I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

February 22, 1994

TO:

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Asst. to the President for
Environmental Policy

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I was dismayed to hear of the reversal of the Clinton Administration's policy regarding commercial whaling practices by Norway. Additional assaults on fragile marine mammal populations cannot be justified or condoned. If necessary, we should undertake economic sanctions against Norway or any other country resuming commercial whaling pursuits. If we continue to condone Norway's practices, it is virtually certain that the moratorium against commercial whaling will be overturned at the Whaling Commission's upcoming meeting in Mexico. We should not allow these noble animals to be eradicated with no protest on our part!

(over)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Kathleen Davis
1711 Jaynes Street
Berkeley, CA 94703

Dear Ms. Davis:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

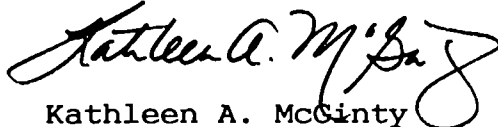
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I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

2/22/94

Kathleen McInty

Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy

17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave N.W.

Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McInty:

Please urge our President to maintain the United States' condemnation of commercial whaling. Whether or not such whaling is termed "science-based" we should not support it.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Davis

1711 Jaynes St.
Berkeley CA 94703

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Rebecca A. Drenner
109 Fairford Road
Castle Hayne, N.C. 28429

Dear Ms. Drenner:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

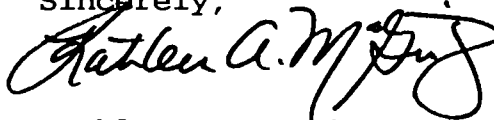
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I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

REBECCA A. DRENNER
109 Fairford Road
Castle Hayne, NC 28429

February 23, 1994

Kathleen McGinty, Deputy Assistant
to the President for Environmental Policy
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing this letter to you to strongly protest the Clinton Administration's position for the resumption of commercial whaling. To destroy the life of these magnificent creatures is unthinkable. I have two granddaughters and to think that even they in their adulthood will remember whales as a thing of the past is not even bearable to think about. To place the killing of these wonderful creatures below economically sanctioning Norway is just plain asinine.

Sincerely,

Rebecca A. Drenner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Patty L. Day
430 Third Street, NW
New Philadelphia, OH 44663

Dear Ms. Day:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

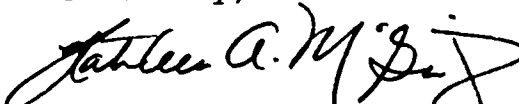
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I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Now we understand we will
harpooned by this sudden charge.
ember, we Share the earth
& all the rest of God's magnificent
creations. It is to be a steward-
ship, not ownership. Let's stand
for what we know as a
nation is right and tell Norway
NO NO!!!

Thanks

Patty L May

430 Third St NW

New Phila, Ch 44663

- Or will this administration
like all the rest. Promise one
thing & then, after elected, forget that

Dear Mrs McGinty:

As a person who believes that
one should stick to ones beliefs and
not back down when the going gets
rough, I feel it is imperative for the
present administration to maintain
its (previous?) strong anti-whaling
stance.

Why, suddenly, is it necessary
to reverse US policy on this? We
as a nation are looked up to by
others and our stand on environ-
mental & other policies will undoubtedly
be followed by them.

Many of us voted for Clinton-Gore
because we felt we finally heard
a voice & had a helping hand that
would push for and protect clean
air, water, resources protection and
species protection.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1994

Ms. Vera L. Duehr
Rural Route 6, Box 6780
Hayward, WI 54843

Dear Ms. Duehr:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on the efforts of some other countries to resume commercial whaling.

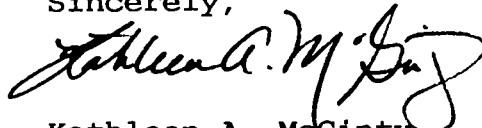
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I share your concern for whales and the environment. With your support, we will accomplish a great deal to protect the environment here in this country and around the world.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Feb 24

Dear Kathleen,

I support a humpback whale and have for years. I was appalled to read in the last newsletter that President Clinton supports Commercial whaling.

I thought this administration was environmentally minded especially Vice Pres Gore.

I am very disappointed by this attitude and I hope the administration will change their minds.

Sincerely

Vera L Duehr

VERA L DUEHR
RR 6 BOX 6780
HAYWARD WI 54843-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1994

Ms. Christine Dolkiewicz
Elf Atochem North America, Inc.
Basic Chemicals
2000 Market Street, 22nd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103-3222

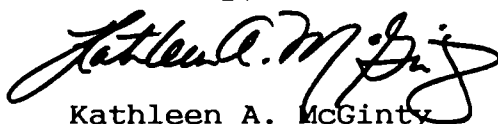
Dear Ms. Dolkiewicz:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. It was good to hear from you.

Rest assured that neither EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "K" and "M".

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

KAM/avl

elf atochem



Elf Atochem North America, Inc.

Basic Chemicals
2000 Market Street - 22nd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103-3222
Phone: 1-800-874-1770

February 18, 1994

Office Environmental Policy
Deputy Assistant to the President, Kathleen McGinty
Old Executive, Office Bldg. Rm. 360
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20501

SUBJECT: U.S. EPA Proposal to Phaseout Chlorine

Dear Deputy Assistant McGinty:

As Product Specialist of Elf Atochem North America's corporate office, I am writing to express to you my opposition to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Browner's recent proposal for development of a plan to "prohibit, reduce or substitute (for) the use of chlorine" over the next 3 years as part of the Agency's proposals to reauthorize the Clean Water Act.

What is especially disturbing about the Administrator Browner's announcement is that it reflects a continuing pattern that has excluded industry's input into the Agency's public policy-making process. In the case of chlorine, the Administrator has sought to prejudice the public policy debate in advance of sound scientific assessment and in the absence of input by all stakeholders.

Specifically, I am asking that, upon due consideration of the matter, you communicate to the White House and EPA your opposition to the subject proposal and your concern over Administrator Browner's judgement in issuing such a proposal without an understanding of the social, economic and health implications of her action -- an understanding that might have been obtained had her office opened up the process to all stakeholders.

By way of background, Elf Atochem North America is a diversified process chemical manufacturer employing more than 5,200 people nationwide with 33 manufacturing facilities in 17 U.S. states. The Company is headquartered in Philadelphia, PA and reports annual sales of just under \$2 billion. Major product/market segments include: commodity organic and inorganic chemicals and chemical intermediates; specialty chemicals; agricultural chemicals, and polymers.

Chlorine and chlorinated compounds are essential to society

The EPA proposal makes no sense. The proposed ban represents an unscientific approach to regulating chemicals because it proposes prohibiting or reducing the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds without regard to whether such a significant burden on society is warranted.

Chlorine and chlorinated compounds are used to meet some of the most essential and vital needs of modern society, including: protecting our public water supply, and in 85% of all medicines, 96% of all crop protection chemicals, all vinyl plastics and thousands of other products (manufactured in the US and marketed globally) that are the basis of modern life.

February 18, 1994

Page -2-

Approximately 1.3 million US jobs depend on the chlorine industry. Wages and salaries total more than \$30 billion a year. Further, almost 40 % of all US jobs and income depend in some way on chlorine and products of the chlorine industry. Two hundred and twelve industries use chlorine and related compounds, generating 45 million jobs and \$1.6 trillion in economic activity -- including a \$3 billion net trade surplus.

Process for Evaluating & Minimizing Risk is Already Underway

Scientific experts have concluded that chlorinated compounds span a wide range and should not be considered as a single group for purposes of risk assessment. The EPA proposal would short-circuit such initiatives based on scientific risk assessment, including current projects relating to a reassessment of dioxin and chlorine's use in the pulp and paper industry.

With the exception of a few persistent, bioaccumulative chlorinated organic chemicals (e.g. DDT) in localized areas resulting from historical uses, current concentrations of chlorine and chlorinated compounds have not been shown to cause adverse effects on humans or the environment. Continuing technological improvements are expected to lower the already low risks of adverse effects related to chlorine in the environment.

I hope that in your comments to the White House that you will stress the need to adopt a policy based on (1) credible science that weighs all the evidence in an even-handed manner, including an evaluation of potential alternatives; (2) a fair and balanced process that involves all stakeholders; and (3) weighs social and economic factors.

Thank you for your consideration of this vitally important issue and for your support.

Respectfully yours,



Christine Dolkiewicz

cc: Mr. Charles A. Kitchen
Director Government & Community Relations
ELF ATOCHEM NORTH AMERICA, INC.
1200 N. Nash Street
Arlington, VA 22209
Tel. (703) 527-2099 Fax. (703) 527-2092

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1994

Mr. John E. Dietlein
1716 Nightingale Drive
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

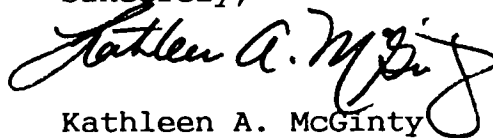
Dear Mr. Dietlein:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. It was good to hear from you.

Rest assured that neither EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

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

KAM/avl

1716 Nightingale Drive
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
February 18, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to you regarding the Environmental Protection Agency request for Congressional authorization to conduct a study to develop a strategy to "prohibit, reduce or substitute the use of chlorine."

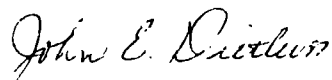
My understanding is that the EPA has not yet disclosed its intent relative to the chlorine question. I would like to encourage you to ask Ms. Browner to articulate and make public the EPA position and ask that the position be based on scientific evidence and in the best interest of the public at large.

Chlorine is used as a key building block in many synthetic processes. Most of the life sustaining pharmaceuticals upon which we have come to depend, are based on synthetic steps that include the use of chlorine, as are synthetic fibers, plastics and food preservatives. Chlorine is also used to purify and make potable our drinking water.

Chlorine compounds span a wide range and should not be considered a single class of chemicals for the purpose of environmental risk assessment. No doubt, there are chlorine compounds that are extremely toxic and should be banned. However, most chlorine containing compounds can be safely handled in a manner that protects the environment and the quality of life.

It is my plea, that the position of the EPA and of this Administration be based on sound science that weighs all of the evidence with the goal of reducing the risk of exposure to specific chlorinated compounds.

Sincerely,


John E. Dietlein

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1994

Mr. Charles Duvall
3870 Cherry Street
Zachary, LA 70791

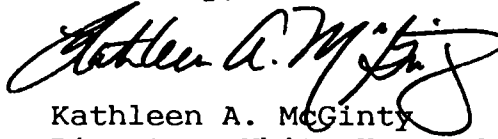
Dear Mr. Duvall:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. It was good to hear from you.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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

KAM/avl

Charles Duall
3870 Cherry St.
Jackson, Ga. 70791

Office of Environmental Policy
Deputy Asst. to the President & Director
Kathleen M. McInty
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Mrs. McInty,

I write to call your attention to a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency request for congressional authorization to conduct a study to develop a strategy to "prohibit, reduce or substitute (or) the use of chlorine."

This proposal is part of the Administration's recommendations for Clean Water Act sent to Congress. Those of us involved with chlorine production and use vigorously oppose it.

Prohibiting chlorine and chlorinated compounds without justification would have a devastating and irreparable effect on the U.S. economy. Products of chlorine chemistry contribute more than \$90 billion per year in savings to the consumer. An excess of 1.3 million

people are employed by chlorine-dependent industries with salaries that total more than \$30 billion.

nearly all U.S. industries use chlorine and the products of chlorine chemistry.

Chlorine chemistry is important to health care and is an integral part of many medicines, disinfectants, crop protection chemicals and plastics.

There are dozens of laws and regulations already in place to insure environmental protection from chemicals, including chlorine. I endorse the rigorous enforcement of those regulations.

Beyond the unfounded recommendation and unbalanced process, this recommendation on chlorine does not belong in the Clean Water Act because that Act is designed to prevent pollution, not "prohibit" the use of chemicals. If the Act contains a chlorine recommendation along the lines of the EPA's concepts, I will oppose it vigorously and I urge you to do likewise. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Charles DeWitt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1994

Mr. Charles Diffey
1340 Court Street
Port Allen, LA 70767

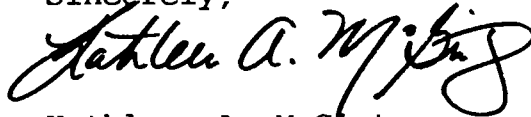
Dear Mr. Diffey:

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

February 14, 1994

Deputy Asst. to the Pres. and Dir.
Kathleen McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am a working parent and I use BLEACH every day to wash softball uniforms.

I encourage you to not prohibit, reduce or substitute the use of chlorine.

Sincerely,

Charles Ditty

Charles Ditty
1340 Court St.
Poet Allen, CA 90767
Phone 504-383-6506

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1994

Mr. William H. Doherty
19144 Pinnaele Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

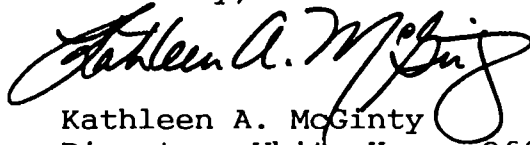
Dear Mr. Doherty:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your thoughts about chlorine study and the Clean Water Act reauthorization. It was good to hear from you.

Rest assured that neither EPA nor this Administration has made any decision in the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act that would restrict or ban the use of chlorine or chlorinated compounds. Because of the continuing rigorous public debate on this matter, EPA has proposed a thorough and careful review of the issues. I assure you that the proposed EPA study will be conducted in a fair, objective and balanced fashion, using the best available information and with the participation of all interested parties.

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

KAM/avl

Office of Environmental Policy
Kathleen McGinty
Ald Executive Office Building
Room 360
17th St. + Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20501

FEB - 11 / 94

Dear Ms. McGinty:

My reason for sending you this letter is to advise you of my concern about EPA's request for Congressional authorization to conduct a study to "prohibit, reduce or substitute (for) the use of Chlorine." If this were to occur it would very likely result in the loss of many jobs. My livelihood & my families future economic well-being could be affected.

I am as concerned as anyone about the environment. As an individual who really understands this industry I can tell you we are very responsible from an environmental perspective.

Chlorine means safe drinking water for 98% of the United States & is used in 85% of all pharmaceuticals. How can anyone realistically expect to replace

a basic element? This product is critical to our safety, livelihood + overall well-being from an economic + personal perspective.

The fact that the recent press conference held by the EPA did not include representative from industry, but did include Greenpeace activists tells me something. Emotions over good science is a dangerous thing + needs to be controlled by key Government officials such as you.

Please remember that this is a major issue that needs a balanced approach. The current administration's credibility is on the line with this issue. You are off to a very questionable start so let's strive for balance + good science + take the Chlorine issue off the front burner. Chlorine is a good product that has far reaching benefits

Yours truly,
W. H. Doherty

William H. Doherty
19144 Annacle Ave.