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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1994

Dr. Anthony A. Herrmann
Vice President of Environmental Affairs
Johnson & Johnson
One Johnson & Johnson Plaza
New Brunswick, NJ 08933

Dear Dr. Herrmann:

Thank you for the information about Johnson & Johnson. I appreciated receiving your environmental update.

This Administration has made the preservation and restoration of the environment one of its top priorities. Companies such as yours contribute a great deal to the realization of our environmental goals. Human health and environmental health are closely associated, and your programs and practices will help promote both.

Again, thank you for the information, and thank you for your commitment to the environment.

Sincerely,


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

KAM/mmg

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1994

Mr. D. Hasselhoff
Environment Canada
Atmospheric Environmental Science
National Headquarters
4905 Dufferin
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4
Canada

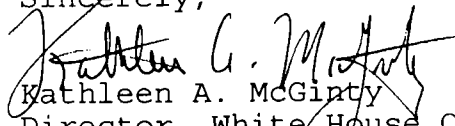
Dear Mr. Hasselhoff:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about global warming and fuel efficiency standards. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, last October President Clinton released his Climate Change Action Plan, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. This initiative is comprised of approximately 46 individual actions which include programs to increase energy efficiency. The President's Action Plan is designed to reestablish the United States as a leader in addressing such pressing environmental challenges.

Again, thank you for sharing your views with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/mmg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1994

Ms. June E. Hebert
HC 74 Box 454
Hebert, LA 71436

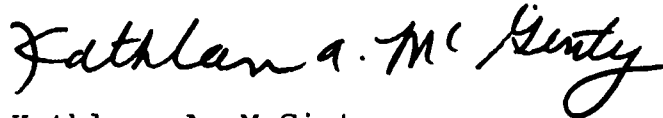
Dear Ms. Hebert:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the management of the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. It was good to hear from you.

President Clinton and I are committed to the protection of our valuable natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The U.S. Forest Service has notified the Alaska Lumber and Paper (ALP) that they are in breach of their contract. The administration is currently reviewing ALP's proposed recommendations for future operations, and a final decision will be forthcoming before April 15.

I certainly appreciate learning your views about the Tongass National Forest and Sitka and the surrounding region's economy. Again, thank you for sharing your views with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

June E. Hebert
HC 74 Box 454
Hebert, LA 71436

March 11, 1994

Vice President Al Gore
c/o Katie McGinty
Executive Office Building
Suite #274
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Vice President Gore:

This letter is in regards to the Tongass National Forest. First of all, I would like to thank this Administration's letter of intent to revoke the 50-year contract with APC.

APC broke the contract by shutting down it's mill and firing the mill employees, therefor it should be cancelled.

Attempts to modify and retain the contract must be refused.

KPC's contract must also be cancelled and the forest protected.

Subsidies that have supported the 50-year contracts should be used to help the community transition from forest exploitation to a sustainable forest dependent economy.

We have the opportunity now to do the right thing, and bring back sustainable, environmentally sensitive industry and employment to a region of irreplaceable beauty and biological diversity. I am confident that I can continue to count on your support.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "June E. Hebert".

June E. Hebert

Name	Date
Peter Lundt	3/16/00

Counsel

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1994

Dr. Stephen P. Hubbell
Chairman
Committee For the National
Institute For the Environment
730 11th Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20001-4521

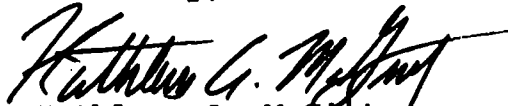
Dear Mr. Hubbell:

Mack McLarty, Chief of Staff to the President, forwarded your letter of February 24, 1994 and the enclosed recently published article by Dr. Henry Howe. I apologize for the delay in responding.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to the preservation of the global environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I appreciate your interest in environmental R&D.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,



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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1994

Dr. Stephen P. Hubbell
Chairman
Committee For the National
Institute For the Environment
730 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-4521

Dear Dr. Hubbell:

Thank you for writing and keeping me apprised of the ongoing efforts of the Committee for the National Institute for the Environment. I also appreciate your enclosing the newly published article by Dr. Henry Howe, for my information.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter and article to Katie McGinty in the Environmental Policy Office for further review. Again, thank you for writing.

Personally,



Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff to the President



COMMITTEE FOR THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

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

MAR 3

MAR 2 1994

February 24, 1994

Mr. Thomas McLarty III
Chief of Staff
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty,

In the past year, three major groups¹ have strongly criticized the way that the Federal government supports and uses science related to the environment. They found a **lack of leadership** and national planning, **weak linkages** between science and policy, neglect of **long term research**, insufficient attention to **data management**, a tremendous need for improved **education and training**, and **underfunding** of all sciences - particularly biological and social sciences, engineering, and crossdisciplinary approaches. These deficiencies are especially troubling as the world's environmental problems grow increasingly serious and expensive.

We have communicated with you previously about our proposal for the creation of a **National Institute for the Environment (NIE)** as a way to help solve these problems. I am now pleased to send you a newly published article by Committee for the NIE Vice-Chair Dr. Henry Howe that compares the findings of these reports and the NIE proposal. Also included is a chart that compares the key conclusions and recommendations of these groups. The chart has been reviewed by individuals that were involved with each of the reports.

We are now finalizing a 115-page report that provides an agency-by-agency review of environmental research and development programs of the Federal government. The report concludes:

- o The federal government spent \$3.1 billion on environmental R & D in FY 1992 (based on budget authority). This includes research in at least 24 different agencies.

¹National Commission on the Environment; Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government; National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council Committee on Environmental Research

- o Another \$1.4 billion was spent on development of environmental technologies, mostly focused on environmental clean up and end-of-the pipe pollution control.
- o Total federal expenditures for environmental R & D were \$72 billion in FY 1992.
- o The National Science Foundation (\$543 million) was the largest supporter of environmental research.
- o NASA (\$826 million) was the largest supporter of environmental research and development.
- o In all cases, the R&D serves the mission of the agency that funds it.
- o Very few programs effectively mesh long-term research with the needs of decisionmakers
- o Effective coordination of R&D programs is the exception rather than the rule.
- o Some 70% of environmental research goes for the physical sciences.

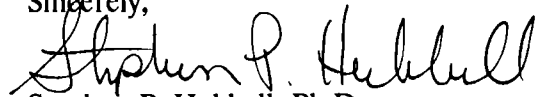
If you would like a draft copy of this report, please contact our office at (202)-628-4303.

We hope that these reports will be useful as the Administration seeks to rationalize environmental R&D through the new Committee on Environment and Natural Resources within the National Science and Technology Council.

We would be more than delighted to meet with you to further discuss our findings and how we believe a new National Institute for the Environment would help the government to use science in a cost-effective manner to improve environmental decisionmaking. Please contact Dr. David Blockstein at (202)-628-4303 to arrange for a meeting.

Best wishes in your important work.

Sincerely,

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

Stephen P. Hubbell, Ph.D.
Chairman



Organization of Federal Environmental Research: Key Findings of Four Reports

The following pages contain a table comparing, in very simplified terms, the contents of four recent critiques of the federal approach to environmental research and development. The four critiques are:

Environmental Research and Development: Strengthening the Federal Infrastructure, Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government (1992).

Research to Protect, Restore, and Manage the Environment, Committee on Environmental Research, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy Press (1993)

Choosing a Sustainable Future, National Commission on the Environment, Island Press (1993)

A Proposal for a National Institute for the Environment: Need, Rationale, and Structure, Committee for the National Institute for the Environment (1993)

The four critiques note very similar problems and often recommend similar solutions. The report by the National Commission on the Environment is different from the other three, in that it focuses more on broad environmental policy and less on research. Therefore, while most of the recommendations of the other three reports are contained in the following comparison, only some of the recommendations made by the National Commission are included.

The statements concerning the non-CNIE reports have been checked for accuracy by individuals closely involved with those reports.

Non-Standard Acronyms for Appendix E

DoEnv	Department of the Environment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Center
EMA	Environmental Monitoring Agency
ERI	Environmental Research Institute
IEA	Institute for Environmental Assessment
MPE	Mission to Planet Earth
NCEI	National Center for Environmental Information
NEC	National Environmental Council
NEP	National Environmental Plan
NIE	National Institute for the Environment
OEQ	Office of Environmental Quality
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy

than to rearrange the existing mission-oriented agencies and change their cultures for these tasks, especially because their own tasks must continue to be addressed.

"NIE is proposed as a new agency that does not encompass or replace existing ones. The committee believes that NIE, if not carefully monitored, could duplicate the roles and missions of existing agencies and engender "turf battles" as it competed for funds and programs with existing agencies. For example, NIE's first aim, basic understanding of the components of the environment, might overlap with the Department of the Interior's planned National Biological Survey and EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, unless the roles of extramural and intramural research were understood. The differences between exploratory research versus management research, regulatory research, and monitoring would have to be explored and carefully delineated. To be successful, NIE would have to be seen as a resource for EPA, DOI, and others.

"Although a strength of the NIE research-management plan is its attempt to bring many constituencies into research planning and priority-setting through its advisory process, how this will work in practice within a federal agency is not clear. The various constituencies will have very different agendas. However, the NSF model of the National Science Board for priority-setting suggests that success could be achieved.

"The committee believes that the proposed NIE would improve the nation's environmental research effort but does not go far enough to solve all the problems in environmental research that we have identified." □

Problem	Recommendations			
	Carnegie Commission	National Research Council	National Commission on the Environment	Committee for the NIE
1. No clear leadership	Strong Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) within Executive Office of President and broader environmental role for Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)	National Environmental Council (NEC) within Executive Office of President chaired by Vice-President	Council on Environmental Quality within the Executive Office of the White House strengthened and revitalized	Strong leadership and coordination through OSTP and OEQ, with National Institute for the Environment (NIE) as lead environmental research agency closely coordinated with other federal agencies
2. No comprehensive national environmental research plan	National Environmental Strategy with an Environmental Research and Monitoring Initiative guided by OEQ and OSTP to create coherent R&D plans for agencies. DOE, DOD, and DoI noted as needing plans for future roles	National Environmental Plan (NEP) put together by NEC identifying national environmental research agenda and responsibilities of the individual agencies	National Environmental Strategy to encourage the development and adoption of technologies compatible with sustainable development. Primarily focused on policies other than research (e.g., taxes)	Priority-setting within the NIE in cooperation with scientists, knowledge users, other federal agencies, and other non-governmental stakeholders such as NGO's and the private sector
3. No comprehensive think-tank exists for assessing state of knowledge and linking research to policy over the long term	Institute for Environmental Assessment (IEA) reporting to OEQ or the Secretary of a DoEnv. Increased support for multidisciplinary policy studies	Environmental Assessment Center (EAC) independent of other agencies		- Center for Environmental Assessment within NIE - Center for Integrative Studies on the Environment within NIE

Problem	Recommendations			
	Carnegie Commission	National Research Council	National Commission on the Environment	Committee for the NIE
8. Need long-term monitoring and assessment of environmental trends and consequences	Environmental Monitoring Agency (EMA)—combining NOAA and USGS—as independent agency or part of a DoEnv. EMA would have close ties to NASA Mission to Planet Earth (MPE)	Interagency Environmental Status and Trends Program coordinated by NEC and operated by DoEnv	• Office of Long-Range Forecasting at EPA or DoEnv • 5- and 10-year environmental quality goals from CEQ as well as reports on other objectives	Ongoing assessments by Center for Environmental Assessment within NIE
9. Insufficient attention to the collection and management of data	National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) within U.S. EMA as focal point for storage and retrieval of data from federal and other sources	Interagency National Environmental Data and Information System coordinated by NEC and operated by DoEnv	Center for Environmental Statistics within DoEnv working closely with CEQ	National Library for the Environment to create an electronic infrastructure to provide easy and effective access to wide range of quality-controlled data and information; services to increase its utility
10. Need improved education and training of people	New and strengthened government and private sector programs, especially those which cross disciplines, or are interdisciplinary	New programs established and existing programs expanded to produce people broadly trained across and between disciplines	Development and adoption of interdisciplinary environmental curricula and activities to promote environmental literacy	Directorate for Education and Training providing extramural funding for environmental sciences and studies programs at universities and colleges

Problem	Recommendations			
	Carnegie Commission	National Research Council	National Commission on the Environment	Committee for the NIE
12. Need closer linkages to the activities of other nations	• International consultative group for research on environment • Closer ties between government agencies and foreign counterparts • Closer links between international assessments and international policies		• International system of regional centers to develop, disseminate, and encourage use of environmentally sustainable technologies. • U.S. should commit to support and increase funding to a number of international environmental treaties	Focal point for cooperation with international organizations on global environmental scientific issues
13. Need to improve relationships and coordination among different activities and stakeholders	• Closer ties between existing and new agencies/programs • Stronger environmental research and policy-making linkages between federal agencies and non-governmental organizations • Environmental R&D programs of federal government and industry should be linked more closely. Use incentives to encourage linkage		• Government-industry partnerships to explore new and innovative technologies that are environmentally sound. • Improved dialogue between experts and public on concept of relative risk.	• Representative stakeholders on NIE Board of Governors and throughout NIE activities to emphasize cooperation, coordination, and consensus building

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: COMPARISON WITH OTHER PROPOSALS

Henry F. Howe

University of Illinois at Chicago

Abstract. This paper compares proposals for reform of federal environmental research and development (R&D). Analysis is based on recent reports by the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, the Commission on Environmental Research of the National Research Council (NRC), the National Biological Survey (NBS), and the Committee for the National Institute for the Environment (CNIE). All reports note similar deficiencies in federal R&D concerning the environment, including lack of coordination among 20 agencies, emphasis on short-term solutions, and research driven by regulatory crises. The Carnegie Commission recommends new oversight bodies to ensure proper assessment; it does not recommend major increases in funding. The NRC commission prefers substantial increases in funding and placement of parts of existing executive departments into a research unit of a new Department of the Environment. The NBS is an internal reorganization of biological research units within the Department of the Interior (DOI).

The NIE proposal would establish a new agency, either free-standing or within a new Department of the Environment, which would provide assessments of what needs to be known, extramural peer-reviewed research to fill gaps, an electronic management function, and a strong commitment to multidisciplinary higher education and training in environmental engineering, sciences, and humanities. The NIE would have no regulatory function and would not require reorganization of existing programs.

INTRODUCTION

A consensus is emerging that environmental change profoundly affects the fortunes of all humans on earth and that environmental challenges to human well-being will become more insistent with time. Whether the particulars concern population growth, energy consumption, food production, air quality, clean water, solid waste, sustainable use of soil and biological resources, toxic and radioactive waste disposal, water table management, global climate change, economic viability, or the human values that sometimes cause change and always negotiate response to change, no one on this planet can escape the consequences of a dynamic environment.

A second disturbing consensus about environmental challenge is that we are not up to it. Whether the issue is a nagging well-defined troublemaker like industrial pollution or looming threats of ambiguous proportions like human population growth or climate change, there is a sense that the required integration of technical expertise, social comprehension,

political will, and economic resources does not exist. Somehow our scientific establishment, educational system, federal and state governments, and industries have failed to provide a coherent understanding of the magnitude and details of environmental problems, a coherent process for assessing environmental threats, and a coherent response to existing problems and future threats.

Within 5 years, 17 major reports have reached remarkably similar conclusions about the scientific weakness, popular ignorance, political gridlock, and low economic priority of federal efforts that becalm rational approaches to environmental challenges (CNIE, 1993a: 14). Through individual efforts and public and private commissions, hundreds of distinguished natural and social scientists, decisionmakers, and business leaders have analyzed the problem and recognized the need for a change in government priorities. Elements of most recommendations include funding commensurate with need, more coherence in federal programs, more and better knowledge and training, and an effort to ensure that both the educated public and decisionmakers know what has to be done and understand the technical and social issues involved. Success in reorganizing federal sponsorship of environmental research and education would allow stable, responsible regulatory environments, promote technologies and methodologies that permit sustainable use of resources, and encourage foresight that permits proactive rather than reactive environmental policies.

This paper compares similarities and differences of the proposal to establish a National Institute for the Environment (NIE) (CNIE, 1993a) with recommendations of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government (CC,

Henry F. Howe is vice chair of the Committee for the National Institute for the Environment and is professor of biological sciences (M/C 066), University of Illinois, 845 W. Taylor Street, Chicago, IL 60607. He has written widely on tropical seed dispersal and tree reproduction, and now is conducting experiments in tallgrass prairie restoration. Further discussion of issues considered here may be found in the 4 November 1993 testimony before the Subcommittee on Technology, Environment and Aviation of the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Readers who wish to receive more information about the NIE or participate in the NIE informational network should contact him.

1992) and the Commission on Environmental Research of the National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academy of Sciences (NRC, 1993a). Although of more limited objectives, the National Biological Survey (NBS) of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is close to reality and overlaps enough with some of the NIE proposal to warrant discussion here (NRC, 1993b; NBS, 1993). Many issues introduced in other reports have been incorporated in each of these recent evaluations.

Readers should understand that I am an advocate of the NIE process but that the complex goal of reorganizing national science priorities has multiple possible solutions. What actually transpires during the legislative process (including development of the first NIE bill, H.R. 2918, in this Congress) will be a national debate on the merits and political exigencies of some of those possible solutions. The purpose of this paper is to provide readers with a sense of the NIE vision, of the alternatives, and of the political process required to change the system.

THE EVOLVING NIE VISION

The NIE vision has grown since its inception, and even since it was last discussed here (Howe et al., 1990). A review is instructive of both the process and the evolving result, which is sure to change further during the legislative process.

History

The seed for the NIE was planted by Joseph Frankel, a developmental biologist at the University of Iowa, who stopped me in the hall in 1987 to suggest why our small ecology group could not convince the dean to fill vacancies: "The only real difference between ecology and the rest of biology is NIH [National Institutes of Health]." His point was that natural science departments are judged by the quantity and quality of research funded by competitive federal grants, with indirect costs of 30 to 90 percent that pay for libraries, utilities, administration, computer systems, field stations, and facilities and release funds for English departments, music programs, and student aid. The bottom line was that 7 billion dollars in support for biomedical sciences shaped university priorities, but 100 million dollars in grants for environmental biology did not. As in other research universities in which indirect costs comprise up to 35 percent of the total budget, key Iowa administrators had simply determined that they could not afford ecologists.

Shortly thereafter, Stephen Hubbell (about to take a chair at Princeton) and I discussed these issues. Recognizing that NIH support in biological sciences was 100 times higher than NSF support for environmental biology, we realized that only a grand initiative would both produce the science required to address complex problems and give environmental issues a high priority in higher education. Friends further pointed out that even immense increases in ecological understanding would not solve pressing problems if biological knowledge was divorced from understanding of physical processes or

social and cultural causes and responses. A strategic vision was necessary for a strategic challenge, and the vision had to be much broader than ecology.

Seeking wider advice, Hubbell secured funding from Johnson and Johnson for a meeting of 50 academics, environmentalists, congressional staff, and federal agency staff in Washington, D.C., on December 2, 1989. The charge for this intense one-day seminar was to determine "what is needed" and "how to do it," tempered by reality from veteran congressional staff Michael Rodemeyer from the House Science Committee and Stephanie Clough from the Senate Environment Committee. The group formalized the outline of a proposal to secure an independent outside evaluation from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Friends arranged House and Senate hearings in March and April 1990, ostensibly to secure authorization for an NAS study of environmental research. A key implicit agenda was to alert the executive and legislative branches about the issues and the need for "something new."

The 1989 Washington workshop refined the original NIE vision (Howe and Hubbell, 1990). First, the revision retained the idea of an extramural granting agency patterned after NIH but proposed semiautonomous institutes that would address problems that had to be solved. No need was seen for new government laboratories, which would convert the NIE vision from public works (i.e., funds distributed to many districts and all states) to pork barrel (i.e., funds distributed to centers in one or a few states), would duplicate existing efforts, would greatly enlarge the federal bureaucracy, and would continue to leave the environment a low priority in universities. Second, broad problem areas spanned some natural and social sciences but retained a disciplinary flavor (e.g., an Institute for Ecosystem Management, another for Human Environment). Third, the revision only indirectly supported higher education through faculty grants. Finally, the revised version included no obvious priority-setting process or national communication function.

Revised brochures, hearing testimonies, and a needs statement crafted by volunteers to describe the proposed institutes framed the debate. The executive branch opposed funds for an NAS study; under directions from the Office of Management and the Budget, testifiers from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) argued in hearings that NIE would duplicate existing efforts. Executive branch opposition was removed when the EPA and its friends in the House and Senate recognized that NIE would fill a very broad niche that no other agency could fill. Ultimately a 400,000-dollar earmark for an NAS study within the 1991 EPA budget, augmented by 200,000 dollars from the National Science Foundation (NSF), DOI, and the Department of Energy (DOE), produced the NAS study (NRC, 1993a) discussed below.

In September 1990 the Committee for the NIE (CNIE) opened a Washington office, coordinated on a shoestring budget under the able leadership of Dr. David Blockstein. The office embarked on a two-year effort to secure reaction and support, refine the proposal and needs statement, and produce assessments of related topics. Vigorous efforts by Dr. Karim Ahmed, Blockstein, and other friends provided foundation support to augment the limited help offered by the University of Illinois and Princeton and allowed the office to sponsor a national conference on the NIE in Bethesda, Maryland, in May 1992. Over 150 attendees representing biological, physical, and social sciences and humanities, environmental groups, several federal agencies and congressional staffs, and business forced a complete revision of the NIE concept.

The current NIE vision calls for the establishment of an independent agency or a research arm of the proposed Department of the Environment, with three problem-oriented research directorates, an assessment center, a state-of-the-art data management and electronic library, and a directorate to promote environmental higher education and training. The proposal retains the extramural, competitive, peer-reviewed nature of earlier proposals, calls for a general increase in spending on environmental research with a new emphasis on biological, engineering, and social sciences and relevant humanities, and emphasizes the need for multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches to complex problems.

The Washington office and my office at the University of Illinois coordinate an educational and legislative effort to promote debate through the legislative process. H.R. 2918 calling for the establishment of the NIE, a conceptual bill introduced by Representative George Brown (D-Calif.), chair of the House Science Committee, and Representative Jim Saxton (R-N.J.), together with 61 cosponsors, will catalyze discussion in the executive branch and House of Representatives and provide the grist for a companion measure in the Senate. A network of over 6,500 interested scientists, organized from Chicago by region, state, congressional district, and institution, keeps interested individuals and institutions informed with periodic newsletters and weekly or biweekly mail, fax, and e-mail updates.

INADEQUACIES OF FEDERALLY SUPPORTED ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

The Carnegie Commission (CC, 1992), two NAS reports (NRC, 1993a, 1993b), and the Committee for the NIE (CNIE, 1993a) largely agree with each other and with previous reports in their assessments of what is wrong with the federal system for support of environmental research and education. Key points include the following.

First, funding is not commensurate with need. Depending on what is counted as environmental research, estimates range from 2.5 billion dollars, excluding most agricultural and military research (Mandula and Blockstein, 1992) to 5 billion

dollars (CC, 1992). Compared with health research (8 billion dollars per year) or military R&D (45 billion dollars), neither is a large number. The most generous estimate is less than 7 percent of the total federal budget is allocated to R&D and less than 0.5 percent of the federal budget for environmental R&D (Figure 1).

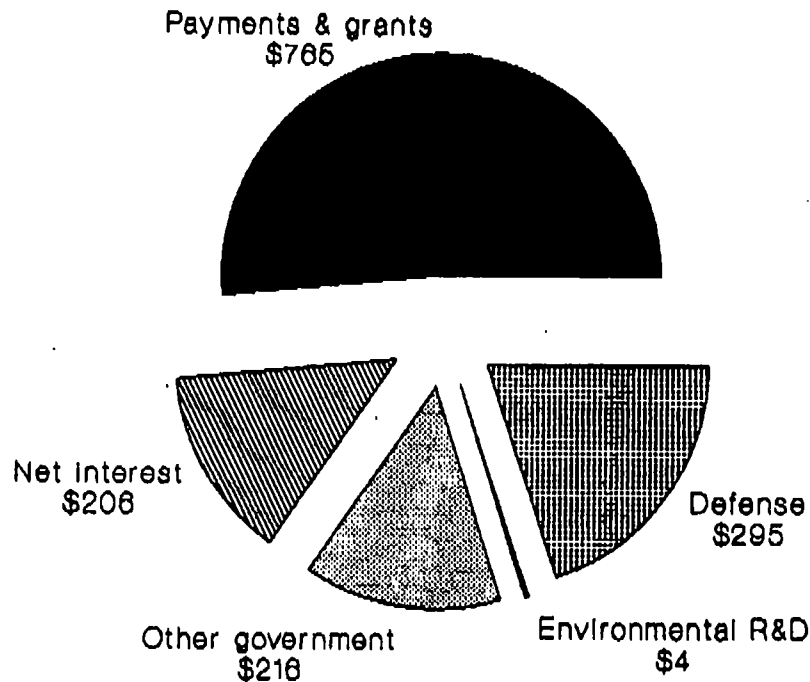
Second, leadership is weak or nonexistent. Funding is distributed among 20 agencies, with at least 8 major players (Figure 2). Each agency has its own well-justified mandate and therefore its own research agenda. Most serve the regulatory or management needs of the agency (e.g., DOI, EPA), are organized along strictly disciplinary lines for support of basic science without regard to utility (NSF), or serve other special needs that preclude a broad interdisciplinary perspective. While other major priorities of the federal government have agencies devoted to their study or support (e.g., agriculture, health, environmental regulation, basic science, space, energy, defense), environmental sciences have no lead agency. The Federal Coordinating Committee on Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) interagency consortium designated to study global change (the Global Change Program of 1 billion dollars) provides leadership on organizing research around a few issues, but its agenda primarily redirects existing efforts toward one of five or six priorities.

Third, the research itself is often not as effective as it should be. As the Carnegie Commission (CC, 1992: 13) puts it, much of the research is "diffuse, reactive, and focused on short-range, end-of-the-pipe solutions." Much of the research sponsored by the federal government is actually conducted by government scientists, is not competitively awarded, or is awarded through programs that are not as effective as competitive peer review in NIH or NSF. In-house research swells the federal bureaucracy (a scientist at a National Laboratory costs 150,000 dollars per year, exclusive of direct research costs), does not make use of the entire scientific community, and fails to support graduate and undergraduate education in the relevant areas in colleges and universities. Whether justified or not, in-house research within regulatory and management agencies is often suspect to industries or other agencies. Uncompetitive or marginally competitive grant programs do not make the best use of national talent in state agencies, academic institutions, environmental groups, or industry laboratories.

Fourth, environmental research is heavily skewed toward physical sciences, with insufficient resources devoted to evaluation of the effects of changes in the physical system on living systems, including people. In the Global Change Program of 1.4 billion dollars for fiscal year 1993, for instance, 17 percent of funding is for ecological systems, and only 2 percent concerns human interactions (CEES, 1993). Even in such apparently well-studied areas as ozone depletion and UV-B radiation, remarkably little support exists for finding out how depletion will affect biological and human systems (CNIE, 1992). All reports note that remarkably little

Figure 1. Federal Budget for 1992

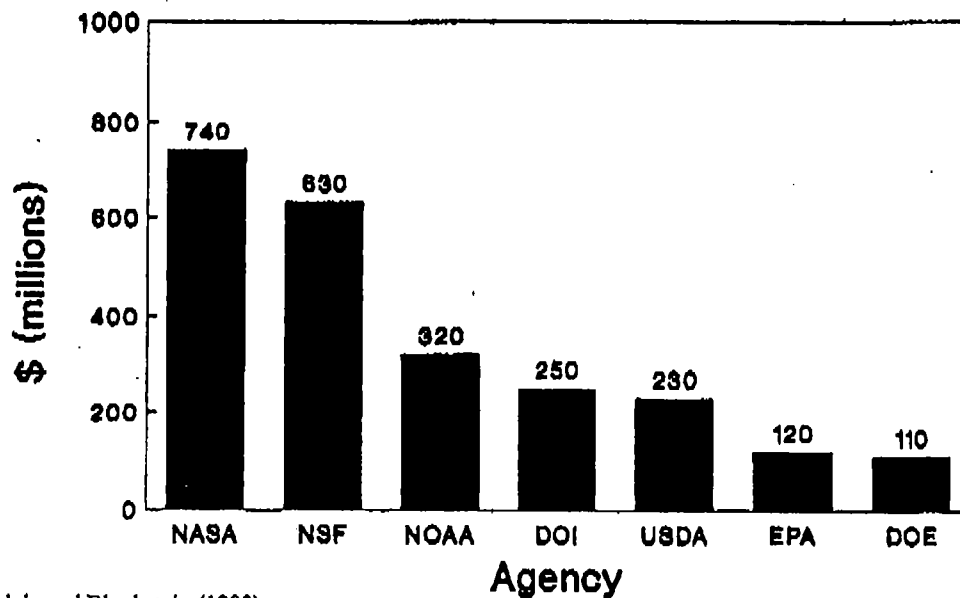
Environmental research and development is less than 0.5% of the total.



Source: Mandula and Blockstein (1992)

Figure 2. Environmental Research and Development Budget for 1992

The data include biological, physical, and social sciences but exclude human health, some energy research, most mitigation, and development.



Source: Mandula and Blockstein (1992)

support exists for evaluation of human attitudes that cause environmental change or of human activities that are impacted by environmental change.

Fifth, feedback between assessment of societal needs and research priorities is insufficient. As exemplified by the acid rain program and many other efforts (Rubin et al., 1992), good science is often irrelevant to the policymaking process. Some means must be created by which proactive assessments and credible but understandable information can be provided to decisionmakers who need it when they need it.

THE CARNEGIE COMMISSION

The Carnegie Commission recommends reorganization of existing agencies and creation of several mechanisms to coordinate research and produce assessments (CC, 1992). Finding that the budget for environmental R&D is already large (five billion dollars, including substantial agricultural research, remedial cleanup, and military research), the commission limits recommendations for increased funding to augmentation for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, with some added funding for the Department of Agriculture (USDA), NSF, and some programs in DOI.

In addition, new or strengthened government programs in environmental education would be integrated with private sector programs, with an emphasis on programs that cross disciplines or are interdisciplinary. The Carnegie Commission recommends creation of six Environmental Research Institutes within the EPA which would be located in academic institutions and nongovernmental organizations. Extramural grants would be organized through these six institutes and through a consolidation of the existing twelve EPA laboratories into four new laboratories.

However, the core of the Carnegie recommendation is reorganization and addition of organizing mechanisms. Leadership and coordination would be promoted by creation of a new Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), plus a broader role for the present Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The two agencies would produce a national environmental strategy with coherent R&D plans for other agencies. The Carnegie Commission suggests combining NOAA (now in the Department of Commerce) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS; now in DOI) into a new Environmental Monitoring Agency (EMA) that could either be subsumed under a new Department of the Environment or stand alone. The EMA would "have close ties" with NASA, but not be part of it. Within the EMA would be a new National Center for Environmental Information. To help with assessment, a new Institute for Environmental Assessment would be created, either under a new Office of Environmental Quality or under a new Department of the Environment. The report also calls for various efforts to coordinate existing and future programs.

In short, the crux of the Carnegie recommendation for providing coherence, assessment, and better science is lumping of two large physical science agencies (EMA), consolidation of research programs within EPA, addition of permanent or semipermanent research institutes in six universities or non-profit organizations, addition of an assessment institute, and addition of an office that will provide leadership (OEQ) in cooperation with the existing OSTP. Dramatic increases in overall spending are not envisioned.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The NRC Committee on Environmental Research sees a need for both cultural and organizational change (NRC, 1993a). Cultural change will require change in the way environmental scientists think and do business. Organizational change requires some overhaul of existing federal efforts, ranging from minimal enhancement of existing budgets to radical reorganization of existing environmental agencies. The NRC Committee identifies virtually the same weaknesses as does the Committee for the NIE.

Additions of several units would provide leadership and coordination. Leadership would fall to a National Environmental Council (NEC). Most assessment would be performed by an Environmental Assessment Center independent of other agencies. Parallel to the Carnegie report, this report calls for a National Environmental Plan created by the NEC. An interagency National Environmental Status and Trends Program would fill the assessment function, while a new interagency National Environmental Data and Information System would manage and facilitate communication of data. The NRC Committee calls for increased funding, particularly for biological, engineering, and social sciences. Four means of organizing changes in research include the following.

Framework A would increase budgets of existing programs. This minimal approach would retain disciplinary focus, retain "low-beam" research driven by regulatory and management needs at the expense of "high-beam" long-term perspectives within existing agencies, retain and enlarge a largely in-house federal research effort, and offer enhancement of the educational and training efforts through existing agencies that have strong extramural programs, such as NSF. Framework A would tap the resources of the academic, nongovernmental organization, state government, and business communities to the degree that existing programs already do, except a little more.

Framework B, creation of the NIE, is viewed by the NRC Committee as a credible proposal that converges with many of the NRC Committee views. The major criticism of an early NIE proposal of December 1992 is that it does not go far enough and might duplicate existing programs.

Framework C, a National Institute for Environmental Research (NIER), would address protection, restoration, and management of resources. This framework differs from Framework B in that it would consolidate EPA research, USGS, NOAA, and NASA Mission to Planet Earth/Earth Observing System (MPE/EOS) into a new agency, which would also include a program on status and trends and a data center. The goal is to remove much of the science from existing agencies and consolidate in-house and extramural science under one administrative roof. Like the NIE, the NIER proposes to target social and behavioral sciences and biological sciences as well as physical sciences, although it is not clear how that would happen by consolidating physical science agencies.

Framework D, the NRC preferred option, would radically reorganize existing agencies by putting much of the federal research effort, including the EPA Office of Research and Development, NOAA, USGS, and parts of NASA, under a research arm of a new Department of the Environment. The Department of the Environment envisioned by the NRC Committee would consist of three administratively coequal units: Regulation (from EPA), Restoration Operations, and Research.

In short, the crux of this NRC report is an oversight body within the office of the president, an independent assessment center, and increased funding through any of four possible organizational plans, including the NIE. The preferred option calls for consolidation of major agencies under a new proposed Department of the Environment quite distinct from that under consideration by Congress at the time of writing. Two new interagency units would coordinate efforts and manage data.

THE NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The NBS reorganizes research within DOI (NRC, 1993b; NBS, 1993). It will: (1) perform research in support of biological resource management; (2) inventory, monitor, and evaluate trends in biotic resources; and (3) communicate results of research to managers. The NBS will transfer funds and personnel from DOI units (Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and Bureau of Mines) to a new free-standing bureau within the department.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

The mission of the NIE is to improve the scientific basis for making decisions on environmental issues through an integration of extramural, problem-focused research, proactive assessments, a national electronic library for the environment, and strengthened higher education and training (Figure 3).

Rather than create a welter of semiindependent competing institutes, the NIE proposal now calls for three research

directorates: Environmental Resources, Environmental Systems, and Environmental Sustainability. The first would sponsor research to answer the question "What do we have?" including inventories, monitoring, and characterization of potential products. The second would address the question "How does it work?" promoting research on mechanisms, processes, and effects of environmental phenomena. The third would address the question "How do we maintain it?" emphasizing research on strategies, technologies, and solutions.

Each directorate identifies research that requires perspectives from diverse biological, engineering, physical, and social sciences and humanities to address problems as diverse as characterization of medicinal plant products or inventories of human understanding of environmental phenomena (Resources), analysis of ecosystem change or study of causes and consequences of environmental inequity (Systems), and creation of environmentally friendly solvents or product life-cycle analysis (Sustainability). Recognizing the need for interdisciplinary analysis of complex problems, directorates are constructed so that no single academic discipline can control the agenda. A fourth Directorate of Education and Training would augment support of education through faculty grants with direct support of environmental programs and training grants in academic and other educational institutions.

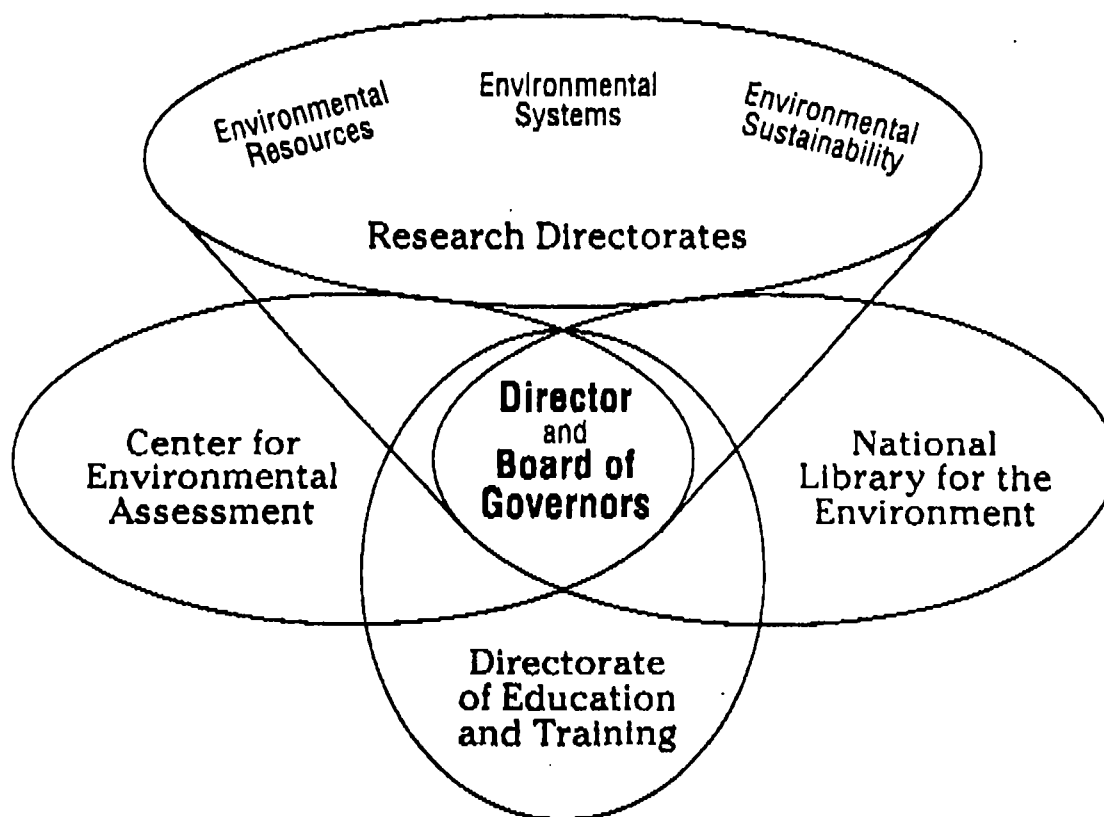
The May 1992 conference forced academics to confront the failure of science divorced from societal needs. As demonstrated by the acid rain program (Rubin et al., 1992), hundreds of millions of dollars worth of excellent problem-focused research may be irrelevant if scientists fail to understand what decisionmakers need, how to conduct research in a timely fashion, or how to communicate key results to the people who actually write laws or issue regulations. The NIE would meet these needs through an inclusive priority-setting process using an in-house Center for Environmental Assessment to organize task forces of outside experts and the National Library for the Environment to manage and facilitate access to environmental information.

CONTRASTS

Contrasts among proposed solutions clarify the similarities and differences in these proposals (CNIE, 1993a, 1993b, 1993c; Durrett, 1993). Like the Carnegie Commission and the NRC Committee on Environmental Research, the NIE proposal attempts to establish a leadership agency that is not controlled by immediate regulatory and management concerns but that is responsive to societal needs. The NIE approach would include members of all relevant sectors of society (academic, community groups, business, environmental groups, federal agencies, state research units) and all relevant disciplines (biological, engineering, physical, and social sciences and humanities) on the Board of Governors and/or on task forces that advise the Board or undertake assessments.

Figure 3. The Proposed National Institute for the Environment

An Inclusive Board of Governors would advise the director, who would oversee an integrated program of assessment, research, communication, and training. This diagram assumes a free-standing agency with a director who reports to the president.



Source: CNIE (1993a, 1993b)

Also resembling the above proposals, the NIE proposal notes the need to promote multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research and training. Unlike others, the NIE proposal has a clear mechanism for doing both through problem-focused research and training grants dispensed on a competitive basis by three interdisciplinary directorates and an education directorate. The Carnegie Commission, the NRC Committee, and the NBS proposals do not indicate how environmental research is to be made interdisciplinary (integrating methods and perspectives of different disciplines) or even multidisciplinary (utilizing different disciplines). The Carnegie and NRC (Frameworks A, C, and D) proposals lock in physical science biases, while the NBS is a biological agency to serve the DOI.

While NIE advocates believe that funding should be increased in all well-justified environmental agencies, marginal increases in funding without the creation of a lead agency (Framework A of NRC) (NRC, 1993a) would make the world only a marginally safer place. It would lock in

disciplinary disparities, enlarge emphasis on in-house federal research spending, and retain other distortions that belie the NRC Commission on Environmental Research goal of changing the culture of doing environmental research. Other NRC frameworks (including NIE) also call for substantial increases in funding; the NBS reorganizes existing DOI funds, and the Carnegie Commission advocates selective increases in a few agencies.

Unlike alternatives, the NIE proposal does not call for reorganization, consolidation, or elimination of existing agencies. Oversight of every environmental agency or function is compartmentalized in one or more subcommittees or committees in the House and Senate. These do not yield control easily, particularly if reorganization might actually disrupt agencies that appear to function well (e.g., NOAA and USGS). Consolidations and reorganizations called for in the Carnegie report (CC, 1992) and in Frameworks C and D of the NRC report (NRC, 1993a) that would take research functions out of one independent agency or cabinet department and put

them in another are usually not politically feasible. Even intra-agency reorganizations are difficult, as Secretary Babbitt has found with his NBS proposal. Attempts to link such reorganizations to elevation of the EPA to cabinet status could easily doom both reorganization and elevation.

Also unlike alternatives, NIE proposes to make the best possible use of talent in the entire national scientific community through competitive, peer-reviewed research. The Committee for the NIE, and relevant legislation (H.R. 2918), call for support of peer-reviewed or competitive contractual research by scientists in academic institutions, museums and zoos, state and other local and regional governmental research units, existing national laboratories, qualified environmental groups, and industries. The NIE would participate in the FCCSET process and collaborate with other federal research units but would not enlarge the federal research bureaucracy. Strict adherence to the principle of extramural research throughout society would bring staffing requirements much closer to NSF than to other federal agencies.

Finally, alone among these proposals, the NIE would revolutionize priorities in higher education. Rather than funnel funds into the federal bureaucracy, which educates no undergraduates and trains few professionals, the NIE would create the incentives for colleges and universities to hire active environmental scientists and specialists and promote interdisciplinary programs that span anthropology and business to sociology and zoology.

CONCLUSION

In brief, credible solutions to environmental challenges are within reach. Perhaps because it has the benefit of written contributions, oral comments, and criticisms from over 1,000 natural and social scientists, environmentalists, business leaders, government officials, and interested citizens, the proposal for the National Institute for the Environment is one of the most viable options available. The NIE would not radically reorganize existing agencies, disrupt functional research units, or increase the federal in-house research bureaucracy. The NIE would provide balance between studying physical processes and studying the effects of those processes on ecological systems and people. Unlike alternatives, the proposed NIE would explicitly bring all sectors of society into the priority-setting process, would provide a clearinghouse and data management system for all environmental research, would assess the state of environmental understanding in all relevant fields, and would dramatically change the way environmental science is taught and conducted in the nation's colleges, universities, and other educational institutions. The proposed NIE would also make use of the talent of the entire scientific community—academia, business, environmental groups, other federal agencies, and state government research units—to set priorities and actually do the research.

Finally, the NIE is designed to set in motion an inclusive process that will both define needs and recommend resources required for solutions. The Committee for the NIE makes no specific recommendations about funding, except to note that the NIE could not be created overnight. At least a year or two of planning, organization, and initial assessments would be required at nominal cost before any full-fledged grant programs could be up and running. The ultimate scope of NIE in five, ten, or fifteen years will depend on the strength of demand voiced through the pluralistic process of priority setting, and the response of Congress to perceived needs during appropriations cycles. All the Committee for the NIE can do is ensure that the debate is national, reaching into every state and congressional district.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1994

Ruth R. Harkin
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
1100 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington D.C.
20527

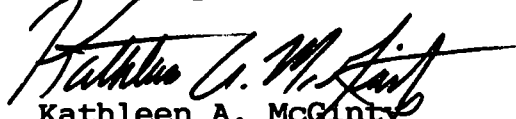
Dear Mr. Harkin:

Thank you for your letter dated March 14, 1994 and the enclosed copy of your new annual report.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. I appreciate learning about your work at the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and your involvement in making American businesses more competitive.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, Office on
Environmental Policy

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20527, U.S.A.



OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

March 14, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director, Office of
Environmental Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Katie,

Enclosed is a copy of our new annual report which describes some of our accomplishments in the last fiscal year.

President Clinton has made opening new markets and assisting U.S. businesses a cornerstone of his Administration. Since I arrived at OPIC in mid-year, we have taken a number of steps to achieve these goals. Over time, our efforts will help make American businesses more competitive, create tens of thousands of jobs at home and abroad, generate billions of dollars in American exports, and further America's foreign policy goals and economic interests.

I hope you will find this report useful. Please let me know if we can provide you with further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ruth".

Ruth R Harkin
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1994

Mr. Robert A. Hefner III
Chairman
The GHK Company
3030 Northwest Expressway
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73112-5467

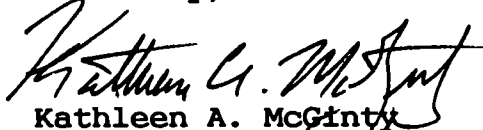
Dear Mr. Hefner:

Thank you for your letter dated March 17, 1994 and the enclosed copy of New Thinking About Natural Gas. The article was both useful and informative. I forwarded the publication to the appropriate staff member.

I appreciate learning of your continued interest in exploring the possibilities of utilizing natural gas.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,



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



A NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION COMPANY

ROBERT A. HEFNER III, CHAIRMAN

DATE: March 17, 1994

TO: Kathleen McGinty, Environment Advisor, Office of the Vice President

FROM: Robert A. Hefner III

Enclosed is a reprint of an article I have written entitled "New Thinking About Natural Gas," which I trust may interest you. The article has recently been published by the U.S. Geological Survey as part of its new look at The Future of Energy Gases.

The article is about opening our minds to the importance of natural gas, the first step toward the "Era of Energy Gases." The paper argues:

- That as we approach the 21st century humankind is in the process of developing new energy technology based upon energy gases that for the first time will allow for increasingly sustainable economic growth.
- That natural gas, an energy technology distinctly separate from oil, is our first step.
- That those economies first to accelerate the transition to energy gases will be the winners in the 21st century global economy. (Natural gas use in Asia has increased 125% during the last decade.)
- That the undeveloped natural gas resource base in the U.S. is not only abundant at reasonable prices but in all probability twice that of recent overly conservative estimates.
- That proven developed producing natural gas reserves are arguably about twice the current estimates.

Enclosure: "New Thinking About Natural Gas," from *The Future of Energy Gases*, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1570

Janet Rains 03/17/94
USGSM12.DOC

THE GHK COMPANY

3030 NORTHWEST EXPRESSWAY LOWER LEVEL OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73112-5467 USA
TELEPHONE: 405 / 948-9800 TELEFAX: 405 / 948-9898

RECYCLED PAPER



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1994

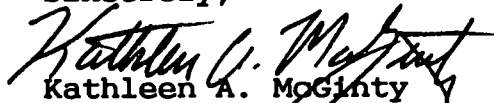
Roger C. Herdman
Director
Office of Technology Assessment
600 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E.
Washington D.C. 20510-8025

Dear Mr. Herdman:

Thank you for your letter dated February 17, 1993 and the enclosed Office of Technology Assessment's Report on, Industry, Technology, and the Environment: Competitive Challenges and Business Opportunities. I sincerely apologize for the delay in my response. The information was both useful and informative. I have passed this material on to the appropriate staff member.

Again, thank you for sending this information to me.

Sincerely,



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

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD
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ROGER C. HERDMAN

Congress of the United States
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8025
February 17, 1994

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
The Vice President of the United States
Old Executive Office Building, N.W.
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am pleased to enclose OTA's Report on, Industry, Technology, and the Environment: Competitive Challenges and Business Opportunities, which has just been released. This Report was prepared at the request of the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Report discusses competitive challenges and opportunities for two kinds of American industries that are affected by environmental regulations: (1) environmental technology and services firms; and, (2) manufacturing firms. It concludes that technology--and policies that promote technological innovation and efficiency--are key to resolving many pressing environmental problems, to boosting the long term export potential of U.S. environmental firms, and to making it less costly for manufacturing firms to comply with environmental regulations.

The Report analyzes the growing world market for environmental technologies and services, and the competition U.S. environmental firms face from firms in Europe, Japan, and elsewhere. The Report also compares what it costs U.S. manufacturers to comply with pollution abatement requirements with compliance costs in other countries. It assesses the potential for technological alternatives, such as pollution prevention and cleaner production technologies, to lower compliance costs. The Report discusses the pros and cons of over 30 policy options related to technology development and diffusion, regulatory reform and innovation, export promotion, development assistance, and interactions between environmental policy and trade policy.

The Report is the third and final publication in an OTA assessment of American Industry and the Environment. The first publication, Trade and Environment: Conflicts and Opportunities, was published in May 1992. The second, Development Assistance, Export Promotion, and Environmental Technology, was published in August 1993.

I hope you will find the Report useful and informative.

Sincerely,


Roger C. Herdman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1994

Grace L. Hewell, Ed, M.S.P.H.
807 West 40th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37410

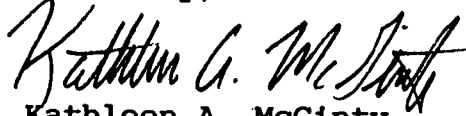
Dear Dr. Hewell:

The Vice President asked that I respond to your February 10 letter regarding the Executive Order on environmental justice. It was good to hear from you. I apologize for the delay in responding.

The Executive Order will help ensure that governmental policies and actions related to human health and the environment do not have a disproportionately high and adverse impact on low-income and minority Americans. The Executive Order recognizes the important role that public health and education play in reducing these disproportionately high impacts. As a result, the Executive Order specifically requires data collection and analysis, as well as public participation and access to information to increase awareness about these issues. Consistent with the Executive Order, the Office on Environmental Policy will be working with all Federal agencies to implement the Executive Order.

I share your enthusiasm for increased environmental literacy both inside and outside traditional academic settings.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

Feb 10, 1994

The Hon. Albert Gore, Jr
Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

ATTN: Ms Kathleen A. McGINTY

Dear Vice President Gore:

If I may — I'd like to express the concerns below brought recently to the attention of the staff working on the President's Environmental Justice Executive Order.

First, minimal attention is directed to "public health issues". Attached is a copy of the "Public Health Initiatives" presented by Asst Secretary of Health Phillip Lee to the annual meeting of the members of the American Public Health Association, 1993 in San Francisco. He stated that Mrs Clinton agreed to address them in the Health Care Reform proposals.

Staff may also have a copy and make use of the information.

A weakness, however, is the limited scope of education and training. Traditionally the focus is on health professionals. Health education in general has forgotten out-of-school youth (16 years of age and older), and the poor, illiterate and undereducated adult (50 years and older).

The Secretary of Education perhaps has not provided information on this target population group found in the communities where there is high exposure to toxic chemicals and other pollutants.

Secondly, we are reaching my second concern - that is the "reduction of environmental illiteracy." These people lack adequate communication, computation, and functional skills to understand and address environmental justice issues. They also need workplace literacy - equal access to jobs through job training and education. Again, they are being forgotten.

The Department of Education's Vocational Education and Adult Education Bureau (^{and the} Adult Literacy Initiative) are trying to reach this population group.

The Governors of the Twelve Southern States have given priority to the reduction of adult illiteracy for several decades. The environmental curriculum can easily be conceptualized and developed as an integral part of the labor programs.

I am asking to what extent and in what way has the Secretary of Education played a role on the White House Interagency group policy-making. Is he a member?

With the \$500 million provided by Ambassador Walter Annenberg, I am already seeking funds for the development of an "Environmental Learning Center" for South Chattanooga. Federal/State funds would sustain it. We do not have funds at this time for a building and the area is noted for inadequate facilities to house needed programs and services for the poor of all ages. (Walter Annenberg is a longtime friend.)

These ideas are proposed to strengthen the proposed executive order: (adult environmental literacy) to help empower the "people" living in the high impact areas as well as the health/environmental specialists. This administration is seen more and more as a "children and youth" centered one. This idea would broaden access and scope of the total environmental justice movement.

Secondly, to incorporate "public health initiatives" of APHA.

Sen. Wellstone's "Public Health Equity Act of 1994" is a step in this direction. The proposals, however, are not currently available to me for review, and specifics cannot be addressed. The American Public Health Assn is also considering an "Environmental Justice" plenary session to be held in Washington, D.C. at this year's annual meeting. These pieces will be helpful in creating awareness of public health issues in the environmental justice movement. But this is a long term process.

I hope that I am not too late in bringing to your attention the above concerns in an effort to further support this initiative of the Clinton-Gore team.

Respectfully submitted,

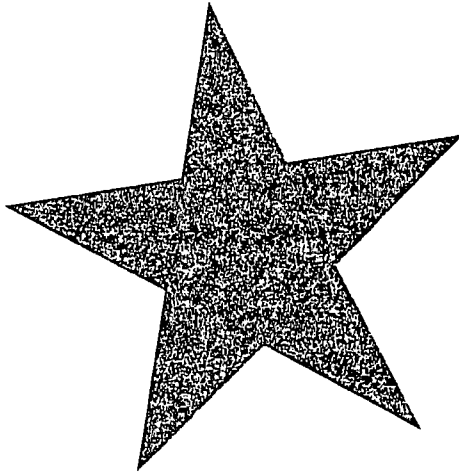
Grace L. Lewell, Ed.S.; M.S.P.H.

3120 Apple Rd NE
Washington, DC 20018
(202) 832-3954

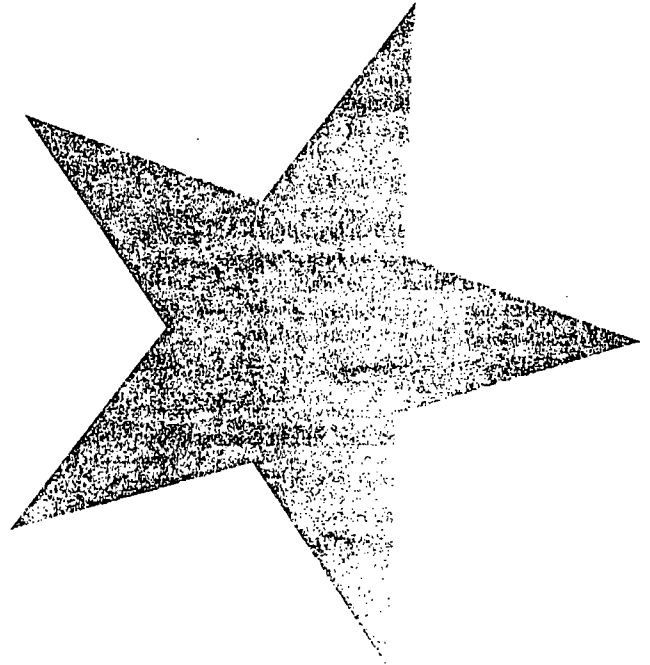
807 W. 40th St (I'm returning soon).
Chattanooga, TN 37410
(615) 821-7286

Encl.

ATTACHMENT (See
Newell's letter
2/10/94)



**THE CLINTON
HEALTH CARE REFORM PLAN:
THE PUBLIC HEALTH
INITIATIVES**



From: Grace Newell
2/10/94

What follows are the public health provisions of the President's plan exactly as they appeared in the Sept. 7, 1993, Administration Draft. Some public health programs are contained in other sections of the Administration's plan. The Association has been in close contact with Administration officials and is working to ensure that a full range of public health programs is included and is adequately funded.

2

Public Health Initiative

The public health system and the reformed health care delivery system share a common purpose: to improve the health of the American population at an affordable cost.

While health reform strengthens the personal care delivery system, an enhanced public health system also plays an essential role to:

- ★ Protect Americans against preventable, communicable diseases, exposure to toxic environmental pollutants, harmful products and poor quality health care.
- ★ Identify and control outbreaks of infectious disease and patterns of chronic disease and injury.
- ★ Inform and educate consumers and health care providers about their roles in preventing and controlling disease and the appropriate use of medical services.
- ★ Define and validate new prevention and control interventions.

The public health initiative builds on the capability of health alliances and plans to reach out to their participants, providing them with information about prevention and appropriate use of medical services. The initiative promotes readiness and flexibility the public health system by strengthening core functions at the local, state, and federal level. It also focuses attention on specific health problems of regional and national significance to consolidate categorical programs into an integrated health system, reducing administrative burdens.

The public health initiative repairs, strengthens and consolidates essential federal, state and local public health functions through three approaches:

- ★ Improving the performance of the core functions of public health.

- ★ Authorizing a flexible pool of resources to address priority health problems of regional and national significance.
- ★ Expanding federal support for unified data systems, technical assistance and information networks.

Because dealing effectively with public health problems requires the coordinated involvement of multiple parties, the initiative is designed to foster inter-agency collaboration and public-private partnerships, including close working relationships between public health, community groups, alliances, and plans.

Core Public Health Functions

Health reform clears the way for the emphasis of public health activities to shift away from the direct delivery of health services. It positions public health to maintain a strong defense against preventable diseases and conditions that affect local communities and to work with the health delivery system to address them. The following essential functions are supported:

- ★ **Health-related data collection, surveillance, and outcomes monitoring**—The basic tool for the health care system as a whole, providing for regular collection and analysis of information on key dimensions to ensure timely awareness, decisions, and interventions related to epidemics, emerging patterns of disease and injury, prevalence of risks to health, and outcomes of personal health services.
- ★ **Protection of environment, housing, food, and water**—Enforcement functions related to air pollution (including indoor air), exposure to high lead levels, water contamination, handling and preparation of food, sewage and solid waste disposal, radiation exposure, radon exposure, noise levels and abatement, consumer protection and safety.

★ **Investigation and control of diseases and injury**—Identification, containment and provision of appropriate emergency and treatment resources for community-wide health problems, including emergency preparedness and control of violence.

★ **Public information and education**—The mobilization of communities and motivation of individuals to reduce risks to health, such as tobacco use, abuse of alcohol and other drugs, sexual activity that increases vulnerability to HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases, inadequate nutrition, physical inactivity, and childhood immunization.

★ **Accountability and quality assurance**—Enforcement functions to ensure that providers, clinics, hospitals, long-term care facilities, laboratories, and allied health providers meet established standards through licenser, certification, and inspection.

★ **Laboratory services**—The provision of individual testing and pathology services, including the system of state laboratories that screen for metabolic diseases in newborns, provide toxicology assessments of blood lead levels and other environmental toxins, diagnose sexually transmitted disease and tuberculosis requiring partner notification, test for cholera and other infections or food-borne diseases, and monitor the safety of water and food supplies.

★ **Training and education**—Ensuring adequate training with special emphasis on public health professionals such as epidemiologists, biostatisticians, health educators, public health administrators, sanitarians, and laboratorians.

★ **Leadership, policy development, and administration**—Public health's responsibility to define health goals, standards, and policies that affect the health of whole communities; to define health issues of major importance and devise interventions to address them; to build coalitions with related public sectors such as housing, public transportation, and agriculture; and to ensure accountability for public resources devoted to health. Public health coordinates closely with the leadership of alliances and plans, mobilizing community support for public health policies and initiatives.

Funds are distributed to states using a formula based on three weighted factors that take into account population (one-third), poverty rate (one-third), and years of productive life lost (one-third). No state receives an allocation less than the State's grant in the last year preceding enactment of this initiative. To receive funds under the formula, states are required to maintain their current level of support for public health and prevention activities at no less than the average of the past two years' funding level.

Funds are used to develop and strengthen public health core functions at the state and local level, including county, district and municipality levels. Accountability for effective use of state formula grant funds are monitored through reporting progress in achieving health improvements using a common data set of health outcomes developed as a part of the Healthy People 2000 initiative.

Priority Health Problems of Regional and National Significance

Additional funds support a federal program to develop innovative strategies for addressing priority health needs of regional and national significance. The purpose of this program is to address specific issues in ways that are responsive to the needs of populations served by alliances and plans and that consolidate rather than proliferate authorities, management structures, and funding and reporting requirement.

Congress establishes some priorities for funding through dedicated appropriations. The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services identifies other areas of priorities relying on recommendations of a national advisory board representing the perspective of the Public Health Service, states and local public health agencies, as well as regional health alliances and plans.

The Secretary solicits proposals for innovative interventions that link public health agencies and the delivery system to achieve measurable reductions in the incidence of illness and injury. Grants are made through competitive awards to state and local government agencies, not-for-profit organizations and research institutions. As effective interventions from these projects are identified, information is disseminated to facilitate their adoption in other communities.

"Elitist"
Refer to my suggestion

The following are examples of the types of regional and national priority health issues to be addressed:

★ **Infectious diseases**

Immunization—Education and outreach to ensure the broadest possible immunization coverage against childhood vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, as well as influenza, pneumonia, hepatitis B, and tetanus among adults.

HIV/AIDS—Education for prevention, confidential screening programs, and partner notification programs particularly in urban areas with special focus on minorities, women, children, and adolescents.

Tuberculosis—Case location, targeted education, and training for providers regarding treatment and control measures, with special attention to its spread among homeless people.

★ **Chronic and environmentally related diseases**

Diabetes—Community-oriented diabetes education and control programs, directed especially to minority and low-income populations at highest risk, appear to offer economies of scale to complement individually provided medical services.

Violence and injury control—The leading cause of years of potential life lost among Americans and the leading cause of death among children, adolescents, and young adults this category requires close collaboration among several systems, including law enforcement, education, transportation and recreation and parks. It is linked to alcohol misuse and requires an integrated multifaceted set of interventions.

★ **Health-related behavior and other priority issues**

Tobacco prevention—The increasing incidence of smoking among adolescents and women poses future risks for heart disease and cancer, as well as low-birthweight babies and infant morbidity.

Comprehensive school health—Furthering development of links between health and education in a nascent program of comprehensive school health program.

Maternal, child health, and family planning—With continued special attention is needed to provide education and outreach to prevent infant mortality and morbidity. In addition, the persistent and intractable incidence of adolescent and unwanted pregnancy calls for targeted education and outreach in support of family planning services. Closely linked to social services, interventions include targeted public education, programs of home visiting, case management for children with special needs, and child and spouse abuse services.

Enhancement of Federal Capacity to Support Public Health

In support of federal assistance for core public health functions and categorical activities, additional funds improve direct federal capacity, including:

★ **Federal surveillance and health statistics, laboratories, and epidemiologic services**—Whether fighting the old diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera or newer ones such as Lyme disease or antimicrobial-resistant infections, public health's basic tools are data collection and biostatistical analysis, laboratory capacity, and epidemiologic expertise. An effective and efficient central capacity at the Federal level provides for economies of scale in addressing many of these health problems.

An essential part of reinventing public health is the consolidation of currently fragmented public health data systems and the integration of these systems with the regional and national data network described in the Information Systems chapter. The need for separate public health data systems is minimized to the extent that the elements included in the regional and national data network support public health functions. The unified health information system provides timely information to support health policy development, budget formation, efficient program administration and general improvement of the public's health and does so at the lowest cost and burden.

★ **Technical assistance and national health information Networks**—To support the refocus of public health at local, State, and Federal levels and the application of findings from priority health programs described

above, technical assistance and information networks are needed to link Federal, State, and local public health agencies and various grant-supported programs carried out by State, local, and not-for-profit agencies. Information from these networks and the health data system provide the basis for regular reports to the President and the Congress for purposes of monitoring the effectiveness of this initiative.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1994

Dr. Dennis Harper
P.O. Box 1061
320 Michigan Avenue
Orofino, ID 83544

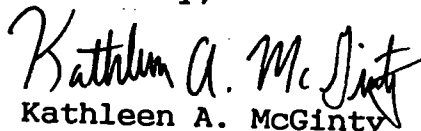
Dear Dr. Harper:

Thank you for your recent letter. It was good to hear from you again. I apologize for the delay in responding.

I appreciate learning your views on the pros and cons of transportation versus spillings in our collective efforts at salmon conservation. Both approaches will clearly be essential components of any long term solution.

Once again, I appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

March 15, 1994

Dr. Dennis Harper
P.O. Box 1061
320 Michigan Avenue
Orofino, ID 83544

OK, provided
WS/zinn ok'd
substance.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Thank you for your recent letter. It was good to hear from you again.

I appreciate learning your views on the pros and cons of transportation versus spillings in our collective efforts at salmon conservation. Both approaches will clearly be essential components of any long term solution.

Once again, I appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

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

KAM/avl

OK

March 1, 1994

Mr. Dennis Bakke
President and CEO
The AES Corporation
Suite 2000
1001 North 19th Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Bakke:

This is to notify you that I am in receipt of your February 4 letter to Mack McLarty regarding your thoughts about EPA's regulation of power plants.

As you know, I share President Clinton's commitment to the protection of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. This Administration supports the development of new and innovative technologies to address today's difficult environmental challenges. I have taken the liberty of sharing a copy of your letter with the group currently working on this issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with us.

Sincerely,

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

KAM/avl

Who is this?

I don't think a lame or wordy
letter is appropriate - he didn't
rec- expect a reply.

Note: he's a buddy of POTUS - originally
suggested Hazel O'Leary for DOE.



DENNIS HARPER CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC, INC.

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 1061

320 MICHIGAN AVE.

OROFINO, ID 83544

(208) 476-3158

Kathleen McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

*Will
pls advise*

Dear Director McGinty:

I would like to commend the efforts of the Clinton Administration, as well as the Snake River Salmon Recovery Team in examining solutions for the extremely complex issue of recovery of the listed Snake River salmon.

It appears though, that a majority of the work and recommendations of the Snake River Salmon Recovery Team (SRSRT) is going to be ignored. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) draft Biological Opinion for the 1994-98 operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System calls upon flow augmentation as the primary method for salmon recovery in the near term. This proposed plan of operations is a complete contradiction of the recommendations of the SRSRT.

The present priority in Snake River salmon recovery is to ensure a sound delivery system for the smolts down river. The SRSRT plan states that, *"Improved collection and transport of smolts around most of the Snake and Columbia River is the alternative that would deliver the maximum number of smolts to the lower Columbia River."* Yet, even though the near term and long term recommendations are for improved collection and transportation measures, this is not the course chosen by NMFS.

NMFS acknowledges that increased spill reduces the number of fish guided into transport systems. The increased flow will hamper the collection and transportation system recommended by the SRSRT. Additionally, the gas supersaturation resulting from increased spill has a negative impact on juvenile salmon, causing an increase in mortality rates.

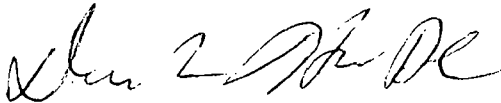
The utilization of Dworshak Reservoir as the primary source for flow augmentation will have long term adverse effects on salmon recovery. The executive summary of the Biological Assessment affirms that Dworshak is an inadequate water source. It is stated that, *"In addition to not meeting the flow objectives in most years, such an operation would have a major impact on the resident fish and wildlife, recreation and other uses, as well as the ability of Dworshak to provide flow augmentation in future years."*

Kathleen McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Page Two

It is inexcusable to ignore the recommendations of the SRSRT, as a tremendous amount of work, study, and effort will be going to waste. One area that seems to be of secondary concern in the salmon recovery are the effects of the plan on the people who live in the region. I would encourage you to put more consideration on the economic ramifications of the plan on local communities.

We in the Clearwater Valley are more than willing to do our share in the salmon recovery effort, but the current plan of operations will have a devastating effect on our local economy, which we are unwilling to sacrifice. Until the considerations of the local communities are included in the plan, and solid science demonstrates flow augmentation is superior to improved collection and transportation, I am adamantly opposed to the current operations plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kathleen McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "McGinty".

cc: U.S. Senator Larry Craig, State of Idaho
U.S. Senator Dirk Kempthorne, State of Idaho
Congressman Larry LaRocco, State of Idaho, First Congressional District
Governor Cecil D. Andrus, State of Idaho
Lt. Col. James S. Weller, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Donald M. Bevin, Chairman, Snake River Salmon Recovery Team

(11th)

Dear Dr. Hulpw:

~~Thank~~ Thank you for your recent letter. I appreciate hearing of your views of the pros and cons of transportation versus spillage in our collection efforts at Salmon Conservation.

Both approaches will clearly be essential components of any long term solution.

Once again, I appreciate ^{hearing from you} ~~your~~ ~~help~~ ~~to~~ ~~work~~.

Wick

Wick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1994

Ron E. Hall
President and Chief Executive Officer
CITGO Petroleum Corporation
Box 3758
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102

Dear Mr. Hall:

On behalf of the Vice President, I would like to thank you for your letter of March 24, 1994, providing me with your thoughts on the "cleanliness" of gasoline supplied to the United States by Venezuela's Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA). I have forwarded your letter to the Environmental Protection Agency for appropriate action.

Sincerely,

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

KAM/mmg

cc: Mary Nichols, EPA
Assistant Administrator For Air and Radiation

MAR 28 1994

R. E. HALL
President
Chief Executive Officer

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
Box 3758
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102
March 24, 1994

Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Vice President Gore:

I would like to commend the Administration for its decision to initiate rulemaking that allows Venezuela to continue participation in the U.S. gasoline market. CITGO is the major buyer and seller of gasoline from Venezuela. This issue is important because approximately 210 CITGO distributors in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states depend to some extent on PDVSA gasoline. These distributors supply 5,200 retail gasoline outlets that employ some 42,000 people. Our customers appreciate the reliability of gasoline supply that CITGO maintains, and become concerned when gasoline supply is constrained.

I would also like to clarify what I believe are some inaccuracies contained in recent correspondence you have received regarding the "cleanliness" of gasoline supplied to the United States by Venezuela's Petr leos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA). Recent statements made by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the National Petroleum Refining Association (NPRA) are in our opinion misleading. Both of these groups recently sent you a letter implying that air quality standards would be compromised should PDVSA be allowed to continue supplying gasoline to the U.S market. I do not believe this to be the case.

I should point out that the average 1990 gasoline baseline so often referred to is not one number, but 9 individual gasoline parameter averages. Therefore, all domestic gasolines will be higher or lower on some of these parameters depending on the particular refinery. While it is true that PDVSA gasoline is higher in olefins and sulfur than average 1990 domestically refined gasoline parameters, other parameters, particularly air toxics like benzene and aromatics, are lower than average U.S. baseline parameters. Some domestically produced gasoline will also be higher in olefins and sulfur than the average baseline, and indeed be

Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.
Page 2
March 24, 1994

very similar to Venezuelan gasoline. The agreement EPA and PDVSA have reached should assure that PDVSA gasoline will be as clean as most domestically refined gasoline, and thus should not detrimentally affect U.S. air quality problems.

With reference to market concerns some companies may have, a report dated September 2, 1993, by the Congressional Research Service concluded the following:

In sum, it would appear that granting PDVSA its own 1990 baseline would not lead to a change in gasoline brand market shares significantly larger than occurs regularly from the mix of market forces at large. It would, however, reduce slightly, in markets served by PDVSA, the pressure for higher gasoline prices generated by the RFG program's requirements.

I appreciate the opportunity to clarify this matter, and would be happy to discuss it with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ron E. Hall", with a stylized, flowing script.

Ron E. Hall
President and Chief Executive Officer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1994

Mr. Paul T. Howard
614 North Caravan
Travois Village
Missoula, MT 59802

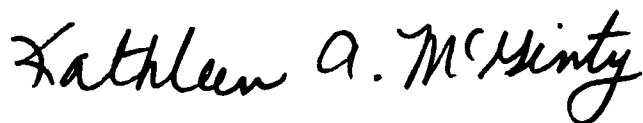
Dear Mr. Howard:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the management of the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. It was good to hear from you.

President Clinton and I are committed to the protection of our valuable natural resources in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The U.S. Forest Service has notified the Alaska Lumber and Paper (ALP) that they are in breach of their contract. The administration is currently reviewing ALP's proposed recommendations for future operations, and a final decision will be forthcoming before April 15.

I certainly appreciate learning your views about the Tongass National Forest and Sitka and the surrounding region's economy. Again, thank you for sharing your views with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/avl

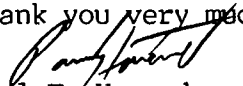
Dear Vice President Al Gore,

I hope I'm not too late in writing to you concerning the Tongass Nat'l Forest of southeast Alaska. As with all old growth forests, this one has been seriously damaged by massive clearcut practices in the past by two corporate entities, the Alaska Pulp Corporation (APC) which is a Japanese firm, and the Ketchikan Pulp Company, both of which have had 50 year contracts which enabled them to monopolize timber harvest in the Tongass area. These two companies have driven small operators out of the area and conspired in defrauding the U.S. government out of \$60-80 million in the past. Despite many breaches of contract, the Reagan and Bush administrations failed to take action and allowed the same rampant pace of cutting to continue. Recently the Clinton Administration sent a 30 day notice of intent to revoke the 50 year contract which of course has resulted in the two firms lobbying extensively despite the breaches of contract that should nullify the contract. So here are my requests;

- 1) Since APC and KPC broke their contracts (mostly by mill closings and not hiring workers from the area) and practice destructive nonsustainable methods of timber harvest, the contracts should be absolutely cancelled.
- 2) Refuse any offers/attempts to modify and retain the contracts and refuse any new contracts with either APC or KPC. APC and KPC have had plenty of time to "clean up their act" by now and this would enable small operators with a local employment force to log the area (I favor this as small operators won't "cut their own throat" with the same methods larger corporations use to their own advantage at the disadvantage of the community and forest).
- 3) Transfer subsidies that have supported the 50 year contract to transition programs to enable sustainable forest-dependant economics to replace the former short term exploitive methods used.

Lastly I would like to thank the administration for issuing the intent of cancellation and taking a stand on this issue.

Thank you very much,


Paul T. Howard
614 N. Caravan
(Travois Village)
Missoula, Montana 59802

[illegible]

Counsel

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1994

Henry P. Harris, Ph.D.
Vice President Business and Planning
North American Plastics
Central Mississippi Ind. Center
210 Ind. Drive
Madison, MS 39110

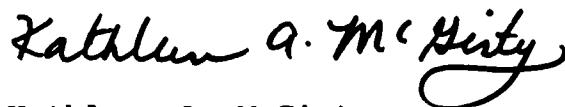
Dear Dr. Harris:

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



North American Plastics, Inc.
Central Mississippi Ind. Center
210 Ind. Drive
Madison, Mississippi 39110
(601) 856-8993

March 25, 1994

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As Vice President for Business and Planning for North American Plastics, a privately held company employing about 75 people and currently investing heavily for capacity expansion for PVC compounds, I want to add my voice to those who oppose the recent, indiscriminate move to substitute, reduce or prohibit chlorine and chlorinated compounds.

Specifically, PVC, (Polyvinyl) Chloride, is about a 9 Billion pound per year plastic, widely used in wire and cable and many other markets for its cost effectiveness. The Vinyl Institute and suppliers of PVC resin have a wealth of information to support our contention that there is no scientifically valid evidence to suggest manufacture or use of PVC represents an environmental hazard. This side of the controversy must be heard in addition to what Greenpeace would have you believe.

Even making the erroneous assumption that cost effective, functional substitute polymers exist for PVC, it will take decades and billions of dollars in private investment to replace the 9 billion pounds of production capacity now devoted to PVC. The consequences to our economy of such huge expenditures are enormous. This factor must be considered as well as the environmental issues.

Decisions on such major volume chemicals as chlorine and chlorine containing compounds must not be made hastily and without input from all concerned parties, including industry. EPA and the government should pursue a due-process approach based on sound science and full assessment of chlorine's economic importance to our national economy.



PVC Letter
March 25, 1994
Page 2

Thank you for giving this issue your most serious attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. P. Harris'.

Henry P. Harris, Ph.D.
Vice President
Business and Planning

HPH/tlm

cc: John Chew
Greg Bowen
David Chew
Jim Taylor
File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1994

Mr. Thornton Hill
Vuce President, Sales
Huntsman Packaging Corporation
3575 Forest Lake Drive
Uniontown, OH 44685

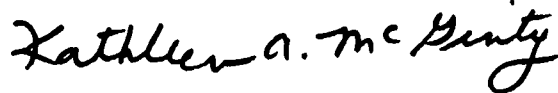
Dear Mr. Hill:

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



April 5, 1994

3575 Forest Lake Drive
Uniontown, OH
44685
phn: 216-896-6700
fax: 216-896-6733

Film Products Group

Ms Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
17th Street & Pennsylvania, Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms McGinty:

It has been brought to our attention that the EPA is seriously considering an environmental agenda that includes a total and complete ban on the use of chlorine and chlorine compounds without regard to the risk of such an action. Such an arbitrary approach is unwarranted, unsupported by science, and highly disruptive to society. In fact, quite frankly, if this agenda is successful and carried to the worst possible conclusion, it could mean the job loss for millions of U.S. employees. It has been our contention that good science and common sense tells us that banning an element like chlorine, that is basic to our natural environment, is nonsense. Taking it to the extreme - we would stop putting salt in our food and salt on our roads in the winter simply because it contains chlorine.

We understand that the EPA developed and announced the clean water plan without any prior notification or input from the chlorine industry. This action disagrees with fair and inclusive process that our democratic government was founded on and that the Clinton administration has pledged to follow. As an industry, chlorine is probably one of the most regulated and safest in North America.

We protest this unilateral action taken by the EPA and encourage you to use your influence to oversee a fair, democratic process in this important issue. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Thornton Hill'.

Thornton Hill
Vice President, Sales

\jaa

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1994

Mr. John C. Hoard
Member and Manager
Future Water of Indiana, LLC
Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse Systems
342 Massachusetts Avenue
Suite 100
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Hoard:

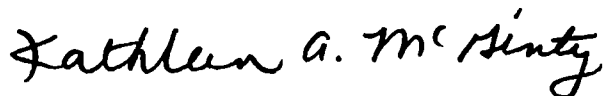
Thank you for your letter and the information and videotape you enclosed regarding your Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse Systems. It was good to hear from you.

As you know, I am dedicated to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I appreciate learning of your efforts to improve water quality and of the applications of your products in irrigation and agriculture

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your information to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water and the EPA Environmental Technology Initiative for their reference.

Again, thank you for sharing this information with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm



Future Water Indiana, LLC

Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse Systems

342 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 100, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

317-756-8517 fax: 317-756-8526

*Office of water at
EPA*

February 23, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

We know you hear from a lot of people with good ideas. Once in a while there's a great idea. Here Is A Great Idea.

Future Water Indiana and its affiliates with operations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Europe offer a wastewater reclamation and reuse process which allows odorless treatment of wastewater at two-thirds (2/3) the cost of conventional treatment plants. This process virtually eliminates sludge disposal or burning, avoids non-point pollution and commercial fertilizers, conserves and utilizes energy efficiently, promotes improved water quality, open space land development, recreation and wild life habitats. Believe it or not, it's not too good to be true.

Enclosed is our short video and brochure for your review. We need to develop marketing networks for our technology. We propose a government/private partnership utilizing the resources of the White House, the EPA, Commerce and the USDA to get this job done sooner rather than later.

The need for the United States to upgrade existing municipal sewage plants, build new facilities and extend sewer lines is ongoing and the cost is getting higher every day. Future Water technology can save millions of dollars in this process by helping cities and towns everywhere lower costs of construction and operation of wastewater facilities.

National and regional solid waste experts reviewed the performance of our technology at the city of Muskegon, Michigan and Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Both the Environmental Defense Fund and Gregory K. Silver, Attorney At Law gave us supportive opinions. (Copies enclosed).

The Future Water system holds the wastewater and aerates it until the water exceeds EPA standards for discharge into rivers and streams; however, the water is then stored for application to



crops, golf courses, football and soccer fields...wherever green plants are needed! Once treated, America's water is now a reclaimed resource for application to flowers, corn, wheat and soybeans with NO SLUDGE REMOVAL, NO WATER DISCHARGE, NO NPDES PERMITS, NO AIR POLLUTION AND ABSOLUTELY NO ODOR.

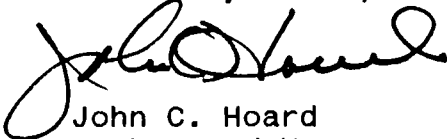
Moreover, jobs are created for each project. Project size is easily adaptable to summer camps as well as large municipal systems. Power from utility companies to aerate the holding cells may be used at night during non-peak times when "excess energy" is often wasted.

This technology benefits the environment, the economy and helps meet agricultural needs for water and nutrients. It increases the property values of farmers who utilize the systems because they have a constant source of nutrient rich water for their irrigation systems. This is a CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM.

PLEASE HELP US bring this technology into the limelight. Please forward the enclosed material to those you think can help the advancement of this technology. If you need more materials, we will send them to you. We offer you and the administration a WIN-WIN-WIN opportunity for the economy and the environment.

We will have a representative of Future Water in Washington D.C. from March 4 to March 8, 1994, to further discuss our organization and the applications for the technology. Your assistance in making his visit on behalf of Future Water more productive is greatly appreciated. Please call or write me as soon as you can.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John C. Hoard", written over a horizontal line.

John C. Hoard
Member and Manager
Future Water Indiana, LLC

Enclosures

cc: Hon. Al Gore
Hon. Carol Browner
Hon. Ron Brown

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1994

Ms. Rebecca Hanson
1225 Sweetwater Avenue
Camarillo, CA 93010

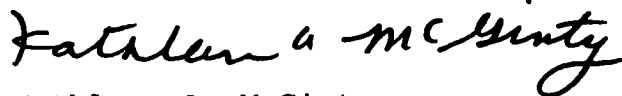
Dear Ms. Hanson:

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,



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

KAM/jdm

—
Katie McGinty, Director
of Office of Environmental
Policy, The White House,
Old Exec. Office Bldg,
Room 360, Washington
DC 20501

Dear Madame:

Enclosed is copy of
letter to CEO of
ARCO. —

Rebecca Hanson
1225 Sweetwater Ave
Camarillo CA 93010
Feb 10, 1994

Ledwick Cook, Chairman of Board & CEO of Arco
515 South Flower St
Los Angeles CA 90071-2256

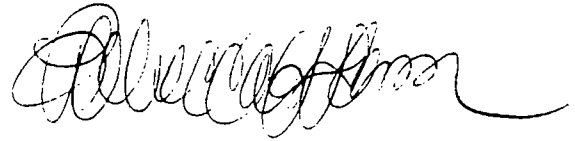
Dear Sir:

I'm very concerned about your involvement in
the RAIN FOREST.

I hope you will resume talks with CDIP
and work for a sustainable environmental
management in Pastaza.

Thank you

Copy to Katie McGinty
Director of Office of Environmental Policy
The White House



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1994

Mr. David Howenstein
2-28-29-101 Chero
Nakano-ku
Tokyo 164
JAPAN

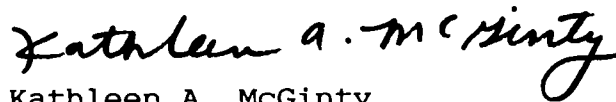
Dear Mr. Howenstein:

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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,



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

KAM/jdm

Dear Ms. McGinty: — 2/18/94

I am writing to inform you
that I sent a card to AKEO
CEO, Lodwrick Cook, urging him
to resume a serious dialogue with
OPIP (Organization of Indigenous
Peoples of Pastaza) and to work with
the indigenous organization toward a
plan for sustainable environmental
management in Pastaza.

Sincerely,

David Horvenstein
2-28-29-101 Chuo
Nakano-ku
Tokyo 164
JAPAN

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

POSTCARD

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



日本郵便 NIPPON

AIRMAIL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1994

Hanazono
2 Choine 21-9
Aomuri Akiralto
JAPAN

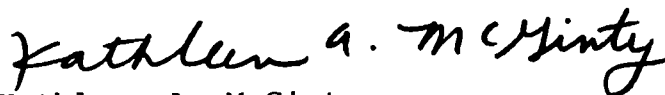
Dear Dear Friend:

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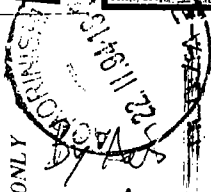
Again, thank you for sharing your views with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm



LETTER CARD

ADDRESS ONLY

mail

Katie McGinty
Director Office of
Environment Policy
The White House

Old Executive Office Building,
Room 360 Washington, DC 20501

U.S.A

Dear

Sir In order to maintain a good
circumstance in Ecuador, and
as one of peace-making Japanese
folk here, I proclaim that
Atlantic Richfield Company's officers
should resume a serious process
of dialogue with Indigenous
Peoples of Pootaza. Sincerely yours

Hanezono

2 chome 21-9 Aomori Japan

青森市街を行くねぶた / 東北三大祭のー・青森ねぶた
VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT OF NEBUTA AT AOMORI CITY / NEBUTA
FESTIVAL

Akira Ito

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Ryan Henson, Executive Director
Northern Coast Range Biodiversity Project
2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5
Davis, CA 95616

Dear Mr. Henson:

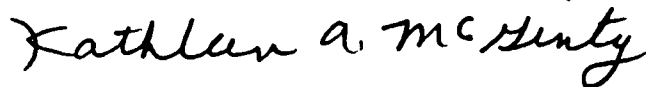
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As you know, President Clinton announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of three working groups established at the Forest Conference. This administration believes that the Forest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

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



Northern Coast Range Biodiversity Project

~~703 Valencia Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 (916) 758-4785~~

Please note our new address:

2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5, Davis, CA 95616 (916) 758-0380

Fax: (916) 753-2935

March 15, 1994

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

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The attached letter reflects our organization's deep concern over the effects Option 9 will have upon not only the Mendocino National Forest, but upon all federal lands within the range of the northern spotted owl.

Though Option 9 has been improved significantly from its earlier draft, we feel that further steps must be taken to insure that habitat connectivity is retained across the landscape. This is what true "ecosystem management" is all about.

Sincerely,

Ryan Henson
Executive Director



Northern Coast Range Biodiversity Project

~~703 Valencia Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 (916) 758 4785~~

Please note our new address:

2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5, Davis, CA 95616 (916) 758-0380

Fax: (916) 753-2935

March 15, 1994

Robert T. Jacobs, Interagency SEIS Team Leader
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

I applaud your decision to further strengthen Alternative 9 so that it will provide for more habitat connectivity and watershed protection across the landscape. Particularly welcome is the adoption of riparian reserve scenario 1 and the provision requiring that remnant old-growth be left in watersheds containing less than fifteen percent late-successional forest.

However, several problems remain with Option 9, especially as it applies to the Mendocino National Forest and the BLM's Arcata Resource Area, two areas of particular concern to our organization. In our view, it is essential that the record of decision for the FSEIS make the following changes in order to protect the Mendocino NF and the Arcata RA:

1. The Eel River below Scott Dam should be managed as a Tier 1 key watershed due to its critically threatened stocks of fall-run chinook salmon, coho salmon, summer steelhead trout, and winter steelhead trout. These stocks are imperiled by water diversions, the presence of Van Arsdale and Scott dams, private logging and road construction, and poaching. It is thus essential that the Mendocino NF's plans to log and construct additional roads within this watershed be halted in light of these threats, and that extensive rehabilitative efforts be initiated immediately.

2. The Eel River above Scott Dam should be managed as a Tier 2 key watershed in order to maintain its high water quality. The water quality of Pillsbury Reservoir has declined to the point that it pollutes the Eel River below the dam. In addition, exotic game and bait fish from the reservoir have already made their way downstream, often feeding on anadromous fish eggs and fingerlings. By protecting and restoring the quality of the water

entering the reservoir, especially its temperature and turbidity, the effects of the pollution and exotic fish populations will be mitigated. In addition, the thousands of acres of old-growth forest within this watershed left outside of reserves by the FSEIS will receive at least some degree of protection.

3. Elk Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork Eel River, should be managed as a Tier 1 key watershed. Elk Creek is an important nursery stream for fall-run chinook salmon and winter-run steelhead trout. The extensive old-growth in its upper reaches is currently threatened by USFS plans for logging and road construction. In addition, a large inholding owned by a private timber firm in the watershed has been extensively clearcut and salvage logged. The protection and rehabilitation of this watershed is essential.

4. The Middle Fork Eel River, a designated Tier 1 key watershed, should be removed from the suitable timber base, or at least a late-successional reserve should be created that protects the entire watershed outside of the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness. As Forest Service records indicate, the Middle Fork Eel has the highest sediment load of any river of comparable size in the United States. This instability is not entirely natural, for it is also the result of more than thirty years of clearcutting, road construction, and over-grazing. The Middle Fork Eel, in addition to hosting fall-run chinook, coho salmon, and winter-run steelhead, also serves as a refuge for a full eighty percent of California's remaining summer steelhead population. The watershed's renowned instability, the importance of its critically threatened fish stocks, as well as the extensive clearcutting, road construction, and over-grazing it has sustained, dictate that there is no margin for error in its management, and hence, there is no room for commercial silviculture within its boundaries.

5. All remnant old-growth stands on the Mendocino NF and the BLM's Arcata RA should receive permanent protection. Especially important are the groves south of Goat Mountain and those north of the Game Refuge within the Mendocino NF, as well as the stands along the Middle Fork Eel River and main stem Eel River in the Arcata RA. These small and scattered stands are the southernmost old-growth groves in the Pacific Northwest (outside of the redwood region), are generally confined to north-facing slopes and steep drainages, and are relics of a time when markedly different climatic regimes prevailed.

Several factors make these isolated groves worth preserving: the presence of endemic species of plants and invertebrates, their critical role in providing the only connectivity between populations of late-seral dependant or associated species in large portions of the Mendocino NF and the Arcata RA, the extreme edge-effects and other ecological disruptions that occur within these stands following logging and road construction, the presence of springs and wetlands within these groves dependant upon the cool microclimates they sustain (especially during the summer months), and lastly, the virtual impossibility of regenerating these stands after logging due to competition from brush and hardwoods and the permanent loss of the soil and climatic factors that allowed these stands to develop in the first place.

According to our calculations, the FSEIS' requirement that all old-growth be preserved in watersheds whose forested area is composed of less than 15% old-growth will protect many of these stands. However, we request that this provision be changed to require that all ancient forest be retained in watersheds whose forested area is composed of less than 30% old-growth. This provision would, according to our data, protect all of these relict stands. If nothing else, this larger limit could be applied only to those areas generally lacking in connectivity between late-successional habitat such as the southern Six Rivers NF, the Mendocino NF, the southern Arcata RA, and the Lassen and Modoc NFs within the range of the northern spotted owl.

If the above recommendation is not adopted, then further measures must be developed to maintain connectivity in regions characterized by highly fragmented late-successional forests such as the Mendocino NF and the southern Arcata RA. These measures may include more specific requirements to retain isolated old-growth stands, longer rotation periods than those allowed for in draft or existing management plans, the creation of additional late-successional reserves, or other measures designed to preserve naturally isolated stands and the tenuous connectivity they provide.

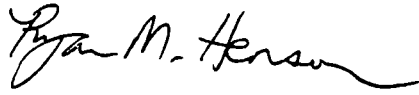
6. The Mendocino National Forest contains the only wilderness areas in the Pacific Northwest not immediately adjacent to a substantial late-successional reserve network. It is essential that either additional reserves be created, or that existing reserves be expanded in order to compensate for this connectivity gap.

7. All inventoried roadless areas within the Mendocino National Forest should be set aside as reserves in order to help maintain habitat connectivity within this naturally fragmented forest. Roadless areas are strongholds of biological diversity in a heavily damaged landscape, and it would thus be a tragic irony if the roaded and largely cut-over late-successional and riparian reserves were protected while the ecologically intact roadless areas were destroyed. The benefits for watersheds and wildlife offered by these areas far outweighs what little crude economic value they contain.

8. Lastly, it was highly irresponsible for the FSEIS to list a so-called "probable sale quantity" (PSQ) of 20 MMBF for the Mendocino National Forest before the agency has even finished examining the comments it has received on its draft LRMP or even begun to fully assess the effects of Alternative 9 on its timber sale program. The Mendocino will have to reexamine its entire timber sale program before it can project an ASQ--much less a PSQ--and anything less will be the result of haste and rank sloppiness and will not withstand either scientific or legal scrutiny. Putting this kind of pressure on Forest Service officials is patently unfair and undermines the new commitment to ecosystem management and scientific credibility called for in the FSEIS.

Please give careful consideration to the preceding points. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on your work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan M. Henson", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Ryan Henson
Executive Director

CC: Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Representative Vic Fazio
Representative Dan Hamburg
George Frampton
Jim Lyons
Katie McGinty -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Ms. Hazel Hannell
11600 Hwy 66
Ashland, OR 97520

Dear Ms. Hannell:

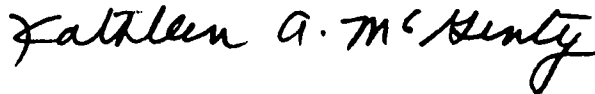
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After receiving over 100,000 comments on the proposed plan, we are now working to refine it further and expect to submit the final Record of Decision around March 31st. I appreciate learning your views on this very important issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm

Dear President Bill Clinton

8 March 1994

Thank you for attempting to address the many problems in forest management that plague 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 for present and future generations. Unfortunately, your final draft does not protect forests not spotted out sufficiently, nor salmon, steelhead and countless other species the law requires the federal government to protect.

Please protect key land bridges between bioregions especially The Soda Mountain-Pilot Rock ridge needs inviolate "Reserve" status and protect all forest roadless areas.

Sincerely, Hazel Hammell 11600 Hwy 66
Ashland, OR 97520

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



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

Cobb Hall
The University of Chicago
Continued Yearning 1992

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Joseph C. Howell
680 SW Everett Court
Port St. Lucie, FL 34953

Dear Mr. Howell:

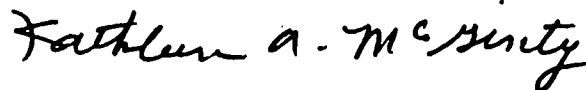
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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/jdm

DEAR MISS MCGINTY,
PLEASE HELP!

THANKS,
Joseph Howell

Joseph C. Howell
680 SW Everett Court
Port St. Lucie, Fl. 34953

March 15, 1994

President Bill Clinton
c/o Kathleen McGinty
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360, Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20501

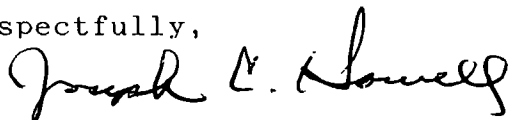
Dear President Clinton,

I am writing to you to object to the further depletion of our Ancient Forests. It is a national disgrace to watch the operation of the Forest Service and the give a way of public resources to special interests in the lumber industry. The Ancient Forests from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean have been ravaged over the years by special interests and now they are trying to finish the job with the full cooperation of the Forest Service. It is time to stop this madness and preserve all of the remaining Ancient Forests.

I respectfully request that you use your Office to immediately implement the following:

1. Protect all roadless areas in the Northwest. This to include the Forest Reserves. No logging.
2. Protect the crucial Soda Mountain-Pilot Rock Ridge corridor for plant & wildlife migration from the Klamath-Siskiyou to the Cascades.
3. Stop all logging in the Key Watersheds.
4. Remove the Upper Applegate/Kangaroo Roadless Area on the Rogue River National Forest, from the "Adaptive Management Area".
5. Protect all of the North Kalmiopsis.
6. Protect all of the remaining Ancient Forests and roadless area and permanently close them to logging.
7. Reauthorize and strengthen the Endangered Species Act and support the Studd's bill HR 2043.
8. Require all timber to be processed in this country, to save jobs and stop exporting shiploads of whole logs.

Respectfully,



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Ms. Phyllis Hughes
3721 Forest Creek Road
Jacksonville, OR 97530

Dear Ms. Hughes:

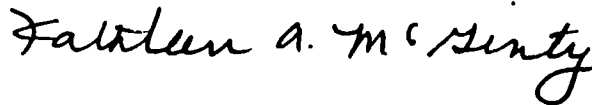
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Sincerely,



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,

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 inviolate "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 an inviolable "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 INVIOLENT RESERVE.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Hughes

Date: 3/11/94

Name:

Phyllis Hughes

Address:

3721 Forest Crk. Rd

City/State/zip: Jacksonville OR

97530



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Ms. Valerie Hahn
5112 Calle Potros
Bonita, CA 91902

Dear Ms. Hahn:

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.

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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



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

KAM/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, *Reserves must be inviolate!*

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.

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Sincerely,

Valerie Hahn

Date: March 11, 1993

Name:

Valerie Hahn

Address:

5712 Calle Botros

City/State/Zip:

Bonita Ca 91902



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

M.T. Hamill
Purchasing Supervisor
AT & T
Guilford Center
P.O. Box 25000
Greensboro, NC 27420-5000

Dear M.T. hamill:

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



**Contract Services Organization
Purchasing and Transportation**

Guilford Center
P.O. Box 25000
Greensboro, NC 27420-5000
919 279-7000

March 8, 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 writing to express my concerns and strongly protest the recent actions by the U.S. EPA to amend the Clean Water Act to reduce or prohibit the use of chlorine and chlorinated products. I work for AT&T and am responsible for the purchase of plastics used by wire and cable manufacturing facilities both domestically and internationally. As such, I am convinced that if all the facts were taken into consideration prior to this proposal, this action would never have occurred. By taking steps to eliminate chlorine usage, the US will jeopardize hundreds of thousands of jobs, severely impacting our economy, and handicap our ability to compete on an international basis. Chlorine is used in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride compounds and is used by virtually every industry including health care, communications, aerospace, automotive, retail, textiles, construction, etc. To ban the use of PVC would negatively impact all these industries.

The process used to arrive at the EPA's recommendations clearly did not take into account the input of industry. Nor did it consider the fact that the PVC industry is fully regulated by the EPA and reflects conformance to all laws, regulations, procedures, etc.

I am professionally and personally concerned with environmental affairs, and expect the EPA to take action where necessary to ensure that our environment is protected. However, the EPA's decisions should be made in a responsible manner, taking into account the impact of all aspects of their decisions. I expect the EPA to use a scientific approach to determining policy, using input from experts in science and industry. This approach has not been taken when it is obvious that the only inputs to their recent actions against chlorine came from "single issue" organizations such as Greenpeace, and excluded input from those most immediately effected, specifically those in industry.

I ask that you oppose any amendment or provision that would authorize the EPA's recent chlorine initiative.

M. T. Hamill

M. T. Hamill
Purchasing Supervisor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Donald Harris
Plant Manager
Heartland Building Products
300 Park Place
P.O. Box 800
Bonneville, MS 38829

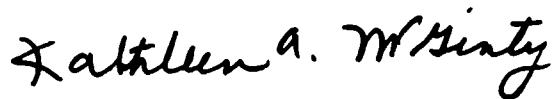
Dear Mr. Harris:

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



A New Generation of Building Products

March 08, 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 Director McGinty:

I am writing to express my concerns about the possible introduction of the Greenpeace recommended legislation by the EPA that could arbitrarily reduce or prohibit the use of chlorine compounds. My employer manufactures PVC products, a major end use of chlorine; so my livelihood would be significantly impacted by this initiative.

If what I read in the paper is accurate, it seems Ms. Browner and the EPA have already made the decision to reduce or prohibit the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds. How can that happen without sufficient input or an objective process to determine which compounds are good and necessary and which should be controlled. I am urging you to insist that revisions to the Clean Water Act require an evaluative process based on sound science and economics rather than emotional pressure exerted by certain anti-growth activists. However, I question the need for a new study by the EPA when sufficient initiatives are currently active on this issue. Ms. Browner has already stated her position against chlorine. This would prevent EPA from giving chlorine compounds a fair evaluation. This matter should fall under something like TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) where regulations are set up to determine if substances are toxic and then place restrictions on them if necessary - after a fair evaluation.

Eliminating chlorine's use could result in economic disaster for me and tens of thousands of us employed in the industry. It could trigger crippling economic policies. It could force the disappearance of the valuable products we produce. All this could occur without any tangible improvement to the environment.

I am in favor of protecting the environment whenever it is being threatened, but let's make those decisions based upon facts, not emotion. We should evaluate the social and economic considerations of chlorine derived products, as well as the alternatives. All affected and interested parties should have a role in the process.

Heartland Building Products, Inc.

300 Park Place P.O. Box 880 Booneville, Mississippi 38829 Phone: 800-HEART-01 601-728-6261 FAX: 601-728-2194

I am asking you to take a position for ecology and the economy by helping in whatever ways you can to assure that good science, sound economics and common sense are used to determine our environmental policy.

May I hear from you in response to my concerns?

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald Harris". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Donald Harris
Plant Manager

:bas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Ms. Joy B. Hutchison
4621 Congress
Midland, MI 48642

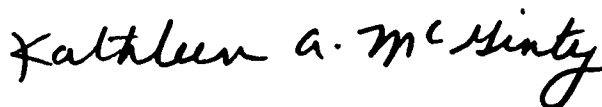
Dear Ms. Hutchison:

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

4621 Congress
Midland, MI 48642
March 16, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to you to express serious concern about the recent recommendation from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a study which would "develop a strategy to prohibit, reduce or substitute the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds" as part of the Clean Water Act reauthorization.

I have worked as a communications manager on this issue for the past four years and have personally and professionally invested much energy into reaching a viable solution regarding the continued use of chlorine. As a former newspaper reporter, I see the value in maintaining an objective view regardless of the fact that I am employed by The Dow Chemical Company. In fact, I perceive an objective view to be the most beneficial to Dow and the environment in which we all live.

What disappoints me about the recent move by the EPA is that they are failing to take an objective view. Instead, they have made their decision (if you are to believe their Green Book recommendations) and it comes down on the side of ultimately banning a chemical. A more constructive approach would have been to develop a cooperative government/industry/environmentalist analysis of this situation--letting independent science and economic information lead the way.

Lest you think I am not interested in a clean environment, let me assure you that I have invested heavily in retirement property on Crystal Lake in Northern Michigan and I work very hard to maintain a pristine environment there and elsewhere. I want to enjoy our home and property there for many more years and will continue efforts to maintain what is currently a very clean, healthy lake. However, chlorine chemistry plays a vital role in being able to maintain that home and environment, as well as providing me with the personal wherewithal and technology to enjoy and protect the environment.

I would appreciate your attention on this issue and I will be closely following your actions. I believe it is imperative that we all work together and I encourage you to contact me if you have questions. I can be reached on (517) 636-1561 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, or at (517) 631-2333 any other time.



Joy B. Hutchison

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Steve J. Holly
3444 Oakdale Drive
Birmingham, AL 35223

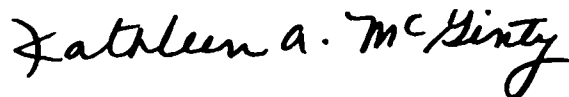
Dear Mr. Holly:

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

3444 Oakdale Drive
Birmingham, AL 35223
March 15, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Asst. to the President
and Director
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
17th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am requesting your consideration and assistance in a matter of extreme urgency to me and to all the citizens of the United States. As you may know, the administration has proposed through the EPA Administrator that chlorine and all of its derivative products be curtailed under the auspices of the reissued Clean Water Act. This is, in my opinion, an outrageously irresponsible and misdirected policy.

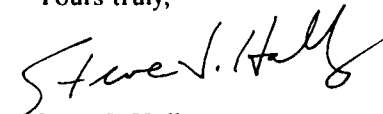
Under the guise of protecting public health the administration is launching a major initiative that would produce the opposite effect. Chlorine chemistry is essential to the health of the nation. Ninety-eight percent of our drinking water is purified with chlorine. Eighty-five percent of medicines are made through chlorine chemistry. Most crop-protection chemicals contain chlorine. Most of the plastic materials that we take for granted are made from chlorine. Chlorine chemistry is vital to virtually every industry and plays a role in many of the processes and products that allow people to enjoy healthy and productive lives.

A ban on chlorine would not only threaten the health of the nation; it would be disastrous to the economy. More than 1.3 million U.S. jobs rely on chlorine. Products made from chlorine chemistry save consumers more than \$91 billion annually versus the cost of providing alternative products.

The notion of banning chlorine has begun to be seriously considered by congress. The Metzenbaum amendment to the Clean Water Act is likely to be offered for inclusion in S. 1114 when the bill is considered by the Senate in May or June, or in other bills brought forward in the coming months. I urge you to use your influence to help defeat this kind of harmful legislation.

Ms. McGinty, I am proud to earn my living in the chemical industry. It is because of this association that I am able to offer you this unique perspective. This nation has prospered because we have been able to make science work for us. We must continue to rely on good science as we progress toward the lofty objective of improving the environment. The "ban chlorine movement" is not based on good science; rather it is a mockery of it. Please do not allow this unfounded hysteria to undermine our nation's health and economy.

Yours truly,


Steve J. Holly

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mr. Dallas E. Hamilton
2813 Dow Circle
Deer Park, TX 77536

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

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

Dallas E. Hamilton
2813 Dow Circle
Deer Park, Texas 77536

March 15, 1994

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for responding to my letter of concern about the methodology and product of the EPA's effort to "study" the chlorine issue.

You refer to a continuing "public debate" on this issue as the cause for the EPA's request for this study.

You are in error -- closed door is the method that EPA used to develop this "request". That is the problem!

This issue must be dropped until and unless there is a public debate on this or any other issue. I am extremely opposed to the imperialistic and self-serving attitude and position that the EPA and the Administration are taking.

I believe that the cleanup of the environment can best be served by an even-handed, shared responsibility and economically sound process that involves all concerned parties.

The United States is a great, beautiful and most generally clean and healthy place to live. There are more than enough laws and regulations already in place to result in a continual improvement if they are appropriately enforced. They must be given time to work before piling on more.

Letter to Kathleen McGinty
March 15, 1994
Page

Please convey to the Administration and Staff my great concern. The Democratic Party, because of its self-serving, anti-moral, anti-free enterprise attitudes and its misplaced responsiveness to vocal minority interests is fast causing the death of the United States as a country of freedom of choice, economic stability and justifiable pride.

Wake Up! Your party is loosing contact with reality. **Wake Up!** While there is still (maybe) time to return to the people of the United States the responsibility for their own future, success, happiness and health. That is where it must be.

The Democratic Party must stop trying to act like an all knowing God. It is **NOT**. On the contrary, it is pulling this country away from its position of fulfilling its position as being "Under God" ... a country of free people.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D. E. Hamilton".

Dallas E. Hamilton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1994

Mrs. Jean L. Holman
4100 st. Johns Road
Greenville, IN 47124-9311

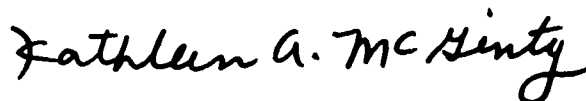
Dear Mrs. Holman:

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 style with a large, stylized 'K' and 'M'.

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

KAM/jdm

March 11, 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 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty;

As a retiree of the Geon Company, formerly a unit of BFGoodrich, I am greatly distressed at what seems to be an EPA agenda to ban the commercial use of chlorine compounds. This would have disastrous consequences for an industry in which chlorine is an essential manufacturing ingredient.

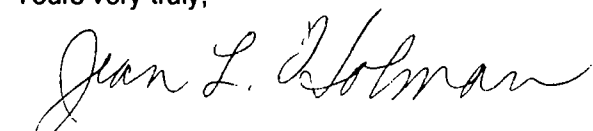
The vinyl industry operates within a global commercial environment which is unrelentlessly competitive, and Geon is a relatively new company, the success of which is very important to its thousands of employees and retirees. The vinyl industry and its direct customers provide jobs for about 100,000 people in the nation, as well as providing many more jobs indirectly by companies supplying products dependent on vinyl as a raw material.

No doubt there are some environmental questions caused by some few chlorine-based products, and these should be studied, evaluated as to their impact, and banned if necessary. I believe that we should make every effort possible to protect our environment without resorting to more extreme action than is called for--should we go so far as to stop putting salt on our food and on winter roads? Surely some consideration must be given to the impact extreme measures would have on ordinary people who must earn a living. Such people have already paid a high price in the last decade or so as industry has sought to increase profits through eliminating personnel. This segment of our society contributes greatly to our nation, and we surely do not need to take unnecessarily extreme action that would rob it of jobs and, consequently, an acceptable standard of living.

Having worked in the offices of top plant management, I know firsthand how regulated the vinyl industry is and how conscientious my company, for one, was in meeting all regulatory requirements and providing a safe environment. In view of the vinyl industry's established safety record, as well as the effect such a ban would have on the industry, why were representatives of the industry denied input in the process used to arrive at the U.S. EPA chlorine recommendation while such groups as Greenpeace were included? This surely is unfair!

Such an arbitrary approach as the EPA has taken is not warranted, not supported by science, and highly disruptive to society. Will you please give serious attention to this matter that is of great importance to so many who would be adversely affected by the EPA recommendations.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jean L. Holman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

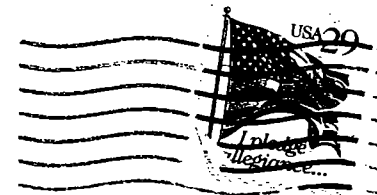
Mrs. Jean L. Holman



AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Mrs. Robert A. Holman
4100 St. Johns Rd.
Greenville, IN 47124-9311



Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

