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Folder Title:
Congressional Strategy Earth Day

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-8000

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director
Office of Environmental Policy
The White House

Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Office of Environmental Policy Initiatives for Earth Day. The Department of Defense is fully committed to being an environmental leader and enthusiastically supports the initiatives identified in your April 9th memo.

Annually the Secretary of Defense recognizes leaders throughout the Department for their commitment to the environment. This year not only marks the first year we give awards for pollution prevention, team and individual, but coincides with the President's Earth Day efforts. The Ceremony is scheduled for April 21, in the Pentagon, hosted by Deputy Secretary of Defense Perry, with Vice President Gore and Administrator Browner invited. The Ceremony would provide an excellent opportunity for key announcements focusing on efforts by Federal agencies, DoD being the largest, to step up to not only their environmental responsibilities, but to voluntarily take the lead in key pollution prevention efforts - our environmental future.

The Department has an excellent pollution prevention program demonstrated by our reaching a goal to reduce hazardous waste disposal by 50 percent over five years one year ahead of schedule. With the successful completion of that goal, we are now working to establish new pollution prevention initiatives related to Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting with reduction goals, changing standardized documents such as military specifications and standards to remove requirements for environmentally damaging materials and processes, and influencing the systems acquisition process. We have already begun many related efforts; TRI reporting will begin in 1994 at key DoD installations. One DoD facility alone has already changed 3,900 standardized documents removing requirements for CFCs - they are a nominee for our Secretary of Defense Pollution Prevention Award.

The Department is already involved in many initiatives identified in your memo, specifically Biodiversity Treaty, CO2 Stabilization, National Service Program (\$20 million in environmental scholarships/fellowships/grants in FY93), Pollution Prevention (already prepared to begin TRI reporting in 1994),

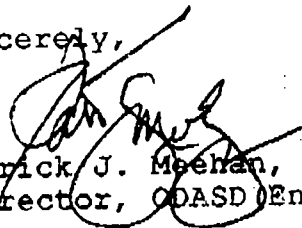
Apr 9, 1993
Cathy -
My Maria
please get more detailed
info so can at least be
recognized
Pres'
speech

Recycled Products, Energy Efficiency (DoD controls all the light fixtures and bulbs for the Federal government, not GSA, we have a Green Lights catalog), and Ozone-Friendly Chemicals (DoD already works closely with industry testing new chemicals).

You should be aware that as part of our effort to be more open with our environmental situation and efforts to solve environmental problems, on April 20th the Department plans to announce the number of known sites where chemical munitions are buried, on DoD lands and former DoD lands (such as Spring Valley) and our plans to cleanup these sites. A joint announcement of the President's Federal commitment to pollution prevention with the Department of Defense immediately following our Environmental Awards would demonstrate true leadership and commitment to "getting our own house in order."

We look forward to working with you on this important statement on our environmental future. If you have any questions please contact Maureen Sullivan, (703) 695-7008.

Sincerely,



Patrick J. Meehan, Jr.
Principal Director, ODASD (Environment)

10:202-960-2554

APR 14 '93 12:32 No.008 P.03
4/22/13 P.03**HEADLINE:**

President Clinton directs Secretary of Commerce to develop a strategic plan for increasing the competitiveness of the U.S. environmental technologies industry and increasing exports of these technologies to foreign markets.

BACKGROUND:

The world market for environmental technologies was \$200 billion in 1990 and is expected to reach \$300 billion per year by the year 2000. The United States is a leading innovator in developing technologies to reduce air, water and land pollution. This initiative would put the United States' firms at the forefront of selling environmental technologies abroad.

The United States two principal competitors are Japan and Germany, both of which are financing large government research programs aimed at developing new environmental technologies. Both Japan and Germany are also providing training to foreign officials in energy issues and pollution control technology. These training programs are designed to help increase the market for Japanese and German products.

In order to increase U.S. competitiveness in the environmental technologies industry in the next decade and the 21st Century, Secretary of Commerce Brown will head up an effort to assess current technology development efforts, science resources which can benefit this effort, trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve U.S. performance in all of these areas.

The initial goals of this environmental technology initiative:

Ensuring that a significant portion of technology research dollars are used to develop environmental products that will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany.

Expanding the National Environmental Technologies Trade Initiative (NETTI) to include technical assistance to foreign nations in order to build markets for U.S. environmental products.

Developing partnerships with key industries such as the auto industry and government laboratories in order to assess the environmental impacts of proposed new technologies and alternative energy usage.

Marketing environmental monitoring technologies developed for the U.S. government to foreign governments (e.g., Next Generation Weather Radar).

10:20Z-900-2004
HPR-14-1993 12:00 FROM NUSM/US

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12:35 No.008 P.04
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LEAD AGENCY

Department of Commerce (International Trade Administration,
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National
Institute for Standards and Technology).



Office of Management and Budget
Energy and Science Division

395-3165

Telecopier Numbers

Date: APRIL 16, 1993

Please deliver to

Name: KATIE MCGWY

Agency: _____

Fax was sent from

Name: DAREN WONG, ENERGY & SCIENCE BRANCHPhone number (voice): 395-3810Total number of pages including this page: 5

Message: ATTACHED IS AN ADVANCE COPY OF COMMENTS
ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE PRESS RELEASE
FOR EARTH DAY

Daren Wong

PAM
URGENT

Date: April 18, 1993

TO: Katy McGinty

Director, White House Office Environmental
Policy

From: ALLEN Hershkowitz, NRDC

FROM: YASU, JAPAN

Katy,

I'm here w/ about 40 scientists from five
continents to meet w/ Gorbachev at the Int.
Global Forum & establish the Int. Green Cross.
I know the President will be announcing on
environmental agenda this Thursday.

* Could you get him to include
a commitment to pass a National Recycling
Act before his first term is over? As you
know better than most people, we've been trying
to do this for a long time & w/ Senator Baccus
moving on it we have a real opportunity.
I'll call when I get back,

Best regards,
Allen Hershkowitz

April 16, 1993

updated 4-17

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY SPEECH

I have outlined below the initiatives we hope to include in the Earth Day speech on April 21.

I. DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP

o International: Biodiversity Treaty.

While the Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at UNCED due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding intellectual property rights (IPR), the Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with both industry and environmental groups to develop a strategy to enable the US to sign the Convention while providing adequate protection of IPR. The President will hopefully come to an agreement with several countries on IPR soon so that an announcement can be issued on Earth Day.

o International: Climate Change

An analysis is currently underway by the Department of Energy, EPA, and State to determine if the United States will be able to strengthen its commitment to reduce US greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

o Biological Survey Announcement.

The National Biological Survey will be unveiled at Interior. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better, with an eye toward assisting the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products, and toward managing our threatened and endangered species through proper habitat management.

o Clean Car Announcement. (TBA).

II. PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES

o International: Population funding/Mexico City Rule Reversal

Since President Clinton has taken office, he has issued several policy statements addressing international family planning issues. One initiative in the form of an executive order was the reversal of the "Mexico City" policy, followed by the US since 1984, that prohibited federal funding to any international family planning organization that counseled clients about abortion. Another policy initiative was the freeing up of over \$34 million in appropriated funds to the United Nations Population Fund that had been held hostage by the previous administration's ban. This reversal will help strengthen our role as an international leader in family planning efforts and increase the visibility of the issues of population growth and the role of women in development. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to related global environment crises.

o National Service Program.

The President will preview the National Service Program by mentioning components dedicated to environmental service will comprise a significant portion of the legislative package. The purpose of an environmental service component of national service is three-fold: to further the mission of national conservation organizations and environmental work, to promote interest in public service and higher education, and to contribute to individuals' personal growth and self esteem.

o Aid to Russia.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of addressing environmental impacts on national security through foreign assistance. The \$38 million in projects to enhance efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. The US financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

o Economic Package.

Over 12% (need to be checked in light of changes) of the total stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives that will create thousands of jobs and protect the environment. The stimulus package includes an accelerated financial commitment for clean water investment, energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management and voluntary programs that reduce businesses' energy costs -- and over 1 billion in natural resources protection such as watershed restoration.

- o Review Forest Conference Principles.

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment while recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

II. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

- o Directive to Develop "Green GDP".

The Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce will be directed to publish measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. These "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources of the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "green GDP" will provide a useful measure of sustainable development.

- o Environmental Technology Competitiveness

President Clinton will direct the Commerce Department to lead an effort to assess current technology development efforts in the area of environmental technology with an eye toward increasing US competitiveness in the world market. The assessment will look at science resources which can benefit this effort, strategic trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve US performance in all of these areas.

- o Transportation Initiative.

[Transportation has asked that this be included. Probably can go.]

The President will call for a national goal of doubling our use of alternative transportation by the year 2000. The large increases in the budget for mass transit -- and particularly high speed rail -- advocated by President Clinton will help move us toward the goal of more use of alternative transportation.

Additionally, current initiatives underway that will be previewed include a congestion pricing accord reached in San Francisco by the DOT that will increase the use of high occupancy vehicle lanes through market mechanisms, and the upcoming release of a DOT report on how to increase bicycle and pedestrian transportation.

- o Sustainable Agriculture Announcement.
[Agriculture has asked that this be included. Probably can go.]

President Clinton will direct the Department of Agriculture to establish and implement a departmental policy on sustainable agriculture.

III. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER: ACTIONS WITH MEASURABLE RESULTS

- o Federal Procurement: Alternately Fueled Fleets. (ready)

The President will announce an executive order on alternately fueled fleets. The President will seek to increase the use of alternately fueled vehicles in the federal fleet above and beyond measures outlined in the 1992 Energy Policy Act.

- o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention. (not ready)

The President will announce the development of an executive order (exact order to be announced later -- perhaps 90 days) that would instruct federal facilities to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provision of EPCRA. It will also establish a government wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50%. Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently and helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean up of contaminated federal sites. And it ultimately moves us toward greater stewardship of the public resources and thereby improving government's credibility and accountability to the public and local communities surrounding federal facilities. We know that some of our agencies are already taking steps to promote pollution prevention. For example, the Department of Defense has established a five year goal of reducing hazardous waste disposal by 50%, and currently they are ahead of schedule. And toxics release inventory reporting will begin in 1994 at many DOD facilities.

- o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products. (not ready)

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of

recycled products will demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials.

o Federal Procurement: Energy Efficiency (ready)

The President will announce an executive order to purchase energy efficient computers by the federal government. The federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world. By setting an example and procuring energy efficient products, the federal government will stimulate the market for green technologies without sacrificing performance or increasing costs.

o Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals (ready)

Under the Montreal Protocol, ozone depleting substances are not to be produced after 1995. In anticipation of that deadline, and in conjunction with EPA regulations required by the Clean Air Act of 1990, the President will issue an executive order stating that federal agencies should begin to plan now for changing their procurement of ozone depleting substances.

o Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling

A White House Environmental Audit and Upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency, waste reduction, and recycling and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deals with energy. Such an audit would identify opportunities to reduce waste and water and energy consumption. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient consumption at the White House but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Angell
THRU: Ron Cogswell
FROM: Rob Fairweather
SUBJECT: Earth Day Initiatives

EPA no problem

This is in response to the memo that Katie McGinty sent to Agency Chiefs of Staff on additional Earth Day initiatives. The memo included two Department of Commerce initiatives on environmental technologies and two Department of Agriculture initiatives.

The Department of Commerce initiatives are the more significant items in the package. We have referred these items to TCJ who will comment to you directly after their review. While we believe that these items are more properly initiatives for the Department of Commerce, EPA is likely to argue for a role in implementing the proposals. Given that EPA received \$36 million in FY 1994 investment funding for environmental technology research, EPA would have a legitimate argument for a supporting role.

The two Department of Agriculture initiatives (one is a joint project with EPA) are largely taking credit for existing work. While we have no objection to these initiatives, we question whether they are sufficiently new or of significant enough importance to include in the President's speech. Attached is a technical comment on the Sustainable Agriculture Policy proposal.

We have also provided our comments to Jim Murr's office who received a White House staffing notice on these initiatives.

President Clinton's Earth Day Address

NOAA Comments on Proposed Initiatives

I. DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP

- **Biodiversity Treaty** -- We would strongly support the President taking the initiative to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. This is an important action that would signal a strong Administration commitment to environmental stewardship. NOAA has committed to taking an active role in this area and has started on the development of a Marine Biodiversity Research and Conservation Action Plan. NOAA's role on the marine side should be mentioned in the back-up materials to the speech.
- **CO₂ Stabilization** -- NOAA's views have been expressed in the IWG process.
- **Population funding/Mexico City Rule Reversal** -- No comment
- **President's Commission on Sustainable Development** -- Key to achieving sustainable development world-wide is changing the current basis of many of our international aid and lending practices. The policies and procedures of agencies such as AID, the multi-lateral development banks, OPIC, and Ex-Im Bank need to be carefully examined. These organizations serve as major sources of fund for projects that have environmental consequences. This is an area that might be examined by the new Commission. The Commission membership should also explicitly include a "natural resource economist" as a member to address this and related issues.
- **National Service Program** -- The NOAA Corps, the seventh uniformed service of the U.S., could serve as one of the start-up points for a National Service Program. At present the Corps is composed entirely of officers; there are no enlisted personnel. Participants in the National Service Program could serve a very useful purpose in support of NOAA's environmental science and natural resource management programs. This would also expose the participants to the environmental sciences as a potential career path.
- **Sustainable Agriculture report** -- No comment
- **Foreign Assistance to Russia** -- As part of U.S. assistance to Russia, NOAA will support a vigorous research program by American and Russian scientists to tackle environmental problems of common concern. As a specific example of our shared stewardship of the oceans, marine scientists from NOAA and associated universities will work together with Russian colleagues to evaluate the threat posed by nuclear reactors and other highly radioactive materials dumped in the Arctic Ocean by the former Soviet Union. The results of these studies will guide both the U.S. and Russian governments in making wise decisions on how to remedy this situation.

- **Biological Survey** -- NOAA will be working closely with Interior to support the National Biological Survey. NOAA capabilities in the marine area are unique and can support the completion of this task. NOAA's draft Marine Biodiversity Research and Conservation Action plan calls for, among other things, the development of survey of marine organisms and their contribution to the health of the global marine ecosystem. NOAA is currently conducting research on more than 146 fish, marine mammal, and endangered species stocks, and their habitats.
- **Bike Path Report** -- No comment

II. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

- **Economic Stimulus Package** -- The environmental portion of the economic stimulus package should account for the \$81 million included for NOAA that will fund the purchase of instrumentation and equipment linked directly to the preservation of the environment. \$60 million of this will be directed toward cutting-edge research on the chemistry of acid rain, ozone, and greenhouse gases. \$21 million will be used to accelerate the modernization of the weather service that will enhance NOAA's ability to provide timely environmental forecasts.
- **Forest Conference principals** -- Forestry and agricultural practices also directly affect the quality of the streams and rivers in terms of migration routes and spawning habitat for anadromous fish species, such as salmon. Salmon issues in the Pacific Northwest will be very contentious. NOAA is working to develop a plan for addressing these problems.
- **Development of "Green GDP"** -- This is an important initiative that should be undertaken. Until and unless we can quantify the economic costs of environmental actions we will not be able to make informed decisions regarding investment choices and truly assess the contribution that the environment and proper stewardship makes to long-term economic growth and security. However, the credibility of this effort can only be assured by committing the necessary resources to obtain the scientific and economic information needed for such an economic measure.

III. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER

- **Procurement: Pollution prevention** -- These actions all appear to be worthwhile. Note: NOAA's HAZMAT program has established capabilities that could help agencies identify and deal with toxic substances that may exist at Federal facilities. This initiative could also support the development of environmental technologies to assist in clean-up and prevention of pollution.
- **Procurement: Energy Efficiency** -- No comment

page 3 - NOAA Comments

- **Procurement: Recycled products** -- Currently, offerers proposing to the government have been given no guidance or incentives to provide recycled products. An Executive Order, followed by issuance of revised Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), could provide the needed impetus. Since recycled products could cost more, guidelines on pricing considerations and comparisons will need to be developed.
- **Ozone-friendly Chemicals** -- NOAA is conducting research that determines which compounds can be used as substitutes for CFCs and insures their "ozone-friendliness." NOAA is providing new, high quality quantitative information to policy makers and industry to characterize the ozone-depleting effects to be expected from compounds proposed as substitutes for the CFCs.
- **Turning the White House Green** -- This proposal seems more like an energy audit, and not an "environmental audit." EPA has a protocol for environmental audits at Federal facilities. If this is to be an environmental audit then the EPA guidelines should be looked at. Consideration might also be given to expanding this audit to include Camp David as well.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

April 15, 1993

Memorandum

To: Katie McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy

From: John A. Rogovin *JAR*
Assistant to the Attorney General

Re: OEP Initiatives for Earth Day

Thank you for the opportunity to review the materials describing initiatives by the Office of Environmental Policy (OEP) for Earth Day, 1993. The Department hopes to contribute to this effort, and to that end offers the following proposals for additional initiatives. We also have several suggestions for you to consider that might strengthen the initiatives already proposed.

Proposed Additional Initiatives

o In order to enhance environmental law enforcement, particularly in border areas, the Department is developing Natural Resource Coordinating Committees (NRCCs). This effort, intended to increase coordination among federal, state, and local officials concerned with environmental enforcement, and to encourage assistance in border areas from corresponding officials in Canada and Mexico, could be a further initiative suitable for announcement on Earth Day. The development of NRCCs is particularly timely in light of concerns about border environments that have been raised by the prospect of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Attached please find a draft summary of the program.

o We strongly support the incorporation of environmental concerns into aid programs to recipient countries, including Russia. We note that donor environmental evaluation and assistance can be an important adjunct in supporting the development of effective recipient country environmental legislation and enforcement infrastructure, components that are essential if recipient countries are to ensure that foreign assistance - and other - projects are completed in a manner consistent with the recipient country's national sustainable development goals. The

HEADLINE: President commits to forming Natural Resource Protection Coordinating Committees in all U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

SUPPORTING INFO: Spurred largely by Administration initiatives, in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement, to allay concerns of lax environmental enforcement, the Administration is accelerating formation of Natural Resource Protection Coordinating Committees. For example, formation of such a committee for Arizona is now near completion. This is the first such Committee. Expected "core" members signing a Memorandum of Agreement are: Arizona United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, United States Department of Justice, EPA, Arizona Attorney General and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Following establishment of an Arizona Committee, we hope soon to bring the initiative to other U.S. Attorney's Offices, particularly those in the region of borders with Mexico and Canada.

LEAD AGENCY: DOJ

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

AGENCY CONTACT: Charles Sheehan 514-4361

BACKGROUND INFO: Administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement of environmental and wildlife laws is pursued at many levels of government -- federal, state, and local. Cooperation among these entities, especially the pooling of resources and supporting of one another's investigations through exchange of information and investigative strategies, is vital to swift and effective environmental enforcement. Because natural resource degradation often spans national borders, moreover, participation on Natural Resource Protection Coordinating Committees of Mexican and Canadian counterpart enforcers can yield considerable benefits to both nations. Experience the past few years has shown that successful prosecutions in U.S. border districts sometimes hinge on assistance provided by environmental authorities in Mexico and Canada. In the Southwest, for example, tips and testimony provided by Mexican customs officials led to convictions a few months ago of corporate officials attempting to ship illegal hazardous waste from the U.S. into Mexico.

HEADLINE: President to offer technical assistance in development of environmental laws as part of future foreign assistance.

SUPPORTING INFO: In accordance with the Administration's strong support for incorporation of environmental concerns into aid programs to recipient countries, including Russia, donor environmental evaluation and assistance can be an important adjunct in supporting the development of effective recipient country environmental legislation and enforcement infrastructure. These components are essential if recipient countries are to ensure that foreign assistance - and other - projects are completed in a manner consistent with the recipient country's national sustainable development goals. Well drafted environmental legislation in recipient countries that: (1) assesses environmental impacts in advance of project implementation, and prevents and regulates pollution of air, water and soil, species destruction and natural resources mis-management; (2) provides market based incentives for environmental compliance; (3) promotes citizen involvement through democratic processes; and (4) is backed with stiff enforcement provisions for violations -- reaps benefits for recipient and donor countries alike.

LEAD AGENCY: DOJ

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

AGENCY CONTACT: Annie Petconk/Charles Sheehan, 514-1442

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Environment and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice is the only entity in the United States government with responsibilities under the entire range of environmental and natural resource statutes -- including pollution control and cleanup, wildlife and marine resources, and management of federal energy, timber, water, and mineral resources. Within the Division's staff of 380 environmental attorneys is expertise in legislative drafting, pollution and natural resources enforcement, property law and environmental policy design.

The Environment Division has already provided extensive advice to environment officials from other nations, particularly in Latin America and Eastern and Central Europe, on developing effective environmental design and protection regimes. The Division stands ready to provide technical assistance to Russia and other countries receiving U.S. aid, with a view to helping those countries develop effective environmental policies and legislation, and build effective environmental enforcement infrastructure. We do not seek to "transplant" U.S. environmental laws and concepts wholesale, but rather to assist countries in developing their own legal infrastructures, effective in their own circumstances, drawing on the Environment Division's extensive experience in the entire range

of environmental policy, legislation, and enforcement.

Because the Division's responsibilities specifically include issues associated with environmental regulation and private property (land acquisition, takings, etc.), we are uniquely qualified to assist Russia, and other former Soviet and Eastern European republics in the development of land tenure and private property regimes that will be critical to encourage effective protection of natural resources.



General Services Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, DC 20405

April 12, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing in response to your memorandum of April 9, 1993, concerning Office on Environmental Policy Initiatives for Earth Day 1993. The General Services Administration is pleased to provide the enclosed initiatives the President may want to address.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. John L. Stanberry, on (202) 208-7929. He is my representative for GSA on all environmental issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rilla Woods".

Rilla Woods
Chief of Staff

Enclosure



PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EARTH DAY ADDRESS
(ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FOR PART III)

III. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER: ACTIONS WITH MEASURABLE RESULTS.

o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention

- Toxic Pesticides. For control of pests GSA has eliminated the use of 95 percent of toxic materials.

- Alternative Fuel Vehicles - GSA has procured over 3,687 alternative fuel vehicles to lessen dependence on imported oil. These fuels can be developed from renewable resources.

o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products

- Paper Reduction - Since 1983, computers have been used to approximately save 2,000 tons of paper. A number of projects are currently underway that will have a significant impact on further savings in paper. These initiatives include the Electronic Data Interchange program, the Electronic Firms program, and a program to reduce hard copy storage. When fully implemented, the programs should be reduced over 10 million pages of paper each year.

- Recycling - Working closely with its customer agencies, GSA has implemented comprehensive recycling programs in 728 buildings nationwide. The program currently includes over 500,000 Government employees and recovers approximately 40,000 tons of material per year. The material is sold for \$250,000 and annual tipping (dumping) fees at landfills are reduced by nearly \$2 million.

During the last 12 months, the GSA Recycling Program saved:

- o 118,800 Cubic yards of Landfill
- o 612,000 Trees
- o 252,000,000 Gallons of Water
- o 13,680,000 Gallons of Oil
- o 147,600,000 Kilowatt hours (KWH) of Electricity

While paper is the main commodity being recovered, the recycling program also recovers copper wire, fluorescent lights, construction materials, carpet and ceiling tile, telephone books, and lawn clippings.

In its supply catalog, GSA offers over 2000 products that contain recycled materials or environmentally friendly products. These

include: installation, paper, retread tires, and toner cartridges.

o Federal Procurement: Energy Efficient

From 1973 to 1985, GSA reduced energy consumption by 43 percent in buildings owned or operated, saving 8.6 billion British Thermal Units (BTU). Since reducing demand for energy in turn reduces the need for burning fossil fuels, such as coal, it is estimated that the agency has indirectly kept over 30 billion pounds of carbon dioxide from being emitted into the air. The GSA consumption rate is currently 38 percent below the Government wide average. Furthermore, GSA owned buildings currently use 14 percent less energy per gross square foot than the private sector buildings it leases.

Additionally, recent GSA energy conservation initiatives have included:

- o \$40 million spent on a total of 90 energy conservation projects in FY 90-91
- o These efforts resulted in reduced energy consumption of 385 million KWH
- o Annual savings of \$12.6 million realized

GSA contracts for refrigerators, freezers, ranges, washers and dryers, dishwashers, and window air conditioners to ensure the best energy value. Appliances sold by GSA in the past two contract years are expected to save more than \$900,000 in energy over their lifetimes.

o Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals

GSA has developed a policy to respond to the accelerated phase out of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's). In addition to refrigerants which contain CFC's, halon fire extinguishers have been eliminated from the GSA supply system. The agency also requires disposable plastic foam cups, supplied under its contracts, to be manufactured without the use of CFC's.

o Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling

The White House currently has an extensive recycling program. It includes printing/writing paper, newspaper, and cans.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 12, 1993

Memorandum For: John Angell
Katie McGinty

Through: Gary Bennethum *GB*
Kathy Peroff *KP*

From: Randy Steer *RS*

Subject: Comments on Earth Day package

Attached are comments from the Energy and Science Division on two components of the package of proposed announcements/initiatives for Earth Day – the proposed Federal Energy Services Improvement Corporation (FESIC) and the Executive Order on purchases of Energy Star computers.

The FESIC proposal has some interesting aspects, but it is as likely to have negative impacts through counter-incentives and reduced accountability for energy efficiency investments. The idea was drafted before the FY 1994 budget initiative on Federal energy efficiency and before the current draft Executive Order on energy efficiency, so some of the proposal's concerns are overtaken by events. It is not clear that creating a new government corporation with a new bureaucracy and a requirement for \$3-9 billion in appropriations (or new borrowing, which also adds to the deficit) will improve things over the current set of initiatives. As an institutional mechanism, a government corporation does not appear to have any particular advantages over direct appropriations and performance contracting by agencies.

The Energy Star Executive Order needs a few minor word changes to build in some flexibility that is apparently intended (and included in the narrative descriptions) but not provided in the current wording. The wording should also be amended to refer explicitly to personal computers and workstations, rather than to all computers, including mainframes and supercomputers.

Comments on the Concept of a Federal Energy Services Improvement Corporation (FESIC)

Overall Comments

The FESIC proposal was developed before work began on the current Executive Order(s) on Federal energy efficiency, and before the Federal energy efficiency initiative in the FY 1994 budget, so its discussion of "the current arrangement" is not always an accurate reflection of where we will be shortly. (It was drafted last November.) The proposal has some interesting aspects, but it also has some serious disadvantages, and it would be premature to make any public statements about it in the next month or so.

The mix of disadvantages along with the benefits suggests that there may be no overall benefit to using a new government-corporation structure as opposed to the initiatives already added to the FY 1994 budget and in the draft Federal energy-efficiency Executive Order.

The proposal would require \$3 to \$9 billion in new funding, and would create a whole new bureaucracy and concomitant FTE demands.

Specific Issues

Payback Period

The FESIC proposal would hold efficiency projects to a slightly higher standard of financial returns than the EAct does: depending on the Treasury borrowing rate and the expected lifetime of projects, it would restrict retrofits to projects with approximately 6-7 year simple payback, versus 10 years under EAct. Because of uncertainties in estimating payback, a project with an estimated 10-year payback period may in fact result in a net economic loss. Using 6 or 7 years as the limit makes more economic sense because even if the benefits were estimated optimistically, there will be a positive benefit from each project.

Accountability

The FESIC would manage a single central fund, comparable to the one proposed in the Energy Policy Act. However, we strongly recommend against that approach:

1. **Accountability is lost.** The people who operate the building are not the ones who will put in the improvements. This dilutes accountability, compared to putting the funds in a specific agency's budget and then

demanding results, which is what the FY 1994 budget does with the "big four" energy-using agencies. In fact, the FESIC proposal exacerbates one of the classic problems of energy-efficiency retrofits: the split between those who make the investment, those who use the energy, and those who pay the bills.

2. **Weak incentives.** There may be an incentive to do a lot of projects, but that is not matched by an equal incentive to make sure the projects are cost-effective. By comparison, under the current budget proposals, the agencies will have the projected energy savings deducted from their O&M budgets, so they have a very strong incentive to achieve at least as much savings as projected.
3. **Poor management practice.** Energy use cannot easily be disentangled from other facility-operations issues. Centrally-run energy planning would not be integrated with more broadly-defined facility plans, and agencies would not be able to incorporate funding into their plans. There would be a destructive bureaucratic tension between FESIC and agencies that have a major facility-operation role, such as DOD, GSA, VA and DOE. They would not want to turn over facility decisions to another agency.
4. **Inefficiency.** Allowing FESIC to allocate funds and determine exactly what is to be done separates those who decide to pay for equipment (FESIC) from those who pay to operate it and who control its usage patterns (DOD, GSA, VA & DOE). This undermines incentives for efficiency.

Training and Preparation Needed for Effective Conservation

The plan discounts the benefits of having thousands of trained energy managers at Federal sites. Achieving real savings is not just a matter of putting in equipment: usage must also be made more efficient. The FESIC approach does not encourage or acknowledge the value of on-site energy expertise.

1. Before conservation funds can be spent wisely, audits, engineering estimates, cost analyses, etc. must be done. While the proposal has FESIC performing these tasks, they should in fact be done by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the facilities. The energy aspects of building management cannot be separated from building maintenance and other operations.
2. The paper also implies that it's not worth training energy managers at Federal sites because they turn over at a rate of 10 percent per year. But where do they go? Either to other Federal agencies, in which case the Federal government still benefits from their expertise, or outside the

government, in which case the rest of the economy can benefit from their expertise.

Dollar Estimates Appear Exaggerated

The dollar estimates in the white paper also appear exaggerated. Even the OTA paper, which may have been a bit optimistic, only estimated that there were about \$3 billion of cost-effective projects to be done at Federal facilities, assuming that anything with better than a 10 year payback would be done. The FESIC paper estimates that there are \$9 billion worth of projects with an average payback of about 4 years (based on the estimated savings). That doesn't sound realistic. It would be helpful to obtain the analytic backup for this statement in order to assure that any resulting policy is based on reliable estimates.

Comments on the Proposed Executive Order on Energy Star Computers

The philosophy described in the narrative accompanying the draft E.O. is fine, but the actual wording of the E.O. does not conform to that philosophy.

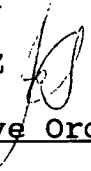
The intention appears to be that agencies should purchase personal computers or workstations that meet the EPA Energy Star guidelines whenever such a purchase can be made without sacrificing functionality or abandoning competitive procurement. Generally neither of those considerations should be a problem, but in special cases they may be. The E.O. language states the "all purchases ... shall be restricted to ...", which doesn't provide for any exceptions on the basis of functionality or availability for competitive procurement.

Most of the document seems to address personal computers, and graphics workstation manufacturers are also listed among the companies that have signed up for the Energy Star program. But the language of the Executive Order, "all purchases of computer equipment ...", would also include mainframe computers and even supercomputers. This is probably not intended: it is hard to imagine that the public benefits of the High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) initiative would be enhanced by expending resources to develop a "sleep mode" for massively-parallel processors. The phrasing of the E.O. should explicitly refer only to personal computers and workstations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

April 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY

FROM: JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ 
SUBJECT: Earth Day Executive Orders

Thank you for the opportunity to review these drafts. The following are our most important comments, which need to be reflected in the Orders. I have also included a marked-up copy of more detailed comments.

1. **Reporting requirements.**

In the draft Orders on **Energy Star Computer Equipment** and **Ozone Depleting Substances**, we are concerned that the reporting requirements under both Executive Orders are not consistent with the spirit of what we are trying to do in re-examining regulatory burdens. The reporting required seems unnecessary to implement the executive order. We have suggested alternative language.

2. **Substantive Comments on the draft Order on: Sustainable Development Commission**

(A) Sustainable development is concerned with how development and growth can occur in ways which do not destroy, and may even enhance, our environment. Issues of economics must be joined with issues of environment. The April 2 Forest Conference illustrated how this could be done constructively. There may be concern that by having the Commission Chairs report only to the Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy, at least the appearance of balance will not be preserved. The Commission Chairs should report to the White House Office on Environmental Policy and to one of the economic agencies (CEA).

(B) In addition, the draft says Commission's functions would include "developing and implementing a sustainable development action plan." Such functions go beyond the role of an advisory body comprised of non-government representatives. Policy development and implementation needs to be carried out by elected officials and their appointees. The Commission's appropriate role is advisory.

(C) Two other points worth noting: why was funding taken from the Take Pride in America Program? And is the language

in section 3(a) overly broad?

3. **Cost savings estimates.**

At several points, references were made to costs or cost savings, but no details were provided on how those were calculated. We would appreciate knowing how these cost numbers were derived before they become official Administration estimates.

4. **"Safe alternatives" to CFCs.**

Regarding the Order on **Ozone Depleting Substances**, is the term "safe alternative" defined? CFC-substitutes all appear to pose some risks (e.g., global warming, toxicity); the real issue is how we make choices among those risks.

Attachments

Drafts — Keep confidential
edits

EXECUTIVE ORDER

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. II, U.S.C. 1-15), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established in the Executive Office of the President the Commission on Sustainable Development ("Commission"). The Commission shall consist of not more than 25 members from the public and private sectors and representing industrial, environmental, governmental, and not-for-profit organizations with experience in matters of sustainable development. The Commission Chairs shall report to the President and the Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy and [an economic office].

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Commission shall advise the President on matters involving national and international sustainable development.

both?
are they
different
in concept?

(b) The Commission shall ~~develop and implement~~ a national sustainable development action strategy which will foster economic vitality through environmental enhancement.

advise on development of

[an Advisory
Commission
of non-
gov't people
cannot
implement]

(c) The Chairs may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the Commission and may form subcommittees of the Commission to investigate and report to the Commission on the development and implementation of international, national and local sustainable development plans.

[See
below
*]

For the
US to
pursue or the
world to
pursue?

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Commission such information with respect to international and national development and environmental enhancement as the Commission requires to carry out its functions.

extremely
broad — this
covers all
economic
policy.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) The White House Office on Environmental Policy shall obtain funding for the Commission from multiple sources, including the Take Pride in America Program, as administered by the Department of the Interior. The funding received, shall provide for the administrative and financial support of the PCSD.

(d) The Office of Administration shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services for the Commission as may be required.

Why?
Downsides
to raiding
this
program?
Legal to
do so?

Sec. 4. General. (a) This Executive order shall serve to repeal and retract Executive order 12737, establishing the President's Commission on Environmental Quality.

(b) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to Congress, which are applicable to the Commission, shall be performed by the Office on Environmental Policy in accord with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(c) The Commission shall exist for a period of two years, unless the Commission's charter is subsequently extended prior to the aforementioned date.

THE WHITE HOUSE
April **, 1993

*If needs
to report to
an economic
office as
well - e.g. NEC
on CEA - because this
is about economic development policy.*

* The Commission is an advisory body composed of non-government representatives. It can provide excellent advice, but it cannot make or implement policy for the US gov't - that is a role restricted to elected officials and their appointed full-time gov't officials. Ethics rules are intended to prevent private parties from influencing gov't policy decisions; this Commission should not be at cross-purposes.

HEADLINE:

President Clinton signs an Executive Order to establish an advisory committee on sustainable development.

This committee shall be called the "President's Commission on Sustainable Development." Individuals serving on this commission will represent industry, environmental, governmental, and not-for-profit organizations from both the public and private sectors who have experience in matters of sustainable development. This commission will advise the President on matters involving national and international sustainable development.

(including human and ecological resources)

Sustainable development is economic growth that will prosper present and future generations without detrimentally affecting the resources of the planet, nor undermining the biological systems on which life depends. This Commission will develop bold creative approaches that integrate environmental and economic development related goals to address national policy issues. The Commission would ~~help develop~~ a U.S. strategy, responding to the Earth Summit recommendations specific to Agenda 21. ~~This will include preparing related action plans and strategies such as those for climate change and biodiversity.~~ [Not a task for non-gov't committees to undertake.]

advise
on
development
of

Some of the goals of this Commission are as follows:

- * Producing a menu of initiatives to be recommended to the President as the "Sustainable Development Action Strategy". (for consideration to be part of a)
- * Sponsoring projects that demonstrate and test the viability of its recommendations, and that stimulate cross-sector partnerships.
- * Overcoming global developmental barriers through international sustainable development cooperation.
- * Establishing a Presidential Award for exemplary service demonstrating a commitment to national and international sustainable development.

How?
No \$.
How?
No authority.

LEAD AGENCY:

The White House Office on Environmental Policy shall have the oversight responsibility as may be necessary to assist the Commission in achieving its objectives.

and [an economic office]

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

John Shafer

This is about economic development. It has to include NEC, CEA, or similar.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CHARTER

1. Advisory Committee's Official Designation

President's Commission on Sustainable Development (PCSD).
The Commission was established by Executive order number 127**, dated April **, 1993.

2. Objectives and Scope of Activities and Duties

- * The purpose of the PCSD is to advise the President on all matters involving international and national sustainable development.
- * In furtherance of this mission, the PCSD shall develop ^{ideas for} ~~and implement~~ a national sustainable development action strategy which shall seek to foster economic vitality through environmental enhancement.
- * The members of the Commission may form committees and subcommittees to develop, ~~coordinate, and implement~~ ^{ideas on} regional sustainable development action strategies. Those committees may also create subcommittees and/or task forces if necessary with members from outside the membership of the Commission.
- * The Chairs may invite experts to submit information to the PCSD and report to the Commission on specific international and national matters concerning sustainable development.

3. Duration

The PCSD will have continuing responsibility for advising the President. The Commission shall exist for a period of two years, unless the Commission's charter is subsequently extended prior to the aforementioned date.

4. Official to whom the Advisory Committee Reports

The PCSD will report to the President, through the Chairs and the Director of the Office on Environmental Policy. ^{and [an economic office] [see above]}

5. Agency Responsible for Providing Necessary Support for this Advisory Committee

^{OMB}
~~The Office on Environmental Policy~~ will be responsible for coordinating the funding from multiple sources, to provide for the administrative and financial support of the PCSD. A

director will manage the Commission's activities, and additional staff support and services may be provided on a voluntary basis by the Office on Environmental Policy, and organizations represented on the Commission or Commissions' committees as appropriate.

the [Economic
Affairs in
the WH],

6. Description of Duties

The duties of the PCSD are solely advisory and are stated in Paragraph No. 2, above.

7. Costs

The estimated annual operating cost of the Commission is \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ in addition to the staff and administrative support obtained from multiple sources, including the Take Pride in America Program, administered by the Department of the Interior (approximately 4 FTEs).

8. Estimated Number and Frequency of Meetings

The President's Commission on Sustainable Development shall normally meet four times a year, at regular intervals, and at such other times as may be called by the President or by the Director of the Office on Environmental Policy. In addition, approximately 20 meetings by the committees or subcommittees of the PCSD are anticipated.

or [Head of
Economic
Affairs]

9. Committees and Subcommittees

Committees of the PCSD may be formed to assess the necessities, opportunities, and development of regional and local sustainable development action plans, or to assess specific issues assigned by the President or the Director of the Office on Environmental Policy. The formation of subcommittees and task forces may also be necessary to develop specific areas of interest.

or [Head of
Economic
Affairs]

10. Members

PCSD members shall be appointed by the President from individuals serving in a representative capacity comprising members of business and industry, environmental and conservation groups, and/or charitable foundations including both the governmental and private sectors with experience in matters of sustainable development.

The Chairs of the President's Commission on Sustainable Development shall be selected by the President.

The Chairs may appoint other individuals, in their representative capacity, to serve on Commission committees and subcommittees. These individuals shall serve at the pleasure of the Chairs.

This Charter for the Advisory Committee named above is
hereby approved:

CHAIRPERSON

CHAIRPERSON

Date Signed: _____

Date Filed: _____

edit

Draft

EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEFICIT REDUCTION:

AGENCIES SHALL PURCHASE
ENERGY STAR-BEARING COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the [Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended, and the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States code], it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Premises.

Whereas, the Federal Government should set an example in the energy-efficient operation of its facilities and the procurement of pollution preventing technologies;

Whereas, The Federal Government should minimize its operating costs, make wise use of taxpayer-provided dollars and reduce the Federal deficit; and

Whereas, the Federal Government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, it has the capacity to greatly accelerate the trend toward energy-efficient computer equipment,

Now, therefore, the purpose of this Executive Order is to ensure the energy-efficient operation of the Federal Government's facilities and to encourage the procurement of pollution preventing technologies that will save taxpayer money, reduce the federal deficit and accelerate the movement to energy-efficient designs in standard computer equipment.

Section 2. Procurement of Computer Equipment That Meets EPA Energy Star Requirements for Energy Efficiency.

(a) The heads of Federal agencies shall ensure that all purchases of computer equipment, including desktop computers, monitors and printers, be restricted to equipment that qualifies to bear the "EPA Energy Star" logo by meeting the applicable EPA guidelines for energy efficiency. In following this directive, it shall be appropriate to take into account the commercial availability of qualifying equipment, the agency's performance requirements and the agency's mission.

(b) In following this directive, Agencies shall specify that products purchased by the agency shall be equipped with an active feature to enter and recover from a low-power standby level with a power consumption as defined by the EPA Energy Star Computers program. Agencies shall include this specification in all future procurements, and, if feasible, seek to amend existing contracts to meet this specification.

Cost?

Draft Executive Order

April 4, 1993

(c) Agencies shall ensure that Federal users are made aware of the significant economic and environmental benefits of the energy-efficient low-power standby feature and its aggressive use by including this information in routine computer training classes.

(d) ~~Each agency shall report annually to The General Services Administration on purchases of computer equipment related to this Executive Order, and the General Services Administration shall prepare a consolidated annual report for the President on the implementation of this order.~~ shall either (i) conduct occasional unannounced checks on the use of

Section 3. Definition. For purposes of this order, the term "agency" has the same meaning given it in section 151 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. or (ii) require reporting by each agency of any departures from this

Section 4. Judicial Review. This order is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a nonfederal party against the United States, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE

order,

(1 page)

EXECUTIVE ORDER:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE ENERGY STAR COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

HEADLINE: President signs executive order to help reduce the federal deficit by buying energy-efficient computers.

BENEFITS:

- **Money:** Save taxpayers \$40 million annually, and prevent massive amounts of greenhouse gas and acid rain pollution; *where is this analysis??*
- **Enhance the Market for "Green" Technologies:** The Federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, buying more than \$4 billion annually in hardware and software. *cost of purchasing new equipment and junking old?*
- **Presidential Leadership:** The Clinton Administration will be leading by example;
- **Streamlining Bureaucracy:** With the stroke of a pen the President can get action that will otherwise take months or years to trickle through the procurement offices of the General Services Administration and all of the Federal agencies.

COSTS:

- NONE! Energy Star products will not cost the government any more than Non-Energy Star products (and will not sacrifice performance). *for each purchase, maybe. But if they're replacing existing stock?*

BACKGROUND:

EPA Energy Star Computers is a voluntary partnership with industry leaders to introduce desktop computers, monitors and printers that can enter a low-power standby state when they are inactive, and to identify them with the Energy Star logo. Computer equipment accounts for 5% of commercial ^{energy} consumption and could reach 10% by the year 2000.

Over 55% of the computer and 80% of the laser printer market have committed to introducing products with this feature (manufacturers participating include Hewlett Packard, IBM, Apple, Compaq, Intel and many others). The Energy Star computers will save 50-75% of the electricity used by personal computers and 30-50% of that used by laser printers.

SUBSTANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER:

- The US will buy computers, monitors and printers that qualify for the Energy Star program to the maximum extent possible -- wherever Energy Star computers do not sacrifice other performance requirements, and are available to meet the requirements of a competitive bid.
- All Agencies shall specify that all computer products delivered shall be equipped with an active energy saving feature to automatically enter and recover from a standby state that meets the low-power levels defined by the Energy Star agreement, when the computers are used in whatever computing environment is required by the Agency.

② (2 pages)

EXECUTIVE ORDER:
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE ENERGY STAR COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

BENEFITS:

- **Money:** With over 1.5 million installed PCs and 400,000 printers, the US could save taxpayers \$40 million annually, and prevent massive amounts of greenhouse gas and acid rain pollution; *Analysis ???*
- **Enhance the Market for "Green" Technologies:** The Federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, buying more than \$4 billion annually in hardware and software. This Executive Order means that a very large market for state-of-the-art, energy-efficient computer equipment will be created (encouraging manufacturers to continue to develop products that are high performance AND environmentally sound);
- **Presidential Leadership:** The Clinton Administration will be leading by example;
- **Streamlining Bureaucracy:** With the stroke of a pen the President can get action that will otherwise take months or years to trickle through the procurement offices of the General Services Administration and all of the Federal agencies. This Executive Order will demonstrate the Administration's commitment to truly "reinventing government" (which in this case is getting government to act in its own economic self-interest).

COSTS:

- **NONE!** Energy Star Computer Manufacturers have stated that energy-saving features will be invisible to consumers' pocketbooks and will not sacrifice performance ==> buying Energy Star products will not cost the government any more than buying Non-Energy Star products. *i.e. not explicit or zero cost ?? Big difference*

BACKGROUND:

- EPA Energy Star Computers is a voluntary partnership with industry leaders to introduce desktop computers, monitors and printers that can enter a low-power standby state when they are inactive, and identify them with the Energy Star logo.

The program will save *as much* ~~enough~~ electricity *as would* power all of the households in Michigan each year. Computer equipment accounts for 5% of commercial consumption and could reach 10% by the year 2000.

Over 40% of the computer and 80% of the laser printer market has committed to introducing products with this feature

*By when?
Assumes
instant
replacement
of all
USG
computers*

*Only if no replacement
of existing computers.*

*Analysis ?? This is
just for Federal
computers.*

(manufacturers participating include Hewlett Packard, IBM, Apple, Compaq, Intel and many others).

- The new products will be available this spring, and will save 50-75% of the electricity used by personal computers and 30-50% of that used by laser printers.
- Many companies have already declared plans to include energy saving features in their entire product line -- the large Federal market and symbolic value of a Presidential commitment will greatly accelerate that trend.

SUBSTANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER:

- The US will buy computers, monitors and printers that qualify for the Energy Star program to the maximum extent possible -- wherever Energy Star computers do not sacrifice other performance requirements, and are available to meet the requirements of a competitive bid.
- All Agencies shall specify that all computer products delivered shall be equipped with an active energy saving feature to automatically enter and recover from a standby state that meets the low-power levels defined by the Energy Star agreement, when the computers are used in whatever computing environment is required by the Agency.

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Executive Order No.

PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES
FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

WHEREAS, this Administration recognizes the essential function of the stratospheric ozone layer in shielding the earth from dangerous ultraviolet radiation, and is cognizant of the recent increase in the depletion of the ozone layer; and

WHEREAS, the production and consumption of substances that cause the depletion of stratospheric ozone is being rapidly phased out on a world-wide basis with the support and encouragement of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, to which the U.S. is a signatory, calls for a phase out of the production of these substances by the year 1995; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, as one of the principal users of these substances, is able through affirmative procurement practices to significantly reduce the use of these substances and to provide leadership in their phaseout; and

WHEREAS, the use of alternative substances and new technologies to replace these ozone depleting substances can contribute positively to the economic competitiveness on the world market by U.S. manufacturers of these innovative alternatives;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William Jefferson Clinton, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990, Public Law 101-549, hereby order as follows:

PART 1 - PREAMBLE

Sec. 101. The purpose of this Executive order is to:

(a) require that Federal Agencies conform their procurement regulations and practices to the policies and requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments, which deal with Stratospheric Ozone Protection;

(b) mandate that Federal agencies maximize the use of safe alternatives to ozone-depleting substances; *See below*

(c) require that Federal agencies evaluate the present and future uses of ozone-depleting substances, including making assessments of existing and future needs of such materials and their use of and plans for recycling;

(d) require that Federal agencies modify their procurement practices and implement programs to modify specifications and contracts which require the use of ozone-depleting substances to use of non-ozone depleting substances for non-essential uses; and

(e) establish Federal Government leadership, develop exemplary practices, and disseminate information on successful efforts in phasing out ozone-depleting substances.

PART 2 - DEFINITIONS

Sec. 201. "Federal Agency" means any executive department, military department, or independent establishment within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 101, 102, and 104(1), respectively, any wholly-owned Government corporation, the United States Postal Service and Postal Rate Commission, and all parts of, and establishments within the legislative and judicial branches of the United States.

Sec. 202. "Procurement" and "acquisition" are used interchangeably to refer to the processes through which Federal agencies purchase products.

Sec. 203. "Procurement regulations, policies and procedures" means the complete acquisition process, including the generation of product descriptions by individuals responsible for determining which substances must be acquired by the agency to meet its mission.

Sec. 204. "Ozone-depleting substances" means the substances controlled internationally under the Montreal Protocol and nationally under Title VI of the Clean Air Amendments. This includes both Class I and Class II substances as follows:

(a) "Class I substance" means any substance designated as Class I in the Federal Register notice of July 30, 1992 (57 FR 33753), including chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform and any other substance so designated by EPA at a later date; and

What are "safe" alternatives? § 302 says agencies must use them. HCFCs + HFCs pose global warming risk, and some may be toxic. What's "safe"?

(b) "Class II substance" means any substance designated as Class II in the Federal Register notice of July 30, 1992 (57 FR 33753), including hydrochlorofluorocarbons and any other substance so designated by EPA at a later date.

Sec. 205. "Recycling" is used to encompass recovery and reclamation, as well as the re-use of controlled substances.

PART 3 - FEDERAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Sec. 301. POLICY. It is the Policy of the Federal government that Executive agencies minimize the use of materials and substances that contribute to the depletion of stratospheric ozone prior to the guidelines established under Title VI of the CAA and issued in concurrence with this Executive Order and give preference to the use of alternative chemicals, products and manufacturing processes that reduce overall risks to human health and the environment by lessening the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere. In implementing this policy, prior to but consistent with the phaseout schedules promulgated by EPA under section 604 of the Clean Air Act, agencies shall:

(a) minimize to the extent possible the procurement of products containing or manufactured with Class I or Class II substances in anticipation of both the phaseout schedule promulgated by EPA to be completed by the end of 1994 and the international deadlines defined under the Montreal Protocol;

(b) amend previously-awarded contracts to be consistent with the phaseout schedules for Class I and Class II substances;

(c) implement policies and practices which recognize the increasingly limited availability of Class I or Class II substances as production levels capped by the Montreal Protocol decline until final phaseout in 1995. Such practices shall include, but are not limited to:

(1) reducing emissions and recycling ozone-depleting substances, as required by sections 608 and 609 of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments;

(2) ceasing the purchase of nonessential products as required in section 610 of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments; and

(3) requiring that any acquired products containing or manufactured with Class I or Class II substances be labeled in accordance with section 611 of the Clean Air Act Amendments.

How?
Legal?

Sec. 302. RESPONSIBILITIES. Not later than six months after the effective date of this Executive Order, each Federal Agency shall have in place practices which to the extent practicable minimize the use of Class I and Class II substances. Such practices shall include but not be limited to:

(a) altering existing equipment and/or procedures to make use of safe alternatives; *? see above re definition*

(b) specifying the use of safe alternatives and of goods and services, where available, which do not require the use of Class I substances in new procurement and which limit the use of Class II substances consistent with section 612 of the Act;

(c) amending existing contracts to require the use of safe alternatives.

Sec. 303. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this Executive Order, each Federal Agency shall report to the Office of Management and Budget, ~~and submit information regarding~~ the implementation of the policies prescribed in this Order. The report shall include a certification by each Agency that its regulations and procurement practices have been amended to comply with the policies prescribed in this Order. *on its departures, if any, from*

OMB shall make occasional unannounced audits or inspections to ascertain compliance.
Sec. 304. EXCEPTIONS. Exceptions to complying with this Executive Order are the same as exceptions to the provisions of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments may be made in accordance with section 604 of this Act, and with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. Section 604 establishes procedures for requesting exceptions for essential uses such as medical devices, aviation safety, etc.

Sec. 305. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Executive Order is effective 30 days after the date of issuance. While full implementation of this Order must await needed change in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, it is expected that Agencies will take all appropriate actions in the interim to implement those aspects of the Order that are not dependent upon regulatory change.

Sec. 306. FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATORY COUNCILS. Pursuant to section 6(a) of the OFPP Act, as amended, 41 U.S.C. 405(a), the Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council and the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council shall ensure that the policies established herein are incorporated in the FAR within 180 days from the date this Order is promulgated.

Sec. 307. INFORMATION. Questions or inquiries about the policy aspects of this Order shall be directed to ----- . For information regarding the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments and other technical information and requirements contact Peter Voigt, Stratospheric Protection Division, EPA, 6205 J, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, telephone (202) 233-9185.

HEADLINE:

President signs executive order to speed up phase-out of the use of ozone-depleting substances in the federal government.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

President Clinton urged the federal agencies to make preliminary changes in their procurement policies to reflect reductions in the use of substances harmful to the ozone layer. As the Montreal Protocol calls for the complete phase out of the production of Class I and II substances that deplete the ozone layer for non-essential uses by the end of 1995, the federal government should begin preparing now for that forthcoming deadline. Additionally, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require the EPA to produce, by October of 1993, final regulatory guidelines for the Federal Agencies to implement by the end of 1994 on eliminating procurement of Class I or II substances or products that rely on Class I or II substances. This Executive Order calls for the agencies to begin work now, 6 months before the EPA regulations are finalized, to reduce their procurement of ozone-depleting substances.

LEAD AGENCY: EPA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Pam McElwee
456-6225

AGENCY CONTACTS: Peter Voigt, EPA 233-9185
Chuck Clark, OMB 395-6805

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Section 613 of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires the Administrator of EPA to promulgate regulations requiring each department, agency and instrumentality of the United States to conform its procurement regulations to the policies and requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act. Specifically, by the end of 1994, agencies are to have in place procurement guidelines that eliminate the purchase of ozone depleting substances for non-essential uses. Note that Section 613 does not call for a ban on the use of ozone depleting substances; but rather on the procurement of such substances. Section 613 forces agencies to be adjusted, one year early, to the Montreal Protocol's 1995 deadline for the production of CFC's.

In addition to EPA's guidelines directing individual agencies to promulgate policies in compliance with Section 613, there is another option for instituting a policy to reduce procurement of ozone depleting substances. Government-wide procurement regulations are contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), a broad policy outlining all procurement standards for the federal government. An amendment to the FAR is considered by both EPA and the Office of Federal Procurement

*Say something
about
why it's so
important to
reduce rates of
ozone depletion
+ long-lived
depleters
lawfully.*

Policy (OFFP) at OMB to be an effective manner for helping to implement Section 613. Section 6(a) of the OFPP Act authorizes the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy to prescribe Government-wide procurement policies to be implemented in the FAR.

The advantage of an amendment ^{tack} to the FAR, done through executive order, is that this ~~tack~~ is faster than the Section 613 EPA regulations, which will not be finalized until October 1993. This executive order is a mechanism that forces, at a high level, agencies to begin consideration of the plans that will be required eventually under Section 613. While the executive order does not speed up the final determination that agencies must stop procurement of ozone-depleting substances by 1994, it does give agencies an extra 6 months -- prior to the October 1993 final regulation issuance by EPA outlining the 1994 end date -- to begin minimizing their use and begin making plans to eliminate procurement. It also sends a high level message to agencies, private companies, and other countries that our federal government is concerned about this issue.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION MEMO

ATTN: Katie McGinty

ORGANIZATION: Environmental Policy

TELEFAX NO: 456-2710

FROM: Heyward Bannister, White House Liaison

ORGANIZATION: Department of Veterans Affairs

TELEFAX NO: 535-8989

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

DATE: 4/19/93

MESSAGE: Following is a
revision of our
previously submitted
initiatives for V.A.
THS.

VA EARTH DAY, 1993

- o Environmental Management Service Director was appointed in 1992 as the Agency Coordinator for the Recycling Program.
- o VHA/EMS queried field facilities on April 16 concerning specific programs/events planned for Earth Day. Responses included: poster displays; tree plantings; speakers from People Against A Littered State (PALS); coloring contests for VAMC staffs' children; distributing tree growing kits; video presentations by state forestry commission; identifying "recyclables" contest.
- o By actively participating in an energy management program since 1975, the VA has reduced utility costs by approximately \$129 million. The VA actively participates in utility companies rebate programs and as such have saved approximately \$660,000 towards the construction cost of projects in the past two fiscal years and annual savings in utility costs of \$403,000. Increases in Wellhead gas contracts are currently saving more than \$5 million per year.
- o VA will soon begin testing the concept of ozone washing in VA laundry facilities. The ozone generating process has the potential for reducing chemical, water, sewer, and utility consumption by 60-80%. If testing proves successful, savings have been estimated at \$5-8 million per year.
- o Currently exploring the most cost efficient medical/regulated waste disposal technology for VA use. Technology such as steam, chemical, and microwave sterilization are alternate technologies increasingly more acceptable by state and federal EPA and local municipalities in lieu of incineration.
- o A waste minimization/recycling survey has been completed in an effort to establish a cost/quantity/type base line from which the VA can measure current waste minimization and recycling programs and future successes.
- o Construction criteria are being developed to include space allocations for a "waste management center". The center will allow complete management of all waste from point of generation to final disposition. A collection area will provide dedicated space for recycling functions. A treatment area will focus on regulated/medical waste, hazardous waste, nuclear waste and general waste. A cart cleaning area and pathological incinerator will also be considered.
- o EMS staff regularly attend federal recycling and procurement policy meetings to interact with other federal partners to acquire fresh ideas and implementation of successful program activities.

- o A recycling program guide is being developed for use in Veterans Affairs facilities. Application and implementation by VBA and NSC will consolidate this program.
- o VA's recycling activities include recycling of paper products, cans, bottles, oil, plastics and other products and equipment used in VA operations.
- o An affirmative procurement policy has been drafted and is in final stages of concurrence. Policy provides for procurement of recycled paper products for use as stationery and most printed matter; procurement preference for purchase of cement and concrete containing fly ash; building insulation products containing recovered materials; lubricating oils containing refined oil; recycled toner cartridges for printers and photocopiers and the use of soy based ink.
- o Hazardous chemicals oversight programs have been developed. Draft policy has been completed concerning management of hazardous chemicals for VA facilities.
- o Introduced a legislative proposal that would permit the Department to retain any savings in solid waste disposal cost resulting from the implementation of a source separation and collection of materials program (recycling) as well as any funds received from the sale of collected materials.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION MEMO

ATTN:

Katie McGinty

ORGANIZATION:

Environmental Policy

TELEFAX NO:

456-2710

FROM:

Heyward Bannister, White House Liaison

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Veterans Affairs

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- o Introduced a legislative proposal that would permit the Department to retain any savings in solid waste disposal cost resulting from the implementation of a source separation and collection of materials program (recycling) as well as any funds received from the sale of collected materials.

The Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at the UNCED Meeting in Rio last May due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding technology transfer, funding and intellectual property right issues. The Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with industry, the environmental community, and other nations to target the problem language, and identify solutions. These solutions, which can be found in an interpretive statement that we will issue when we sign the Convention, have wide support not only within the U.S. but around the world. They will assure the protection of intellectual property rights for our biotechnology, agriculture and pharmaceutical industries, and will help to reestablish the United States as a partner in the world environmental community.

Contact: Ellen

1370

**PRD-12/BIODIVERSITY PRESERVATION
POLICY DECISION PAPER**

I. SETTING

The diversity of life constitutes a unique resource for this and future generations. The enormous value of biodiversity is reflected in goods derived from natural sources; ecosystem services upon which we depend; cultural, recreation and aesthetic values derived from nature and its diversity.

It is well documented that habitat destruction and the resultant loss of biodiversity are occurring at unacceptable rates -- some experts estimate that more than 18,000 species per year are lost to extinction. To date, only a small fraction of the total number of species thought to exist has been identified. The bulk of species loss is occurring among these lesser-known or unknown species, which results in the loss of ecosystems and genetic material of unknown value and unknown potential to humanity.

Biodiversity is a kind of genetic library containing information important for significant advancement in basic and applied sciences, including food and nutrition, biotechnology, medicines, raw materials and clues to the operation of the global climate. For example, 25 percent (\$8 billion) of prescribed medicines are derived from plants.

The U.S. has historically played a strong role in protecting biodiversity both domestically and internationally. The U.S. has the strongest laws of any country to protect species, habitats and the health of ecosystems.

In response to increasing concern about the loss of species around the globe, the international community negotiated in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) a Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention was adopted in May, 1992, has been signed by more than 150 countries and, as of April 2, 1993 had been ratified by fourteen nations -- thirty ratifications are required for the Convention to enter into force.

Under the previous Administration, the United States declined to sign the Convention, citing problems with provisions on intellectual property rights (IPR), funding mechanisms and biotechnology. Despite a number of important provisions to promote biodiversity conservation, the Convention's IPR and funding provisions remain of concern to the United States.

II. OBJECTIVES FOR U.S. POLICY

The United States has been a leader in efforts to conserve biodiversity at home and abroad. Despite legitimate concerns, the U.S. image was badly tarnished, however, by its decision not to sign the Convention on Biodiversity. The objective for U.S. policy in the future should be to regain U.S. leadership in the conservation of biodiversity while protecting our interests with respect to technology transfer and financial commitments.

III. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACHIEVING U.S. OBJECTIVES

RECOMMENDATION 1: Convention on Biological Diversity

The IWG on Global Environmental Affairs recognized serious concerns with the text of the Convention, notably on the issues of technology transfer (including IPR) and funding. The IWG considered a full range of options on U.S. policy toward the Convention -- ranging from not signing or seeking a Convention amendment to signing without interpretive statements. On balance, the IWG concluded that, provided a comprehensive strategy is implemented, there would be substantial advantage in joining the Convention, such as:

- enabling the United States to take a leadership role in biodiversity conservation internationally;
- allowing the U.S. to shape the work of the Convention's Conference of the Parties;
- providing the U.S. with credibility in shaping a positive approach to technology transfer;
- allowing the U.S. to influence future protocols on biosafety and plant genetic resources;
- and influencing the financial mechanism.

The IWG therefore recommends that the U.S. adopt the following comprehensive strategy in order to become party to the Convention.

1. The State Department should continue and accelerate consultations with key countries to negotiate joint or parallel interpretative statements on issues of technology transfer and funding prior to announcement of a U.S. decision to sign the treaty.

2. After initial consultations and negotiations on joint/parallel interpretations, the U.S. should issue a positive and forceful signing statement elaborating U.S. views on the importance of conserving biodiversity, and on the Convention issues of concern.

3. Upon announcement of its intention to sign, the United States should engage aggressively in multilateral efforts (in UNEP and IPR fora, as appropriate) to further clarify and shape implementation of key provisions.

The IWG recognized that the legal effect of understandings/interpretations (as opposed to reservations, which the Convention does not permit) has not been definitively established. Joint interpretations with key countries, however, would bolster the U.S. position and provide substantial evidence for the proper interpretation of the Convention. In addition, joint interpretations would put other parties on notice of such interpretations and estop future claims of bad faith in implementing the agreement.

RECOMMENDATION 2: Biosafety Protocol

The IWG appointed a biosafety "task force" to consider a range of options with respect to the possible negotiation of a protocol on biosafety pursuant to Article 19(3) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The task force considered a range of options, from affirmatively supporting the negotiation of a global regulatory regime for genetically modified organisms under the auspices of the Convention to opposing the development of a legally binding regime.

The IWG concluded that U.S. policy should be to oppose initially a legally binding regime because it is not scientifically justifiable and would divert key resources from more pressing conservation needs. Instead, the IWG recommends that the U.S. support cooperative activities on biosafety regulation and research. In the event that negotiations of a protocol proceed, the IWG believes it would be essential for the United States to participate in the negotiations and seek involvement by U.S. industry.

RECOMMENDATION 3: Develop a Coherent International Program

The IWG concluded that the development of an international biodiversity conservation strategy should be a high priority for the United States and would complement efforts to exert U.S. leadership through the Biodiversity Convention. The IWG recommends that its working group on biodiversity draw up an international strategy that sets clear, obtainable objectives and promotes coordinated international assistance efforts of all federal agencies. The draft program should be concluded by June 30, 1993. This effort should be undertaken in consultation with academic, business, and conservation organizations with international expertise.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

As discussed above, the State Department should continue consultations and seek agreement on interpretive statements with key countries. In addition, the Administration should brief NGOs and private sector representatives prior to announcement.

HEADLINE:

President Clinton signs executive order to create a National Network for Environmental Information and Technology.

BACKGROUND

The cold war produced many technologies and data which are critical to dealing with some of our most difficult environmental challenges. For example, defense satellites have many applications for monitoring environmental change. Navy acoustics are now being used to track whales and other living marine resources. However, there is no central process for identifying these environmental applications and disseminating this information to business, policymakers and the public.

The National Network for Environmental Information and Technology will be a key part of fulfilling President Clinton's promise to rebuild the economy while at the same time protecting the environment. This network will be coordinated by the Department of Commerce because its first goal will be to ensure that national environmental assets are brought to bear on business investment and technology development decisions that may have environmental consequences. It will help redefine national security to ~~mean that we will have both~~ a strong economy and a healthy environment with well-managed, sustainable resources.

The initial goals of the National Network for Environmental Information and Technology will be:

Creating a national inventory of national environmental assets and information that exist in the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Interior, the Department of Commerce and other government agencies.

Identifying civil environmental applications for these national environmental assets and working with appropriate industries and policymakers to make sure they are utilized.

Establishing partnerships with key industries and businesses to ensure that government laboratories and science are brought to bear on some of the most difficult environmental decisions we face.

Developing a plan for ~~converting~~ ^{adapting or applying} defense technology and expertise for use in monitoring and predicting our environment. These technologies can be used to improve warnings of environmental hazards, long-term monitoring of environmental change, and archiving and distributing data.

include
Adams
4657

(B. Adams
4657)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

14-Apr-1993 10:04pm

TO: Cora P. Beebe
TO: Kenneth L. Schwartz

FROM: Jeffrey L. Payne
Office of Mgmt and Budget, TCJ

CC: Elyse H. Fitter

SUBJECT: SAP for S.171

I have responded to LRD on the proposed SAP for S 171, which raises EPA to cabinet status. A copy of this SAP and my comments are in your mailbox. The SAP, in my opinion, is OK.

However, there may be a potential conflict with an unassociated matter which I believe requires attention. Earlier this evening, I sent an E-mail to Edley and copies to yourselves describing my reactions to the two Earth Day "initiatives" forwarded to us by Angell for review. The President may announce these initiatives during his Earth Day speech on 21 April. One of the initiatives deals with the creation of a National Network for Environmental Information and Technology (see the proposed initiative attached with the SAP).

The Network would be coordinated by Commerce with the general goal of identifying and cataloging information on environmental assets and applications.

S 171 also has provisions for a tangential function: the creation of a Bureau of Environmental Statistics (see page 2 of the SAP). The Bureau's main function is to compile and analyze environmental data.

My concern is that the scope of neither the Bureau nor the Network is well-defined. It seems there certainly would be cross-talk between the two even though their practical applications are different. I am not suggesting that this is unreasonable, nor that the two, in principle, are incompatible. What I would suggest is that the Administration attempt to define exactly the purpose and scope of the Network prior to making any announcements on the 21st.

13.53

ID:202-955-2554

OMB LEG. AFFAIRS

APR 14 '93

12:33 No. 008 P.05
4562710 P.04**HEADLINE:**

President Clinton signs executive order to create a National Network for Environmental Information and Technology.

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Identifying civil environmental applications for these national environmental assets and working with appropriate industries and policymakers to make sure they are utilized.

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Developing a plan for converting defense technology and expertise for use in monitoring and predicting our environment. These technologies can be used to improve warnings of environmental hazards, long-term monitoring of environmental change, and archiving and distributing data,

and resource status

04/14/93 13:55

OMB LEG. AFFAIRS

ID:202-955-2554

APR 14 '93

12:34 No.008 P.06

4962718 P.06

LEAD AGENCY:

Department of Commerce.

OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

KATIE MCGINTY,

DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

TO:

JOHNATHAN SALLETT

FROM:

PAM MCILWEE

DATE:

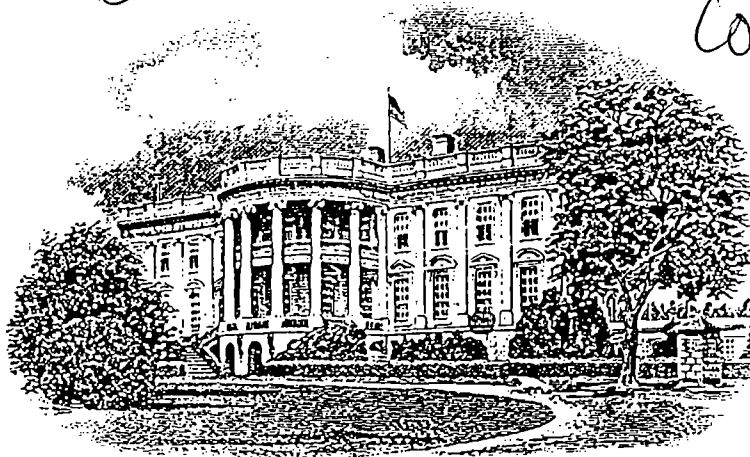
4-16-93

number of pages including cover: _____

COMMENTS:

URGENT.

ALL OF THESE COMMENTS
ARE FROM VARIOUS SECTORS OF
OMB. NO ONE ELSE HAS
COMMENTED



EPA has
some work

HEADLINE:

President Clinton directs Secretary of Commerce to develop a strategic plan for increasing the competitiveness of the U.S. environmental technologies industry and increasing exports of these technologies to foreign markets.

BACKGROUND

The world market for environmental technologies was \$200 billion in 1990 and is expected to reach \$300 billion per year by the year 2000. The United States is a leading innovator in developing technologies to reduce air, water and land pollution. This initiative would put the United States' firms at the forefront of selling environmental technologies abroad.

2610 The United States two principal competitors are Japan and Germany, both of which are financing large government research programs aimed at developing new environmental technologies. Both Japan and Germany are also providing training to foreign officials in energy issues and pollution control technology. These training programs are designed to help increase the market for Japanese and German products.

In order to increase U.S. competitiveness in the environmental technologies industry in the next decade and the 21st Century, Secretary of Commerce Brown will head up an effort to assess current technology development efforts, science resources which can benefit this effort, trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve U.S. performance in all of these areas.

The initial goals of this environmental technology initiative:

Ensuring that a significant portion of technology research dollars are used to develop environmental products that will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany.

Expanding the National Environmental Technologies Trade Initiative (NETTI) to include technical assistance to foreign nations in order to build markets for U.S. environmental products.

Developing partnerships with key ^{sectors} ~~industries~~ such as the auto industry and government laboratories in order to assess the environmental impacts of proposed new technologies and alternative energy usage.

Marketing environmental monitoring technologies developed for the U.S. government to foreign governments (e.g., Next Generation Weather Radar).

→ (it ^{may} ~~is~~ be prudent to include a well known EPA or DOE tech advancement here, also).

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The National Network for Environmental Information and Technology will be a key part of fulfilling President Clinton's promise to rebuild the economy while at the same time protecting the environment. This network will be coordinated by the Department of Commerce because its first goal will be to ensure that national environmental assets are brought to bear on business investment and technology development decisions that may have environmental consequences. It will help redefine national security to mean that we will have both a strong economy and a healthy environment with well-managed, sustainable resources.

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→ and resource status ✓

Comments from Gary Bennethum (NRES)

Consideration should be given to coordinating items 1 and 2 with other relevant agencies. And also consider naming a White House official to be the lead instead of the Commerce Department.

stat. chair
of Trade Promoting
Council
infus

To: Ken Conley
 From: H. Fitter, 3233
 Per our conversation

LRN #1-203

RESPONSE TO LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is simple (e.g., concur/no comment) we prefer that you respond by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is simple and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a secretary.

You may also respond by (1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); (2) sending us a memo or letter; or (3) if you are an OASIS user in the Executive Office of the President, sending an E-mail message. Please include the LRN number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: Holly FITTER
 Office of Management and Budget
 Fax Number: (202) 395-5691
 Analyst/Attorney's Direct Number: (202) 395-3233
 Branch-Wide Line (to reach secretary): (202) 395-6194

FROM: 4/14/93 (Date)
 J. B. Payne (Name)
 OMB/725 (Agency)
 2345 (Telephone)

SUBJECT: Proposed Statement of Administration Policy
 RE: S 171, Department of the Environment Act
 of 1993

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

☒ Concur
☐ No objection
☐ No comment
☐ See proposed edits on pages _____
☐ Other: _____
☐ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

However, I would raise the following point. The attached two pages are proposed Earth Day "initiatives" under consideration for announcement by the President on the 21st. The "National Network for Environmental Information and Technology" may conflict or duplicate functions of the proposed Bureau of Environmental Statistics in S. 171.

The compatibility of these two projects should probably be determined by E-mail for further information. Holly, see your E-mail for further information.

FROM THE DESK OF

Jack Quinn

atic -

In general, this makes
a great deal of sense,
though -

① it should be integrated
into broader US efforts
to help these countries
write law (or rather
"coordinate" w/ such
efforts and

② I defer, of course
to Leon re fr. pol.
implications — Jack

Katie - Remember this? You
wanted me to ✓ w/ Jack. Want
any other thing named on this?

Pam not just yet -
thought you

could
draw it up
Harmok to see
if it has any
unfol place in
the permission
aid stuff

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Jack -

Katie is curious about
your thoughts on this.

Pam



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

*Sam -
anything to
do here
for Kim*

April 15, 1993

Memorandum

To: Katie McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy

From: John A. Rogovin *JAR*
Assistant to the Attorney General

Re: OEP Initiatives for Earth Day

*Please Thank Him.
Alert Rogovin to this (WHPA)
but not to him. But. pls.
tell him to see what
now happening.*

Thank you for the opportunity to review the materials describing initiatives by the Office of Environmental Policy (OEP) for Earth Day, 1993. The Department hopes to contribute to this effort, and to that end offers the following proposals for additional initiatives. We also have several suggestions for you to consider that might strengthen the initiatives already proposed.

Proposed Additional Initiatives

o In order to enhance environmental law enforcement, particularly in border areas, the Department is developing Natural Resource Coordinating Committees (NRCCs). This effort, intended to increase coordination among federal, state, and local officials concerned with environmental enforcement, and to encourage assistance in border areas from corresponding officials in Canada and Mexico, could be a further initiative suitable for announcement on Earth Day. The development of NRCCs is particularly timely in light of concerns about border environments that have been raised by the prospect of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Attached please find a draft summary of the program.

o We strongly support the incorporation of environmental concerns into aid programs to recipient countries, including Russia. We note that donor environmental evaluation and assistance can be an important adjunct in supporting the development of effective recipient country environmental legislation and enforcement infrastructure, components that are essential if recipient countries are to ensure that foreign assistance - and other - projects are completed in a manner consistent with the recipient country's national sustainable development goals. The

Russian aid initiative could be accompanied by an offer to Russia and other Eastern European countries of assistance in developing environmental law and enforcement mechanisms. An initial draft summary of a possible initiative is attached, and we would welcome comments or suggestions.

Additional Suggestions

o We offer the following suggestions with a view to strengthening the already very positive set of proposals outlined in the package provided to us.

o Recycling. We wholeheartedly support increased emphasis on recycling and use of recycled or recovered materials by federal agencies. To avoid confusion and to ensure that the new directive is unambiguous, you may wish to compare the proposed executive order to an existing executive order that may contain similar (though not identical) requirements. Executive Order 12780 (Oct. 31, 1991). The proposed order might state whether it revokes, amends, or supersedes the mandates of the existing order. In reviewing that issue, you may want to consider whether the new order will preserve or alter the status of the council on federal recycling and procurement policy established in Executive Order 12780.

o Federal Facilities. We are pleased to see the directive to apply community right-to-know principles to federal facilities. We anticipate, however, that a proposal to apply the specific requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRTKA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11050, may raise concern among federal agencies because of its potential to invite litigation by state and local governments to challenge the federal government's sovereign immunity to judicial enforcement under the statute. As a matter of law, the statute does not waive the federal government's sovereign immunity to suits to enforce EPCRTKA's requirements, and such a waiver requires legislation rather than an executive order. You may wish to consider language in the order to make clear that the order does not give rise to a cause of action and does not purport to extend the reach of the statute.

o National Service. We strongly support the environmental component of the national service program, and would suggest that the list of environmental organizations that may merit consideration for the initiative be expanded to include environmental education organizations. Potential participants include the North American Association for Environmental Education, the Association for Experiential Education, Sierra Club Inner

Copy Jack
on file
add his
comments. Use
Copy Jan.

7/20/93
to
include
this
out

1/20/93
should
include

1/20/93
do.

City Outings, National Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, and regional environmental education organizations. The Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division would be pleased to participate in this initiative and assist in developing a list of appropriate organizations.

*Pen-fake
Administrative
This.*

o Interagency coordination on trade and environment issues. A number of initiatives raise trade and environment issues. We would suggest that in advance of unveiling these initiatives, you may wish to consult with the office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), and to take into account the process that has been initiated under the Presidential Review Directive (PRD) on trade and environment issues. Specifically, you may wish to have USTR review those initiatives concerning federal procurement (recovered content requirements, for example, have been the source of contention in trade discussions); the statements concerning the biodiversity convention (especially the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protections to which the materials refer); and the Forest Conference Principles (to the extent whole log export ban or other trade measures are contemplated). The Energy Star and Green GDP initiatives also might benefit from USTR's input.

We hope these proposals and suggestions will prove useful to your office in the development and successful implementation of the Earth Day initiatives. If you have any questions, or we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

HEADLINE: President commits to forming Natural Resource Protection Coordinating Committees in all U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

SUPPORTING INFO: Spurred largely by Administration initiatives, in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement, to allay concerns of lax environmental enforcement, the Administration is accelerating formation of Natural Resource Protection Coordinating Committees. For example, formation of such a committee for Arizona is now near completion. This is the first such Committee. Expected "core" members signing a Memorandum of Agreement are: Arizona United States Attorney for the District of Arizona, United States Department of Justice, EPA, Arizona Attorney General and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Following establishment of an Arizona Committee, we hope soon to bring the initiative to other U.S. Attorney's Offices, particularly those in the region of borders with Mexico and Canada.

LEAD AGENCY: DOJ

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

AGENCY CONTACT: Charles Sheehan 514-4361

BACKGROUND INFO: Administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement of environmental and wildlife laws is pursued at many levels of government -- federal, state, and local. Cooperation among these entities, especially the pooling of resources and supporting of one another's investigations through exchange of information and investigative strategies, is vital to swift and effective environmental enforcement. Because natural resource degradation often spans national borders, moreover, participation on Natural Resource Protection Coordinating Committees of Mexican and Canadian counterpart enforcers can yield considerable benefits to both nations. Experience the past few years has shown that successful prosecutions in U.S. border districts sometimes hinge on assistance provided by environmental authorities in Mexico and Canada. In the Southwest, for example, tips and testimony provided by Mexican customs officials led to convictions a few months ago of corporate officials attempting to ship illegal hazardous waste from the U.S. into Mexico.

HEADLINE: President to offer technical assistance in development of environmental laws as part of future foreign assistance.

SUPPORTING INFO: In accordance with the Administration's strong support for incorporation of environmental concerns into aid programs to recipient countries, including Russia, donor environmental evaluation and assistance can be an important adjunct in supporting the development of effective recipient country environmental legislation and enforcement infrastructure. These components are essential if recipient countries are to ensure that foreign assistance - and other - projects are completed in a manner consistent with the recipient country's national sustainable development goals. Well drafted environmental legislation in recipient countries that: (1) assesses environmental impacts in advance of project implementation, and prevents and regulates pollution of air, water and soil, species destruction and natural resources mis-management; (2) provides market based incentives for environmental compliance; (3) promotes citizen involvement through democratic processes; and (4) is backed with stiff enforcement provisions for violations -- reaps benefits for recipient and donor countries alike.

LEAD AGENCY: DOJ

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

AGENCY CONTACT: Annie Petsonk/Charles Sheehan, 514-1442

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Environment and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice is the only entity in the United States government with responsibilities under the entire range of environmental and natural resource statutes -- including pollution control and cleanup, wildlife and marine resources, and management of federal energy, timber, water, and mineral resources. Within the Division's staff of 380 environmental attorneys is expertise in legislative drafting, pollution and natural resources enforcement, property law and environmental policy design.

The Environment Division has already provided extensive advice to environment officials from other nations, particularly in Latin America and Eastern and Central Europe, on developing effective environmental design and protection regimes. The Division stands ready to provide technical assistance to Russia and other countries receiving U.S. aid, with a view to helping those countries develop effective environmental policies and legislation, and build effective environmental enforcement infrastructure. We do not seek to "transplant" U.S. environmental laws and concepts wholesale, but rather to assist countries in developing their own legal infrastructures, effective in their own circumstances, drawing on the Environment Division's extensive experience in the entire range

of environmental policy, legislation, and enforcement.

Because the Division's responsibilities specifically include issues associated with environmental regulation and private property (land acquisition, takings, etc.), we are uniquely qualified to assist Russia, and other former Soviet and Eastern European republics in the development of land tenure and private property regimes that will be critical to encourage effective protection of natural resources.

Russian aid initiative could be accompanied by an offer to Russia and other Eastern European countries of assistance in developing environmental law and enforcement mechanisms. An initial draft summary of a possible initiative is attached, and we would welcome comments or suggestions.

Additional Suggestions

o We offer the following suggestions with a view to strengthening the already very positive set of proposals outlined in the package provided to us.

o Recycling. We wholeheartedly support increased emphasis on recycling and use of recycled or recovered materials by federal agencies. To avoid confusion and to ensure that the new directive is unambiguous, you may wish to compare the proposed executive order to an existing executive order that may contain similar (though not identical) requirements. Executive Order 12780 (Oct. 31, 1991). The proposed order might state whether it revokes, amends, or supersedes the mandates of the existing order. In reviewing that issue, you may want to consider whether the new order will preserve or alter the status of the council on federal recycling and procurement policy established in Executive Order 12780.

o Federal Facilities. We are pleased to see the directive to apply community right-to-know principles to federal facilities. We anticipate, however, that a proposal to apply the specific requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRTKA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11050, may raise concern among federal agencies because of its potential to invite litigation by state and local governments to challenge the federal government's sovereign immunity to judicial enforcement under the statute. As a matter of law, the statute does not waive the federal government's sovereign immunity to suits to enforce EPCRTKA's requirements, and such a waiver requires legislation rather than an executive order. You may wish to consider language in the order to make clear that the order does not give rise to a cause of action and does not purport to extend the reach of the statute.

o National Service. We strongly support the environmental component of the national service program, and would suggest that the list of environmental organizations that may merit consideration for the initiative be expanded to include environmental education organizations. Potential participants include the North American Association for Environmental Education, the Association for Experiential Education, Sierra Club Inner

City Outings, National Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, and regional environmental education organizations. The Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division would be pleased to participate in this initiative and assist in developing a list of appropriate organizations.

o Interagency coordination on trade and environment issues. A number of initiatives raise trade and environment issues. We would suggest that in advance of unveiling these initiatives, you may wish to consult with the office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), and to take into account the process that has been initiated under the Presidential Review Directive (PRD) on trade and environment issues. Specifically, you may wish to have USTR review those initiatives concerning federal procurement (recovered content requirements, for example, have been the source of contention in trade discussions); the statements concerning the biodiversity convention (especially the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protections to which the materials refer); and the Forest Conference Principles (to the extent whole log export bans or other trade measures are contemplated). The Energy Star and Green GDP initiatives also might benefit from USTR's input.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

ADVANCE COPY

April 16, 1993

Memorandum for: John Angell
Katie McGinty

Through: Gary Bennethum
Kathy Peroff

From: Daren Wong *dlw*

Subject: Comments on the Environmental Technology
Initiative Headline

Comments are provided on the Environmental Technology Initiative headline provided in the package of press releases proposed for Earth Day.

■ **The Environmental Technology Research Goal**

The technology research goal is aimed at ensuring that US "environmental products" will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany. This goal is difficult to interpret, and has significant implications for public R&D programs. Rewrites and additions are suggested.

Interpretation

Rewording the goal in paragraph six is suggested as follows: "Ensuring that a significant portion of research and development dollars are directed toward developing environmental technology products that will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany. Solid, liquid, and atmospheric waste processing; pollution, waste and environmental monitoring equipment; and less environmentally-harmful industrial processes are among the environmental technology products that might be addressed in the initiative."

Environmental products are not a distinct class of goods. The types of goods included in the initiative need to be distinguished to help define the types of research activities that might be carried out under the initiative. Examples of these technologies or products should be given, and specific consumer products might also be mentioned.



Katie -
P/S
review
Justice
initiative to
if you want
to include
- Pam

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET****DATE:**4-15-93**TO:**Katie McIntyre - AHW: Pam
White House office on Environmental Policy
McElwee**FACSIMILE NO.****TELEPHONE NO.**Day NO: 456-2710**FROM:**John Rogovin -**FACSIMILE NO.**202-514-0468**TELEPHONE NO.**202-514-5611**NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET** _____**COMMENTS:**



Katie -
P/S
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Justice
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- Pam

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

see
ltr's.

DATE:

4-15-93

TO:

Katie McGinty - AHW: Pam
McElwee
White House office on Environmental Policy

FACSIMILE NO.

TELEPHONE NO.

Day RD 456-2711

FROM:

FACSIMILE NO.

TELEPHONE NO.

John Ragon -
202-514-0468
202-514-5611

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET

COMMENTS:



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

April 15, 1993

Memorandum

To: Katie McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy

From: John A. Rogovin *JAR*
Assistant to the Attorney General

Re: OEP Initiatives for Earth Day

*Please Thank them.
Alert Rogovin to this (WFOEP)
with her. But. pls.
tell them to send me
now to Mary.*

Thank you for the opportunity to review the materials describing initiatives by the Office of Environmental Policy (OEP) for Earth Day, 1993. The Department hopes to contribute to this effort, and to that end offers the following proposals for additional initiatives. We also have several suggestions for you to consider that might strengthen the initiatives already proposed.

Proposed Additional Initiatives

o In order to enhance environmental law enforcement, particularly in border areas, the Department is developing Natural Resource Coordinating Committees (NRCCs). This effort, intended to increase coordination among federal, state, and local officials concerned with environmental enforcement, and to encourage assistance in border areas from corresponding officials in Canada and Mexico, could be a further initiative suitable for announcement on Earth Day. The development of NRCCs is particularly timely in light of concerns about border environments that have been raised by the prospect of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Attached please find a draft summary of the program.

o We strongly support the incorporation of environmental concerns into aid programs to recipient countries, including Russia. We note that donor environmental evaluation and assistance can be an important adjunct in supporting the development of effective recipient country environmental legislation and enforcement infrastructure, components that are essential if recipient countries are to ensure that foreign assistance - and other - projects are completed in a manner consistent with the recipient country's national sustainable development goals. The

Russian aid initiative could be accompanied by an offer to Russia and other Eastern European countries of assistance in developing environmental law and enforcement mechanisms. An initial draft summary of a possible initiative is attached, and we would welcome comments or suggestions.

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Copy Jack
on this
add his
comments. Also
copy Sam.

7/2/93
to
circle
this
out

we
should
do this.

1/2/93
do.

City Outings, National Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, and regional environmental education organizations. The Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division would be pleased to participate in this initiative and assist in developing a list of appropriate organizations.

Don't take advantage of this.

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WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

AGENCY CONTACT: Charles Sheehan 514-4361

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2). ~~Confidential~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 13526
Sec. 3.2(C) Initials: EW Date: 04/12/17
2012-0769-F

April 16, 1993

update 4-19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY
SUBJECT: EARTH DAY SPEECH

I have outlined below the initiatives we hope to include in the Earth Day speech on April 21.

I. DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP

o International: Biodiversity Treaty.

While the Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at UNCED due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding intellectual property rights (IPR), the Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with both industry and environmental groups to develop a strategy to enable the US to sign the Convention while providing adequate protection of IPR. The President will hopefully come to an agreement with several countries on IPR soon so that an announcement can be issued on Earth Day.

o International: Climate Change

An analysis is currently underway by the Department of Energy, EPA, and State to determine if the United States will be able to strengthen its commitment to reduce US greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

o Biological Survey Announcement.

The National Biological Survey will be unveiled at Interior. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better, with an eye toward assisting the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products, and toward managing our threatened and endangered species through proper habitat management.

o Clean Car Announcement. (TBA).

II. PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES

o International: Population funding/Mexico City Rule Reversal

Since President Clinton has taken office, he has issued several policy statements addressing international family planning issues. One initiative in the form of an executive order was the reversal of the "Mexico City" policy, followed by the US since 1984, that prohibited federal funding to any international family planning organization that counseled clients about abortion. Another policy initiative was the freeing up of over \$34 million in appropriated funds to the United Nations Population Fund that had been held hostage by the previous administration's ban. This reversal will help strengthen our role as an international leader in family planning efforts and increase the visibility of the issues of population growth and the role of women in development. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to related global environment crises.

o National Service Program.

The President will preview the National Service Program by mentioning components dedicated to environmental service will comprise a significant portion of the legislative package. The purpose of an environmental service component of national service is three-fold: to further the mission of national conservation organizations and environmental work, to promote interest in public service and higher education, and to contribute to individuals' personal growth and self esteem.

o Aid to Russia.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of addressing environmental impacts on national security through foreign assistance. The \$38 million in projects to enhance efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. The US financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

o Economic Package.

Over 12% (need to be checked in light of changes) of the total stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives that will create thousands of jobs and protect the environment. The stimulus package includes an accelerated financial commitment for clean water investment, energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management and voluntary programs that reduce businesses' energy costs -- and over 1 billion in natural resources protection such as watershed restoration.

- o Review Forest Conference Principles.

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment while recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

II. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

- o Directive to Develop "Green GDP".

The Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce will be directed to publish measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. These "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources of the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "green GDP" will provide a useful measure of sustainable development.

- o Environmental Technology Competitiveness

President Clinton will direct the Commerce Department to lead an effort to assess current technology development efforts in the area of environmental technology with an eye toward increasing US competitiveness in the world market. The assessment will look at science resources which can benefit this effort, strategic trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve US performance in all of these areas.

- o Transportation Initiative.
[Transportation has asked that this be included. Probably can go.]

The President will call for a national goal of doubling our use of alternative transportation by the year 2000. The large increases in the budget for mass transit -- and particularly high speed rail -- advocated by President Clinton will help move us toward the goal of more use of alternative transportation.

Additionally, current initiatives underway that will be previewed include a congestion pricing accord reached in San Francisco by the DOT that will increase the use of high occupancy vehicle lanes through market mechanisms, and the upcoming release of a DOT report on how to increase bicycle and pedestrian transportation.

- o Sustainable Agriculture Announcement.
[Agriculture has asked that this be included. Probably can go.]

President Clinton will direct the Department of Agriculture to establish and implement a departmental policy on sustainable agriculture.

III. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER: ACTIONS WITH MEASURABLE RESULTS

- o Federal Procurement: Alternatively Fueled Fleets. (ready)

The President will announce an executive order on alternatively fueled fleets. The President will seek to increase the use of alternatively fueled vehicles in the federal fleet above and beyond measures outlined in the 1992 Energy Policy Act.

- o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention. (not ready)

The President will announce the development of an executive order (exact order to be announced later -- perhaps 90 days) that would instruct federal facilities to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provision of EPCRA. It will also establish a government wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50%. Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently and helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean up of contaminated federal sites. And it ultimately moves us toward greater stewardship of the public resources and thereby improving government's credibility and accountability to the public and local communities surrounding federal facilities. We know that some of our agencies are already taking steps to promote pollution prevention. For example, the Department of Defense has established a five year goal of reducing hazardous waste disposal by 50%, and currently they are ahead of schedule. And toxics release inventory reporting will begin in 1994 at many DOD facilities.

- o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products. (not ready)

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of

1991
No
exclusion
+ emission
→ contractors

recycled products will demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials.

- Federal Procurement: Energy Efficiency (ready)

The President will announce an executive order to purchase energy efficient computers by the federal government. The federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world. By setting an example and procuring energy efficient products, the federal government will stimulate the market for green technologies without sacrificing performance or increasing costs.

- Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals (ready)

Under the Montreal Protocol, ozone depleting substances are not to be produced after 1995. In anticipation of that deadline, and in conjunction with EPA regulations required by the Clean Air Act of 1990, the President will issue an executive order stating that federal agencies should begin to plan now for changing their procurement of ozone depleting substances.

- Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling

A White House Environmental Audit and Upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency, waste reduction, and recycling and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deals with energy. Such an audit would identify opportunities to reduce waste and water and energy consumption. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient consumption at the White House but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well.

Earth Day Address: Biodiversity Convention.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES THE UNITED STATES WILL BECOME A SIGNATORY TO THE INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION AND WILL ISSUE AN INTERPRETIVE STATEMENT ADDRESSING PREVIOUS CONCERNS WITH THE TREATY.

The Bush Administration failed to sign the Biodiversity Convention at the UNCED meeting in Rio last May due to what it perceived as insurmountable problems regarding technology transfer, funding, and intellectual property right issues. The Clinton Administration has worked cooperatively with industry, the environmental community, and other nations to target the problem language, and identify solutions. These solutions, which can be found in a interpretive statement that we will issue when we sign the Convention, have wide support not only with the U.S. but around the world. They will assure the protection of intellectual property rights for our biotechnology, agriculture and pharmaceutical industries, and will help to reestablish the United States as a partner in the world environmental community.

BACKGROUND:

The US has historically played a strong role in protecting biodiversity both domestically and internationally. The US has the strongest laws of any country to protect species, habitats and the health of ecosystems.

In response to increasing concern about the loss of species around the globe, the international community negotiated in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED,) a Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention was adopted in May, 1992, has been signed by more than 150 countries and as of April 2, 1993 had been ratified by fourteen nations -- thirty ratifications are required for the Convention to enter into force.

The US did not sign the treaty, citing problems with provisions on intellectual property rights, funding mechanisms and biotechnology. The objective of the new U.S. policy in the future is to regain U.S. leadership in the conservation of biodiversity while protecting our interest with respect to technology transfer and financial commitments.

LEAD AGENCY: State

AGENCY CONTACT: Melinda Chandler, State, 647-1370.

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Eileen Claussen, National Security Council.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: CLIMATE CHANGE

PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMITS UNITED STATES TO CUT EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE GLOBAL WARMING

Reasserting this country's leadership in protection of the global environment, President Clinton announced that the United States is committed to reducing emissions of [carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming,] [all "greenhouse" gases] to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. This is a major step beyond the policy of the previous administration, which refused to make any commitment to reduce emissions that cause global warming. The President called on all other industrial nations to join together in concrete programs to meet this target and timetable.

BACKGROUND

Human activities are sharply increasing atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse" gases (especially carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide). While there are uncertainties in the precise magnitude, timing, and regional patterns of effects, the best scientific predictions are that the rate of climate change in the next century will far exceed any natural changes in climate that have occurred in the last 10,000 years.

More than 150 nations signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 1990. The Convention includes a goal of returning greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Most other industrial nations were prepared to make this goal a firm commitment, but the previous Administration refused to agree. The commitment President Clinton announced today reverses that refusal and reasserts United States leadership on this crucial global environmental issue.

Through its initiatives to promote energy efficiency and clean alternative fuels, as well as the proposed BTU tax, the Clinton Administration has already started to implement new policies to reduce the emissions that cause global warming. The Administration will spell out the specific additional steps it will take to meet the commitment announce today in an "action plan" to be completed by August.

LEAD AGENCY:

Department of State

AGENCY CONTACTS:

Dan Reifsnyder, State, 647-4069
Karl Hausker, EPA, 260-8825
Rich Rosenzweig, DOE, 586-6210

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:

Eileen Claussen, NSC, 395-4985

Earth Day Address: Biological Survey

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BABBITT TO
CREATE A NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

President Clinton directed Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to create a new National Biological Survey (NBS) at the Department. The NBS will gather, analyze, and disseminate biological information and foster greater understanding of the Nation's biological resources. Improving our knowledge of distribution of the Nation's biological resources will enable us to manage those resources better. Comprehensive knowledge of these resources should significantly assist the agriculture and biotechnology industries identify new sources of food, fiber, and pharmaceutical products. This work should also help us avoid species becoming threatened and endangered by proper habitat management.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND:

Secretary Babbitt will reorganize existing biological research and monitoring programs now spread among eight bureaus of the Department into one agency. The new NBS will be "budget neutral". Most of the 850 biologists will come from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Most of the financial resources (total FY94 budget \$178 million) will also come from the FWS.

NBS will undertake a coordinated inventory and monitoring program to assess the overall status and trends in the abundance, health, and distribution of plants and animals and ecosystems on which they depend. This will include efforts to identify pro-actively chronic declines of species and habitats. The NBS will also include a National Biological Technical Center to transfer research results to users. Users will include Federal, state, and local government agencies as well as private parties interested in the biological resources.

Other agencies, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Environmental Protection Agency, will work with the NBS to assure appropriate coordination of data and information on biological resources.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of the Interior

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, OEP, 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Tom Lovejoy or Robin O'Malley, 208-4813

Earth Day Address: Population Funding

PRESIDENT REVERSES POLICIES OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION WITH REGARD TO POPULATION ISSUES ABROAD AND PROPOSES TO INCREASE OVERALL FUNDING FOR PROJECTS BY \$100 MILLION IN FY94.

In related actions, the President made a significant break with the previous Administration by: 1) issuing an Executive Order overturning the "Mexico City" rule which required US-funded NGOs operating overseas to certify that they are not providing counseling with regard to abortions; and 2) freeing up \$34 million for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) by determining that the Kemp-Kasten amendment to the foreign assistance act does not apply. To implement these policies, the President has requested \$445 million in FY93, plus an additional \$100 million in 1994, for population projects.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between the global environment and national security, the White House is focusing on population issues. This review is designed to broaden our programs beyond family planning to include the rights of women, literacy, child and maternal health care, and reproductive rights.

The UNFPA is the largest multilateral donor in population issues; virtually every donor nation contributes to the UNFPA. The application of the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which bans funding for organizations supporting coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization, by the Bush Administration the UNFPA dramatically reduced the amount of funds available for its programs in over 130 countries. Resumption of funding is clear indication of the Clinton Administration's commitment to international population assistance, to sustainable development, and to such related global environment crises as global warming, extinction of species, tropical deforestation, desertification, and ocean overharvesting.

LEAD AGENCY: State

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: David Harwood 736-4504

Earth Day Address: Environmental Aid to Russia

PRESIDENT COMMITTS TO THE INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
IN ALL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

The Russian aid package clearly demonstrates the President's recognition of the importance of environmental impacts on national security. The \$38 million in projects to enhance the efficiency and reduce pollution from natural gas energy production and pipeline systems will go a long way toward reducing emissions of methane, a potent "greenhouse" gas which adds to global warming worldwide. The USG financed projects will also demonstrate the use of American equipment and technology to improve efficiency and protect the environment.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of its overall review of the relationship between global environmental issues and national security, the White House is focusing on the environmental impacts of foreign assistance. The goals of this specific review are to institute a coherent and coordinated government-wide program for assistance that is primarily intended to promote sustainable development, and to ensure that assistance that is not primarily intended to promote sustainable development is nonetheless consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

By integrating \$38 million for projects to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment into the overall reform program, the Russian aid package demonstrates the President's commitment to using foreign assistance to promote sustainable development abroad.

LEAD AGENCY: EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Dan Blank 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACT: Kathleen Hogan 233-9312

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: STIMULUS PACKAGE

Over 10% of the total stimulus package is devoted to environmental initiatives. These environmental projects will create thousands of jobs to ensure that the recovery continues.

The stimulus package includes:

- * An accelerated financial commitment to clean water investment of \$845 million.
- * \$326 million total spending on USDA watershed projects, natural resource protection, and rural water & wastewater treatment loans and grants. The Department of Interior will spend \$208 million on natural resource protection and historic preservation. In addition, the EPA will spend \$26 million on watershed restoration. This combined \$560 million will put people to work protecting our beautiful wilderness and natural heritage, providing jobs today and preserving the environment for future generations.
- * Additional energy efficiency initiatives -- both for federal energy management which will save taxpayers high energy bills and voluntary programs that reduce business energy costs -- will help reduce air pollution problems.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: INVESTMENT PACKAGE

The FY 94 budget maintains the commitment to environmental progress:

- * The solar and renewable energy budget in DOE increased by 30 percent over FY 1993 levels -- a substantial increase in a difficult budget climate that indicates the Administration's commitment to environmentally benign energy sources.
- * The budget for increasing energy efficiency -- for all sectors of the economy -- increased by 35% from FY 1993 levels. This increase of \$203 million will help energy conservation efforts in homes, buildings, industry, transportation and utilities.
- * The DOE budget for environmental restoration and waste management will increase by \$967 million in FY 94, an 18% increase from FY 1993 levels. This reflects the shifting priorities at DOE from defense related activities to domestic environmental protection and restoration.
- * The budget request provides significant resources for states and communities to help fund water and wastewater treatment. Grants and funding for FY 94 include:
 - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund - \$599 million;
 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund - \$1.198 million;
 - Wastewater Grants for Cities with Extraordinary Needs - \$100 million.
- * The energy tax -- which will raise \$22.1 billion by FY 1997 -- will provide an incentive for energy conservation and promote broad environmental improvements throughout the economy without imposing an undue burden on any sector or fuel source.
- * The Administration remains committed to land use reforms that will protect the environment and provide a fair rate of return to taxpayers. Secretary Babbitt will pursue an administrative adjustment to Federal grazing fees, the Forest Service at USDA will phase out below-cost timber sales, and the Administration will pursue legislative reform of mining laws to impose royalties, holding fees, and environmental requirements

in a comprehensive package. Fees for Inland Waterway users will ensure that enterprises benefiting from the public works are helping to defray the costs.

- * The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been reduced in FY 1994, but this reduction is more than offset by expanded programs of investment and maintenance in our heavily used public lands. This decision reflects a near-term management priority as well as the job creation potential of public lands projects -- a significant consideration in this era of weak employment recovery.

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: President Clinton's Forest Conference Principles

PRINCIPLES TO ADDRESS PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION CRISIS

HIGHLIGHTS:

At the Forest Conference held this month in Portland, the President established several principles to guide the formulation of a forest management plan to resolve the impasse over timber injunctions. The President strongly believes and is committed to producing a plan that protects the environment as well as recognizing the importance of the timber industry to the economy of the region. This plan will provide a renewed emphasis on long-term stewardship of our natural heritage; it will move us to an ecosystems approach to the management of Federal lands and provide a model for our management of other Federal lands.

PRINCIPLES:

- 1) We will not forget the human and economic dimension of this problem. We need to allow timber sales to go forward where sound management policies can ensure that the health of the forest ecosystem will be maintained. Where this condition can't be met, we need to do our best to offer new economic opportunity. We need to provide the opportunity for year-round high wage, high skill, jobs to displaced forest products workers and others who are severely affected.
- 2) In crafting a forest management plan, we need to protect and improve the long-term health of the forests. Our goal must be to protect the forest ecosystem as a whole.
- 3) Our efforts must be scientifically sound; ecologically credible; and legally responsible.
- 4) Out of our management plan should come a predictable, sustainable level of timber sales and non-timber resources that will not degrade the forest ecosystem.
- 5) Towards these ends, we must get the various parts of the federal government working together again. Internal gridlock will not be tolerated in my Administration. I will insist on inter agency collaboration, not confrontation.
- 6) I direct my Cabinet officers to report back to me within 60 days with a plan to end this paralysis.

LEAD AGENCIES: AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, EPA, INTERIOR, LABOR,

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, Office on Environmental Policy 456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Cindy Sheely, DOA, Jonathan Sallette, DOC
Chuck Fox, EPA, Tom Collier, DOI,

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: GREEN GDP

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO
CALCULATE "GREEN GDP" MEASURE OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

President Clinton directed the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce to publish initial measures of economic progress that incorporate changes in the natural environment into the calculations of national income and wealth. When fully developed, these "Green GDP" measures can track the economic health of the country better than the current measures that ignore the depletion of natural resources or the degradation of air, water and land. Environmental protection and natural resource conservation contributes to the wealth of the nation, and a "Green GDP" will provide a useful measures of sustainable development.

BACKGROUND:

The current national income accounting system used in the U.S. and other countries essentially ignores the impact of economic development on the environmental resources upon which long-term prosperity depends. The accounts can actually provide perverse signals -- for example, an oil tanker spill can actually increase GDP if the costs of cleanup are included as income to workers while the environmental degradation goes unrecorded. But clearly we are not better off for having the tanker foul the beaches.

This initiative will begin the process of providing estimates of economic growth (such as gross domestic product) that include changes in our environmental wealth. While much work remains to be done in terms of assessing the data, methods, and alternative budgeting concepts, BEA will publish initial estimates of natural resource depletion within one year. After a period of discussion and review, BEA will augment their regular economic indicator series to include a consistent set of natural resource adjustments. The Administration is committed to augmenting our current set of economic statistics with measures that reflect the importance of the environment.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Commerce
(Bureau of Economic Analysis)

AGENCY CONTACTS: Dr. Everett Ehrlich, Undersecretary for
Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce
(202) 482-3727

Dr. Carol Carson, Director, BEA
(202) 523-0707

WHITE HOUSE
CONTACT:

Marc Chupka, Office on Environmental Policy
(202) 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Exports of Environmental Technologies

PRESIDENT CLINTON DIRECTS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO DEVELOP STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES AND INCREASING EXPORTS OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES.

The initial goals of this environmental technology initiative are to ensure that a significant portion of technology research dollars are used to develop environmental products that will be competitive with those being developed by Japan and Germany; to expand the National Environmental Technologies Trade Initiative (NETTI) to include technical assistance to foreign nations in order to build markets for U.S. environmental products; to develop partnerships with key industries such as the auto industry and government laboratories in order to assess the environmental impacts of proposed new technologies and alternative energy use; and to market environmental monitoring technologies developed for the U.S. government to foreign governments.

BACKGROUND: The world market for environmental technologies was \$200 billion in 1990 and is expected to reach \$300 billion per year by the year 2000. The United States is a leading innovator in developing technologies to reduce air, water and land pollution. This initiative would put the United States' firms at the forefront of selling environmental technologies abroad.

The United States' two principal competitors are Japan and Germany, both of which are financing large government research programs aimed at developing new environmental technologies. Both Japan and Germany are also providing training to foreign officials in energy issues and pollution control technology. These training programs are designed to help increase the market for Japanese and German products.

In order to increase U.S. competitiveness in the environmental technologies industry in the next decade and the 21st century, Secretary of Commerce Brown will head up an effort in cooperation with other federal agencies and the White House to assess current technology development efforts, science resources which can benefit this effort, trade development and promotion efforts, and efforts to provide technical assistance to foreign nations, and develop a strategic plan to improve U.S. performance in all of these areas.

LEAD AGENCY:	Department of Commerce
AGENCY CONTACTS:	Jonathan Sallett, DOC, 482-4625
WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:	Cathy Zoi, Office on Env. Policy. 456-6224

Earth Day Address: Sustainable Agriculture

PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT A DEPARTMENTAL POLICY ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

Staff level coordination on sustainable agriculture between USDA and EPA has been taking place for several years, during which time a number of successful programs and projects have been jointly administered. However, closer cooperation at high levels would ensure that these and other new programs would be given attention and emphasis for their novel and beneficial impacts on reducing and preventing pollution of air, soil, and surface and ground water. USDA and EPA are to discuss ways to jointly coordinate these programs and to take appropriate actions for their advancement.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Farmers and ranchers in the United States of America are the most productive in the world. United States agriculture provides low cost, safe and abundant food and fiber for domestic consumption and sufficient production to satisfy significant fractions of the world demand for their output.

However, the nation's environment continues to be impacted adversely by certain agricultural production practices despite the efforts of certain agencies within the United States Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, commodity groups, and farmers and ranchers themselves. There are significant opportunities in agriculture to reduce or prevent pollution of the air, surface and ground water and soil from the misuse/mismanagement of agricultural chemicals and products/byproducts in many cases, at little or no incremental cost to the grower. In many cases, sustainable agriculture is both economically and environmentally beneficial.

LEAD AGENCY: USDA, EPA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: David Cottingham, Office on Environmental Policy, 456-6224

<u>AGENCY CONTACT:</u>	George Bird,	USDA	401-6861
	Harry Wells,	EPA	260-4472

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Executive Order on Pollution Prevention

NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER ALLOWS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BECOME THE LEADER IN APPLYING POLLUTION PREVENTION IN ITS DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS, IN ITS PURCHASING DECISIONS, AND IN ITS POLICIES.

HIGHLIGHTS:

In an effort to increase government credibility and trustworthiness, the President will sign an executive order requiring federal facilities that manufacture, process or use toxic chemicals to publicly report their wastes and releases under the Federal Right to Know laws. In addition, all federal facilities will set a voluntary goal of reducing their release of toxic pollutants by 50% by 1999. This pollution prevention initiative will reduce toxic releases, help us to avoid costs associated with clean-up of contaminated sites and promote clean technologies.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Pollution prevention holds the promise of making the government operate far more efficiently, moving us towards greater stewardship of the public's resources and improving government's credibility and trustworthiness. Pollution prevention also helps us to avoid additional future costs associated with clean-up of contaminated federal sites. Our nation's manufacturers must provide data on toxic wastes and emissions under federal "Right-to-Know" law, and meet planning requirements in many states. Federal agencies should be asked to live by the same rules.

Under this order, federal facilities will be instructed to publicly report their toxic wastes and emissions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). The order will require all federal facilities, including those operated by private contractors, to immediately comply with all provisions of EPCRA. It will also establish a government-wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50% by 1994. In addition, the order will require all federal facilities to prepare detailed pollution prevention goals and instruct each federal agency to reduce the amounts of targeted toxic chemicals used in raw materials or other products purchased or manufactured by the federal government.

The proposed Executive Order contributes to economic growth and employment through "green" procurement policies that build strong markets for clean technologies that can compete in the world marketplace. Pollution prevention can reduce long-term liabilities, and short-term waste management and raw materials costs. For example, last year we spent \$10 billion -- more than twice the EPA's budget -- on compliance and cleanup actions at our federal facilities.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, GSA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Eric Schaffer, EPA 260-4700
Tom Daily, GSA 703 305-5149
Al Burman, OMB 395-5802

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Federal Procurement of Recycled Goods

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR FEDERAL PURCHASE OF RECYCLED GOODS

HIGHLIGHTS:

This Executive Order, Federal Acquisition and Use of Recycled, Environmental Sound and Energy Efficient Products, goes beyond orders issued by the previous Administration. It will place a higher level focus on environmental concerns within each agency to improve the governments efforts in procuring recycled products; provide a market for new technologies; make better use of recycled materials; and expand the production of new products that can be offered to the Government.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

A new Executive Order on Federal acquisition and use of recycled products will demonstrate that the Administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled and recovered materials. The proposed order would increase federal government purchases of recycled products, increasing market demand for these products and creating jobs in all phases of the recycling and manufacturing of recovered materials. Expanding demand for recycled products assists municipalities and business burdened by increasing waste disposal costs and shrinking disposal capacity by expanding markets for recovered materials. This policy will also encourage private sector investment in processing and remanufacturing equipment to utilize materials recovered from the waste stream.

The new Executive Order would build on and strengthen the previous Federal Agency Recycling Order (No. 12780) of October 1991. It will require a revision of recycled product procurement guidelines (setting a minimum 15 percent post consumer content standard for printing and writing paper), establish a price preference of 10% for recycled writing and printing paper and set minimum government procurement goals. This proposed order will serve as a signal to procurement offices, recycling coordinators and management and policy offices that this Administration is committed to purchasing increased levels of recycled goods and products.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, GSA, OMB

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Eric Schaffer, EPA 260-8636,
Tom Daily, GSA 703 305-5149
Al Burman, OMB 395-5802

Earth Day Address: Executive Order: Energy-Efficient Computers

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO BUY ENERGY EFFICIENT COMPUTERS --
WILL REDUCE FEDERAL DEFICIT AND HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

In a move that is estimated will save taxpayers \$40 million annually, and prevent massive amounts of air pollution, President Clinton directed by Executive Order that the federal government shall purchase energy-efficient computers. The Federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, buying more than \$4 billion annually in hardware and software. Through this Executive Order the Clinton Administration is both enhancing the market for "green" technologies and providing environmental leadership by example.

Beginning six months from now, the federal government will buy computers that qualify for the EPA Energy Star Computers program and can be identified with an associated logo -- an indicator of efficiency in desktop computers, monitors and printers. Manufacturers have estimated that Energy Star products will not cost consumers any more than comparable less energy-efficient counterparts. Manufacturers also say that incorporating energy efficiency into computer design will not sacrifice equipment performance.

BACKGROUND:

The EPA Energy Star Computers Program is a voluntary partnership with industry leaders to introduce desktop computers, monitors and printers that can enter a low-power standby state when they are inactive, and identify them with the Energy Star logo. Computer equipment accounts for 5% of commercial consumption and could reach 10% by the year 2000.

Over 55% of the computer and 80% of the laser printer market have committed to introducing products with this feature (manufacturers participating include Hewlett Packard, IBM, Apple, Compaq, Intel and many others). The Energy Star computers will save 50-75% of the electricity used by personal computers and 30-50% of that used by laser printers.

SUBSTANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER:

The US will buy computers, monitors and printers that qualify for the Energy Star program to the maximum extent possible -- wherever Energy Star computers do not sacrifice other performance requirements, and are available to meet the requirements of a competitive bid. All Agencies shall specify that all computer products delivered shall be equipped with an active energy-saving feature to automatically enter and recover from a standby state that meets the low-power levels defined by the Energy Star agreement, when the computers are used in whatever computing environment is required by the Agency.

Lead Agencies: EPA, GSA

White House Contact: Cathy Zoi, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

Agency Contacts: Brian Johnson, EPA 233-9114
Tony Trenkle, 501-4199

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: ALTERNATIVE FUELS IN THE FEDERAL FLEET

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES AN ACCELERATED SCHEDULE OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES FOR FEDERAL AGENCY AUTOMOBILE FLEETS

President Clinton signed an executive order which committed the federal government to accelerate the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles. The order requires the federal government to exceed by 50% the targets for vehicle acquisition outlined in the Energy Policy Act. Under this order, the Federal government will purchase thousands of additional alternative-fueled vehicles during the fiscal years 1993 through 1995, encouraging the vehicle manufacturers and fuel suppliers to offer these options sooner for the American consumer. This will help reduce our demand for foreign oil, help reduce urban air pollution, and foster technological leadership in one of our most important industries. The order calls for the creation of a Task Force to implement the order, and the President announced that the Task Force will be headed by Gary Mauro, Texas Lands Commissioner.

BACKGROUND:

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 began required the Federal Government to purchase alternative fuel vehicles in order to give the manufacturers and fuel marketers a clear market signal to develop their products for widespread use. The initial acquisition targets were set at 5,000 vehicles in fiscal year 1993, 7,500 vehicles in FY 1994, and 10,000 in FY 1995. The Clinton Administration believes that the Federal Government should do more in the near term to help the market for these products, and commits to an additional purchase of 11,250 vehicles during these three years.

The Federal Government owns about 100,000 light-duty vehicles, and can provide a significant impetus for market development. Alternative fueled vehicles use domestically produced fuels, can utilize renewable resources, and emit less pollution than conventional gasoline or diesel fueled vehicles.

<u>LEAD AGENCY:</u>	Department of Energy
<u>AGENCY CONTACT:</u>	Richard Rosenzweig, Chief of Staff for the Secretary of Energy (202) 586-6210
<u>WHITE HOUSE CONTACT:</u>	Marc Chupka, Office on Environmental Policy (202) 456-6224

EARTH DAY ADDRESS: Turning the White House Green

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PLAN TO PERFORM ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
UPGRADE OF THE WHITE HOUSE

HIGHLIGHTS:

The White House energy and environmental review and upgrade will serve as the centerpiece of a national campaign to promote energy efficiency and waste reduction and to promote those parts of the President's budget package which deal with energy. The review will identify key areas in the White House to upgrade in order to reduce waste, and decrease water and energy consumption.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The President will announce today an effort to make the White House more environmentally friendly. A full environmental review of the White House complex will identify opportunities to reduce waste and water consumption and energy consumption in lighting, heating and cooling appliances. Once the opportunities are identified and constraints evaluated, replacing energy guzzling devices with other more efficient counterparts would not only significantly reduce energy consumption at the White House, but reduce its operating costs and its contribution to pollution as well. The project will act as a model for other federal buildings and agencies, for state and local governments, for businesses and homeowners.

This program demonstrates that the President is acting personally to back his call for citizen involvement in solutions to the nation's economic and environmental problems. The upgrade provides the White House with the opportunity to promote the energy tax portion of the President's budget with a positive message on reducing energy consumption and the public's exposure to the BTU tax. The program will be a success because it will be inclusive and will significantly enhance the effectiveness of existing waste reduction and energy efficiency programs. It will advertise to millions of potential customers the availability of local utility rebates for energy efficiency, it will promote off-the-shelf technology readily available to the vast majority of Americans, and it will not involve a significant new governmental expenditure.

LEAD AGENCIES: EPA, DOE, DOI, GSA

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT: Ken Connolly, Office on Environmental Policy
456-6224

AGENCY CONTACTS: Jim Edwards, EPA 260-4700
Bob Stanton, DOI, 619-7005
Mark Ginsberg, DOE, 586-5772
Eric Dunham, GSA, 501-0429

The policies governing the management of our nation's public lands must reflect modern business practices and public land use philosophies. I am committed to comprehensive reform of the way we manage and use our national lands. That means mining law reform, grazing fee changes, and the phaseout of below cost timber sales. I have asked the Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, to represent the Administration on these issues before the Congress as well as before the public in hearings he will hold throughout the West.

Those who say this Administration is not committed to these reforms because we choose to achieve them by consultation not confrontation are wrong. Fundamental to the this Administration's approach is the recognition that land use reform is about more than finance. For that reason, I proposed, and am committed to, reform of grazing and timber sale practices in addition to mining reform. We must work together to balance the environmental needs of our public lands with economic development concerns.

With mining reform, this goal can be achieved best through comprehensive legislation addressing environmental concerns, rather than piece-meal through the budget process. Grazing fees are being addressed in a way that is more fair and comprehensive. You don't need the budget process to reform the grazing fee system. My Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, has the authority to reform the system, and he has already begun hearings all across the west with ranchers and others directly involved, to develop a plan to move grazing fees toward market levels and to reward good land stewardship. I firmly believe we can achieve meaningful reform to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return for the development of these lands while protecting the land for future generations use and enjoyment.

12:30 lunch

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1993

Return to Pam

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE

FROM: PAM

SUBJECT: YOUR LUNCH WITH PETER SCHER

You will be having lunch tomorrow with Peter Scher, staff director.... just kidding, you know all this. Here's the recent hill scoops on a variety of issues. As soon as I'm able to get away more to hearings and stuff these updates will be more detailed, but for now we'll make do.

RECENT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION:

o The budget package will go to the Senate and House floors possibly this week, perhaps as soon as today. The Senate Budget Committee approved a budget resolution that essentially embodies Clinton's plan plus an additional \$96 billion more in deficit reduction -- the House version calls for \$104 billion more in deficit reduction.

* The energy tax and increase in user fees on natural resources came under fire by Republican lawmakers during the committee sessions, and similar attacks in the form of amendments are expected on the floor.

- Judd Gregg (R-NH), Sens. Nickles (R-OK), Gramm (R-TX), and Domenici (R-NM) as a group, and Brown (R-CO) proposed eliminating the energy tax in three separate amendments.

- Domenici and Gorton (R-WA) offered an amendment that would have scrapped most of the proposals to increase fees on federal resource users.

- As you know, a group of 13 Western democratic senators met with the President on March 16 to discuss their concerns with these controversial parts of the stimulus budget. Baucus is among those concerned.

* The House Ways and Means Committee heard from interest groups on the BTU tax last week. The National Association of Manufacturers said that 600,000 jobs are at risk from the tax. The figure was disputed by Bentsen. Atlantic Richfield (hey - didn't you work for them?) and the United Mine Workers recently expressed support for the tax. 842-7200

o NAFTA - Ambassador Kantor appeared before House Ways and Means

*11:20 AM
to Kantor
about this
let me see their
stand; what happened
to bring them
around.*

on the 11th and also briefed members of the Senate Environment committee regarding supplementals to NAFTA. Please see attached letter from Scher on this.

o Climate change - The House Energy subcommittee on energy and power helped a hearing March 10 to examine the Bush Climate Action plan submitted as the US commitment to the Framework Convention on Climate change. One of the issues explored at the hearing was whether the proposed Clinton BTU tax would have an effect on US emissions. Bill Nitze and Dan Albritton testified in favor of a revised action plan, while Michael Baroody of the Global Climate Coalition testified in favor of the Bush plan.

*Don't
know
what
they
want*

o EPA contracting - Administrator Browner appeared before the House Energy oversight and investigations panel to discuss EPA contractor mismanagement on March 10. In recent years, the GAO, OMB and the EPA's inspector general have raised concerns that EPA was relying too heavily on contractors to do the agency's work, blurring the distinction between EPA employees and contractor employees, and failing to oversee contracts properly. Browner said she plans to remedy these problems thru developing a contractor procurement training program and shifting more contracted functions to EPA employees. Republicans asked Browner whether EPA Cabinet legislation should include provisions regarding the way contractors are managed and the proposed new department.

OTHER POSSIBLE TOPICS SCHER MAY BRING UP:

o Sources say that EPW would like to start on RCRA as soon as possible. However, instead of getting a comprehensive reauthorization worked up and then having it get bogged down with millions of issues, they anticipate starting small and doing separate bills on separate issues. First up is recycling. EPW is going to begin an outreach to the cities and municipalities which they see as key to the success of any recycling bill. Scher may want to discuss possible administration initiatives along the lines of oil, tire or other specific waste recycling moves, and also may ask about the administrations stance on incineration.

o That old EPA cabinet bill.

EPW MEMBERS:

Baucus	Chafee
Lautenberg	Simpson
Mitchell	Warner
Reid	Jeffords
Graham	Smith
Lieberman	

Metzenbaum
Wofford
Boxer

Durenberger
Kempthorne
Faircloth

April 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE

FROM: PAM

RE: CALLS TO MAKE

Here is the strategy for congressional contacts:

- o David will make the calls to folks regarding biodi and climate to the folks who are not such big wigs. David's list is attached.

- o Cathy, Ken and I will brief/make contact with the folks on all the other issues. So it will be likely that, depending on when you make your phone calls, members will already know about some parts of the speech.

- o You will call the big kahunas this afternoon. I have attached the people to call in order of importance in case we run out of time.

- o We are inviting everyone we speak with to attend the speech so please invite staff/members that you end up talking to this afternoon that the rest of us may not have made contact with yet.

PUBLIC OUTREACH STRATEGY:

- o Our staff has already spoken to and invited enviros in their subject areas to the speech. Other suggestions by the staff have been compiled by Trey and we will be calling today. Instead of briefing people like we are for the Hill, we are merely saying "Speech tomorrow, details to follow."

- o You should probably call a few people yourself.

- Jay Hair (we wouldn't want him to go ballistic)
- John Sawhill (unless you told him what is up in your meeting last week)
- Carl Pope.
- Richard Trumpka. Head of UMW. Supported BTU tax.

- o Eileen/David will call the biodi companies and enviros.

PLACING THE CALLS:

- o Kurt and Christian have the phone numbers for everyone. Just holler when you are ready...

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The White House Office on Environmental Policy represents a bold, new effort to streamline and strengthen environmental policy-making, providing President Clinton and Vice President Gore a powerful and effective means to bring their commitment to environmental protection and economic growth to the American people.

The Office on Environmental Policy will be responsible for coordinating environmental policy within the federal government, allowing the Clinton-Gore Administration to provide real leadership on critical global environmental concerns such as climate change and ozone depletion.

The Office on Environmental Policy represents in action key elements of the Administration's environmental policy goals: integrating environmental and economic issues, recognizing that environmental protection and economic growth are related; providing leadership on global environmental issues that demand a new, international perspective; fairly enforcing existing laws and protections without special favor for narrow interests; and recommitting for the American people a genuine commitment to the environment and their health and safety.

The Office will be led by the Deputy Assistant to the President, Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy who will participate in each of the major policy councils: the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, and the Domestic Policy Council and will work closely with the relevant federal agencies on environmental policy.

The Office replaces the Council on Environmental Quality, expanding the influence of the Council with a more efficient and effectively focused mandate to coordinate and influence environmental policy. The Office will retain some of the responsibilities of the CEQ, while others will be returned more appropriately and effectively to the relevant federal agencies, creating at The White House a more effective means of focusing on policy making and development.

April 15, 1993

TO: David Doniger

FROM: Pam McElwee

Re: Biodiversity and Congress

Katie recommends that we brief members of Congress prior to our Earth Day announcements. The biodiversity treaty is one of the issues raising the most interest. I have received a request from Senator DeConcini (D-AZ), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks of the Committee on the Judiciary. He is concerned about the interpretive statement on IPR. His staff (Glenn Prickett - 224-8178) knows we are reviewing our policy, and I have told them to expect at least a courtesy call from our staff working on this issue, but I think they would like a briefing. Please see attached letter where DeConcini raises a number of issues he has with the Treaty.

Senator Hatch's staff, the ranking Republican on the committee, is also very interested. However, due to the confidential nature of these announcements, I told Glenn Prickett that Republicans would most likely not be included. You and Katie need to make that call on who you feel comfortable talking to.

Other folks who are interested in the biodi treaty include Congressman Brown, chair of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee. I would also recommend Senator Pell, Chair of Senate Foreign Relations; Senator Sarbanes who heads the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans, and Environment; and Congressman Lee Hamilton of the House Foreign Affairs committee, although they have not contacted us specifically. Katie would like the staff of these folks to at least be contacted prior to the Earth Day announcement, then we can determine if Katie herself needs to meet with the Member. Let Katie or me know how these Congressional contacts are developing.

Thanks.

cc: Eileen
Katie

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE, CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZONA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
HOWELL HEFLIN, ALABAMA
PAUL SIMON, ILLINOIS
HERBERT KOHL, WISCONSIN
DIANNE FEINSTEIN, CALIFORNIA
CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, ILLINOIS

ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH
STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
ALAN K. SIMPSON, WYOMING
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
LARRY PRESSLER, SOUTH DAKOTA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

February 17, 1993

The Vice-President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

As you know, the United States was the only one of 154 countries that refused to sign the Convention on Biological Diversity at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro last June. Although this international treaty emphasized a commitment to the protection of biodiversity, an admittedly important goal, the Bush Administration concluded the treaty was unacceptable.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, I shared the concerns of many in the United States' intellectual property community who objected to parts of the treaty. Undoubtedly, the Convention was poorly drafted and many obligations are ambiguous. I was greatly concerned with a treaty that could possibly dilute our intellectual property laws or undermine the progress from our efforts to improve intellectual property protection abroad.

I understand that the Clinton\Gore Administration is reconsidering the previous United States position on the Convention. Although the objections raised by the Bush Administration were meritorious, I agree that it is worthwhile to reexamine the question of whether to sign the Convention.

I believe intellectual property protection can flourish in the United States consistent with the pursuit of an aggressive global commitment to our environment. Indeed, as you have stated, "access to native resources and protection of intellectual property are complementary concerns."

With that in mind, I believe some fundamental points must be addressed and resolved by this Administration before the United States becomes a signatory to the treaty and it is submitted to the Senate for ratification. Specifically, I am troubled by the potential for conflict between existing United States' intellectual property laws, pending international intellectual property rights agreements, and the Convention. Under the terms of the proposed Convention, what specific legal obligations does a signatory have with respect to the passage of domestic legislation regarding intellectual property rights?

The Vice-President
February 17, 1993
Page 2

It is my understanding that Japan, the European Community, and various of its member states in their individual capacity signed the Convention. What changes in Japanese law, the European Patent Convention and the various European national patent laws are required as a result? Additionally, I would like to be informed if the Administration views any potential conflicts between the Convention and the United States/Canada Free Trade Agreement, the Dunkel text of the GATT, or the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement.

I would also be interested to know what internationally accepted legal mechanisms exist for binding interpretations of a treaty that, by its terms, does not permit reservations. Is it possible for the United States to sign the Convention and insist on a separately negotiated protocol or a supplement on intellectual property issues? What is the process, if any, under the Convention for implementing regulations?

It is my understanding that when the United States signed the 1988 Nitrogen Oxides Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, we filed a statement clarifying our understanding of certain provisions and stating our intention to withdraw from the Convention if specific conditions were not met. Could this alternative to a formal reservation serve as a precedent and ensure that our interpretation of the intellectual property provisions in the Convention is preserved.

What would be the implications of the Convention coming into force without the United States as a signatory? Would there be important implementing instruments and policies developed, even in the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on which we would wish to have greater influence than would be available to us as a non-signatory?

As I have stated, I believe that adequate and effective intellectual property rights are the best means to facilitate the transfer of technology called for in this Convention. Thank you for your attention to these questions. I look forward to your responses and working with you on this endeavor.

Sincerely,



DENNIS DeCONCINI
United States Senator

DDC\db

cc: The Honorable Warren Christopher
The Honorable Ronald H. Brown

Earth Day Address

I. INTRO -

The Earth Day Address is at the National Botanical Gardens on the Mall at 11:30 A.M.. Members have been invited.

II. GETTING OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER: Actions With measurable Results

A. Alternatively Fueled Fleets

EXECUTIVE ORDER IS READY.

Message: government should lead the way in promoting clean vehicles

help reduce our demand for foreign oil, reduce urban air pollution and foster technological leadership in important industry

provide impetus for market development and widespread use of clean vehicles

Order: accelerate acquisition targets as established by Energy Policy Act of 1992.

exceed initial targets by 50% from 1993 to 1995.

initial acquisition targets set at 5,00 vehicles FY93, 7,500 FY 94, 10,000 FY 95. Federal Government will purchase additional 11,250.

B. Pollution Prevention/Toxics

EXECUTIVE ORDER HAS NOT BEEN FINALIZED. WILL BE RELEASED IN NEAR FUTURE. WORKING WITH HILL, ENVIROS AND AGENCIES TO DEVELOP.

Message: local communities right to know how much pollution being generated in neighborhoods

increase government's credibility and trustworthiness of federal; facilities required to public report their wastes and releases under federal right to know laws

force federal government to reduce amount of toxic chemicals used in procurement or production

Order: federal facilities instructed to publicly report toxic wastes and emissions under EPCRA by January 1, 1994

government wide goal of reducing the total amount of toxic chemical releases by 50% by 1999

federal facilities required to prepare pollution prevention plans which detail annual goals for reducing total amounts of toxic chem generated, released

reduce the amount of toxic chemicals used in raw materials or other products purchased or manufactured by federal government

C. Recycled Products

EXECUTIVE ORDER TO BE WRITTEN AND RELEASED IN NEAR FUTURE. WORK WITH HILL, ENVIRO'S AND INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS AS WE DEVELOP.

Message: federal employees responsible for reducing amount of waste they generate and increase use of recycled products

signal to procurement offices, recycling coordinators and management and policy offices that this administration is committed to promoting the use of recycled products by federal procurement of recycled and recovered materials

increasing market demand for recycled products creating jobs in all phases of this sector

encourage private sector investment in processing and remanufacturing equipment to utilize materials recovered from waste stream

Order: Build on and strengthen the previous Federal Agency Recycling Order No.12780 of October, 1991.

We may revise recycled product procurement guidelines for printing and writing paper.

Agencies will develop detailed procurement plans and establish a solid waste reduction goal to be achieved by 1995.

Model facility program at each agency incorporate all aspects of closed loop recycling, procurement and source reduction.

D. Energy Efficiency

EXECUTIVE ORDER READY.

Message: EPA Energy Star Computers is a **voluntary partnership** with industry leaders to introduce desktop computers, monitors and printers that can enter a low-power standby state when not active

The new computers will **save** 50-70% of the electricity used by PC's and 30-50% of that used by laser printers

Enhances the **market for green technologies** and encourages manufacturers to continue to develop products that are high performance and environmentally sound.

Minimize federal government operating costs, make **wise use of taxpayer dollars** and reduce Federal deficit.

Order: Federal agencies will ensure that all purchases of computer equipment bear the "EPA Energy Star" logo by meeting the applicable EPA guidelines for energy efficiency.

Make all **users aware** of the economic and environmental benefits of the energy-efficient low-power standby feature.

Agencies **report** annually to GSA on purchases of energy efficient computer equipment.

E. Ozone Friendly Chemicals

EXECUTIVE ORDER READY

Message: Federal agencies make **changes in procurement policies** to reflect reductions in the use of substances harmful to the ozone layer.

Federal government lead way in complying with **Montreal Protocol** to phase out production of Class I and Class II ozone-depleting substances by the end of 1995.

Agencies begin to reduce procurement of ozone depleting substances **6 months before CAAA 1990** EPA regulations due and one year before Montreal Protocol.

Order: minimize **procurement** of products containing Class I or Class II substances

alter existing equipment and procedures to make use of **safe alternatives** and amend previously awarded contracts to be consistent with the phaseout schedule

F. White House Audit/Upgrade

Message: President is leading by example in promoting energy efficient and waste reduction policies and programs.

Promote energy tax portion of President's budget with a positive message on reducing energy consumption.

Promote American technologies related to waste reduction and energy efficiency to make our products more competitive in global market.

Advertise to millions of Americans the availability of off-the-shelf technologies and local utility rebates to help the public upgrade their own homes.

Actions: Establish implementation framework

Perform energy audit

Perform Upgrade

Report findings

Members of Congress to call re: Climate (C) and Biodiversity (B)

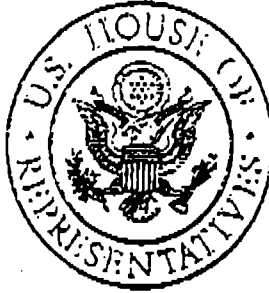
House

Foley	C, B
Gephardt	C, B
Hamilton	C, B
Gejdenson	C
Dingell	C, B
Waxman	C, B
Sharp	C
Synar	C
Cooper	C
Studds	C, B
George Brown	C, B
George Miller	B
Toricelli	B
Morella (R)	B
John Porter (R)	C, B
Bereuter (R)	B
Gilman (R)	B

Senate

Mitchell	C, B
Baucus	C, B
Pell	C, B
Byrd	C
Johnston	C
Kerry	C
Lieberman	C
Sarbanes	C
Leahy	B
DeConcini	B
Levin (Reigle?)	C
Moynihan	C
Lautenberg	C, B
Biden	C
Chafee (R)	C, B
Lugar (R)	B
Dole (as minority leader?)	

Fax Cover Sheet
Office of Congressman John Porter
10th District, Illinois



Date: 4 / 20 / 93 Total Number of Pages Including This Sheet: 2

To: Pam McElwee

Office/Organization: White House Office on Env. Policy

Fax Number: () 456 - 2710

From: Vicki Elkin, Office of Congressman John Porter

Comments/Notes: Pam - Here's an update on

the Congressional delegation to UNCED:

Rep. Ben Gilman did not attend. And
all the others are correct.

Jolene Unsoeld did attend. Let me know

if you need anything else. Vicki

Please call (202) 225-4835 if you have any trouble with this transmission
or if you did not receive all of the pages indicated above.

*Reh Schen - ERM
✓ stuff dir ERM*

*Dirksen
562*

April 19, 1993

5 pm

Memorandum:

TO: Pam

FROM: Ken

SUBJECT: Congressional Staff to contact regarding pollution prevention, federal procurement of recycled products, or the White House Upgrade;
and energy efficient

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Position:</u>	<u>Phone Number:</u>
✓ Barrish, Dave	Staff - Congressman Synar	<i>5-6427</i> 226-2500
✓ Black, Leslie	"Senate Person" on Energy Committee	224-9607
✓ Canavan, Sheila	Staffer, Rep. Conyers Chair, Gov't Operations Subcommittee Staff to Rep. Mike Synar	~~224-0167~~ <i>225-6427</i>
✓ Dettelbach, Brian	Staffer, Senator Glenn	224- ~~2253~~
✓ Dingell, John	Representative Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce	225-4071
✓ Innes, Rich	Staffer, Senator Chaffee Ranking Minority	224-5762
✓ Joergenson, David	Staffer, Rep. Moorhead Ranking Minority	~~224-4176~~
✓ Jones, Sara	Staffer, Senator Ford Joint Committee on Printing	224- ~~4435~~
✓ Kerkhoven, Paul	Staffer, Senator Roth Ranking Minority	224-2441
✓ Kline, Chris	Staffer, Senator Glenn Committee on Governmental Affairs	224-4751
✓ Kunahan, Rick	Staffer, Rep. Philip Sharp Committee on Energy and	225-3021

226-2500

Commerce

✓ Leland, Dave	Staffer, Rep. Clinger Ranking Minority	~~224-5121~~ ? 225-5121
✓ Miller, Chris	Staffer, Senator Levin Chair, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management	224-9110
✓ O'Kelly, Sabastian	Staffer, Senator Glenn	224-3353
✓ Rothenstein, Cliff	Staffer, Senator Baucus Chair, Environment and Public Works	~~224-6146~~
✓ Sanders, Walter	Staffer, Rep. Dingell Chair, Energy and Commerce Committee	~~224-2754~~
✓ Slater, Michael	Staffer, Senator Glenn	224-4751
~~Synar, Michael~~	~~Representative, Chair of Subcommittee on Enviro., Energy, and Natural Resources~~	~~225-2701~~
James Traficant staffer?	Representative, Chair of House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds	225-5261
✓ Wilby, Dave	Staffer, Senator Cohen Ranking Minority	224-2523

Mike Quear - House Service

Key Pollution Prevention Congressional Contacts

Senate

✓ Senator John Kerry

Sponsor of Pollution Prevention Letter to the President
and views himself as the pollution prevention champion
in the Senate

Staff: Kate English, 224-2742

✓ Senator Joseph Lieberman

Chairman, Environment & Public Works Subcommittee
on Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation

Staff: Joyce Rechstchaffen, 224-6176

✓ Senator Max Baucus

Chairman, Environment and Public Works Committee

Staff: Peter Schor, Kate Kimball, 224-6176

✓ Senator Frank Lautenberg

Chairman, Environment & Public Works Subcommittee on
Superfund, Recycling and Solid Waste Management

Staff: Ric Erdheim, Leonard Chen, 224-6226

✓ Senator John Chafee

Ranking Member, Environment & Public Works

Staff: Rich Innes, Jimmy Powell, 224-8832

✓ Senator George Mitchell

Member of Environment & Public Works Committee

Staff: Jeff Peterson, 224-7069

✓ Senator Harry Reid

Chairman, Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on
Toxic Substances, Research and Development

Staff: Jerry Renoldson, 224-3670

House

✓ Representative Mike Synar (D-OK)

Sponsor of Pollution Prevention Letter to the President
Chairman, Government Operations Subcommittee on the
Environment, Energy and Natural Resources

Staff: Sheila Canavan, 225-6427

✓ Representative Esteban Torres (D-CA)

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on VA, HUD
and Independent Agencies

Staff: Fran McPolland, 225-5256

Tauzin
Johnston
SA

2

Representative Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)
Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on VA, HUD
and Independent Agencies, and Chair of Northeast
Midwest Congressional Coalition
Staff: Carol Address, ~~333-4446~~ 225-3241

Representative Henry Waxman
Chairman, Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on
Health and the Environment
Staff: Greg Wetstone, 226-7620

Representative John Dingell
Chairman, Energy and Commerce Committee
Staff: Dave Finnegan, 225-2927

Representative Carlos Moorhead
Ranking Member, Energy and Commerce
Staff: Charles Ingrebretson, 226-3400

Representative Al Swift
Chairman, Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on
Transportation and Hazardous Materials
Staff: Skip Andres, 225-9304

Representative George Brown
Chairman, Science, Space and Technology Committee
Staff: Skip Stiles, 225-6371

UNCED Senate Delegation

Al Gore -- Chair
Max Baucus
Bob Graham
Claiborne Pell
Paul Wellstone
Tim Wirth
Frank Lautenberg
John Kerry

John Chafee
Steve Symms
Larry Pressler

House Delegation

George Miller -- Chair
Jim Scheuer *gone*
Nancy Pelosi
Cardiss Collins *gone*
Ed Feighan *gone*
Gerry Sikorski *gone*
Tony Beilenson
Dennis Hertel
→ Jolene Unsoeld

Bill Green
John Porter
John Miller
Connie Morella
→ Ben Gilman (did not attend)
Ben Blaz

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Frank Lautenberg
John Kerry

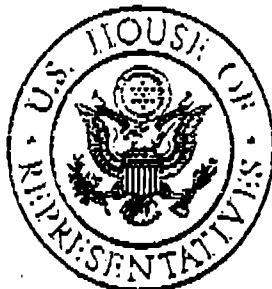
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Fax Cover Sheet
Office of Congressman John Porter
10th District, Illinois



Date: 4/20/93 Total Number of Pages Including This Sheet: 2

To: Pam McElwce

Office/Organization: W.H. Office on Environmental Policy

Fax Number: () 456 - 2710

From: Vicki Elkin, Office of Congressman John Porter

Comments/Notes: Pam - thanks for your call. Here

is the list of the Cong. UNCED Delegation

that I have. I need to double check and

make sure that all these folks actually

attended the Conference. I'll give you a call as soon as

Please call (202) 225-4835 if you have any trouble with this transmission
or if you did not receive all of the pages indicated above.

I find out!

Vicki

Members of Congress to call re: Climate (C) and Biodiversity (B)

House

Foley	C, B	
Gephardt	C, B	
Hamilton	C, B	
Gejdenson	C	
Dingell	C, B	
Waxman	C, B	
Sharp	C	
Synar	C	
Cooper	C	
Studds	C, B	
George Brown	C, B	<i>Congress</i>
George Miller	B	
Toricelli	B	

Morella (R)	B	
John Porter (R)	C, B	
Bereuter (R)	B	
Gilman (R)	B	

Obey
Delosi
Senate

Mitchell	C, B	
Baucus	C, B	
Pell	C, B	
Byrd	C	
Johnston	C	
Kerry	C	
Lieberman	C	<i>Glenn</i>
Sarbanes	C	<i>Boxer</i>
Leahy	B	<i>Jeffords</i>
DeConcini	B	
Levin (Reigle?)	C	
Moynihan	C	
Lautenberg	C, B	
Biden	C	

Chafee (R)	C, B	
Lugar (R)	B	
Dole (as minority leader?)		

MEMO

April 22

Spoke with Holly Fritter of OMB Legislative Clearance. She has put our name on the distribution list for Sustainable Development issues, regarding Congressional Bills. Thus, anything that occurs, meetings, comments etc. on this issue will be reported and faxed to the attention of OEP (John & Murray).

Specifically, we are tracking:

HR 299 Cong. Porter (Ill.)

HJR 166 Congwoman Pelosi (CA)

& SJR 69 Sen. Pell.

We have scheduled a meeting with Vicki ELKIN - Environ Legis. Asst of Cong Porter, on Monday, April 26, 1993 at 3pm.

Murray

April 15, 1993

TO: David Doniger

FROM: Pam McElwee

Re: Biodiversity and Congress

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Thanks.

cc: Eileen
Katie

X this should not be done till 7 wed. P.M. also - friends -

*John Keating
John Porter
et al.*

*Barbara & Charles call of this stuff along
of Mitchell (State Hill !!).*

*Save for OSTP
Should accompany in
this briefing of only of
budget type
announcement;
Katie
briefing for next
J.M.*

*Don's
Bunk*

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE, CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
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United States Senate

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Sincerely,



DENNIS DeCONCINI
United States Senator

DDC\db

: The Honorable Warren Christopher
The Honorable Ronald H. Brown