

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:
Earth Day

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	5	3	2

TO: Earth Day Team:
Cottingham
Connolly
Chupka
Blank
Shafer
McElwee

FROM: Zoi

SUBJECT: Schedule for President's Earth Day Address

As we discussed, everyone should have for me by COB, Wednesday, April 7th a one-pager(s) on what the President will be announcing in your designated subject area(s) (see attached outline). Please confer with the right people at the agencies as needed -- we will get much more support for the whole Earth Day package if the agencies are involved from the beginning. I suggest the following format for the one-pagers:

HEADLINE:

3-4 SENTENCE SUPPORTING INFO: (the who, what, where, when, why of each item -- that is, what he is likely to say to elaborate on his headline)

LEAD AGENCY:

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT (with phone number):

AGENCY CONTACT(S) (with phone numbers):

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: (can be a paragraph or two)

In addition to the one-pager, please prepare and/or attach supporting materials (e.g. the draft executive order, the official forest principles, etc.).

We will discuss these initiatives and distribute the associated materials **as a package** to the Cabinet Secretaries' Chiefs of Staff on THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH AT 4:00 PM for their overnight review. Please mark your calendars to attend that meeting.

=====
EXAMPLE:
=====

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

3-4 SENTENCE SUPPORTING INFO: President Clinton committed the federal government to purchasing (the who, what, where, when, why of each item -- that is, what he is likely to say to elaborate on his headline)

LEAD AGENCY:

WHITE HOUSE CONTACT (with phone number):

AGENCY CONTACT(S) (with phone numbers):

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: (can be a paragraph or two)

President Clinton's Earth Day Address

DRAFT

(preliminary ideas -- do not cite or quote, not for distribution)

Date: April 21, 1993

Time: [to be determined]

Location: [to be determined, possibilities include the Rose Garden, the Oval Office, or the Teamsters Building (which is in the process of becoming an energy and environmental showcase building)]

Audience: [depends on location]

Parallel Activities by other Cabinet Secretaries: [being scheduled]

IDEAS FOR ADDITIONAL INITIATIVES DUE TO WHITE HOUSE OEP BY 6:00
PM FRIDAY, APRIL 9 (FAX TO 202/456-2710);
COMMENTS ON ENTIRE PACKAGE DUE MONDAY APRIL 12 BY 6:00 PM.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SPEECH:

- o demonstrate leadership
- o demonstrate that the environment and the economy CAN work together (as promised during the campaign)
- o demonstrate that we -- the federal government -- are getting our own house in order (with concrete actions that will have measurable results)

SUBSTANCE OF THE SPEECH/INITIATIVES TO ANNOUNCE:

(note that these are preliminary ideas -- additions welcome!)

I. DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP

- o International: Biodiversity Treaty (that protects property rights of business...)
(Dan Blank/Eileen Claussen)
Key Agencies Involved: State, NSC

- o International: CO2 Stabilization
(Dan Blank/Eileen Claussen/Cathy Zoi)
Key Agencies Involved: State, DOE, EPA, NSC
- o International: Population funding/Mexico City Rule Reversal
(Dan Blank)
- o President's Commission on Sustainable Development - announce
its establishment (with articulated mission, timeline,
structure)
(John Shafer)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, Interior, DOE (all later)
- o National Service Program: Components Dedicated to the
Environment
(Pam McElwee)
Key Agencies Involved:
- o Biological Survey Announcement (with clear economic
linkages)
(David Cottingham)
Key Agency Involved: Interior
- o Bike Path Report (or other transportation initiative)
(Pam McElwee)
Key Agencies Involved: DOT
- o Sustainable Agriculture Announcement (or other ag
initiative)
(David Cottingham)
Key Agencies Involved: Agriculture

II. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY

- o what is in the economic package -- both the 1993 jobs
package and for FY1994 -- on the environment
(Marc Chupka: what to spotlight domestically)
Key Agencies Involved: OMB
- o review Forest Conference principles
(Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: Interior, Agriculture, Labor,
Commerce
- o Directive to Develop "Green GDP"
(Marc Chupka)
Key Agencies Involved: Commerce, CEA

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

- o Federal Procurement: Pollution Prevention
 - Executive Order: toxics reporting... etc. (principles to be announced on Earth Day, Exec. Order to be announced in 30-60 days)
(Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, GSA, DOD, DOE
- o Federal Procurement: Recycled Products
 - Executive Order: creating large markets for recycled goods. (Executive order at speech or 30 days)
(Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, OMB
- o Federal Procurement: Energy Efficiency
 - Executive Order: Energy Star Computers
 - Executive Order: Fleets (now or to follow in 30 days)
 - Executive Order: Building Lighting and HVAC Systems (to follow in 30-60 days)
(Cathy Zoi)
Key Agencies Involved: EPA, DOE, GSA, OMB
- o Federal Procurement: Ozone-Friendly Chemicals
 - Executive Order:
(Ken Connolly/Pam McElwee)
Key Agencies Involved: OMB
- o Turning the White House Green: Plan for energy efficient upgrades and recycling
(Ken Connolly)
Key Agencies Involved: OMB, EPA, DOI, DOE

TO: All OEP Earth Day Staff

FROM: Cathy

SUBJECT: Invitees to President's Earth Day Address

Attached is a memo I need to send to the White House communications folks and the Office of Public Liaison. I need your help identifying the key invitees in your issue areas (list 2-7) that are particularly relevant to the Earth Day announcements. Please get this to me by 7:00 pm today (Wednesday). Thanks for your immediate attention to this, Gang!

DRAFT: APRIL 14, 1993

Earth Day Locations and Audience

Choice #1: Teddy Roosevelt Island

- Rationale:
- o Teddy Roosevelt established the National Park Service and was a great outdoorsman;
 - o TR Island has a terrific central area that is paved -- ideal for delivering an address (there is also ample area for setting up chairs or for invited guests to stand during the delivery of the speech);
 - o the central area has a large statue of Teddy Roosevelt to provide a good backdrop;
 - o Beautiful, tree-surrounded setting
 - o TR Island is ~5 minute drive from the White House;
 - o a "new" setting for a new day in federal environmental policy -- a departure from the previous Administration (George Bush usually stuck around the White House)
- Drawbacks:
- o camera crews will have to carry equipment over a walking bridge
 - o need rainy weather fallback (indoors at the White House -- the East Room?)
- Uncertainties:
- o need to check on size of parking lot
 - o need to check on power supplies for media equipment
 - o indoor substitute location (how many does the East Room hold?)

Choice #2: White House Rose Garden

- Rationale:
- o Outdoors
 - o Pretty
 - o Convenient
 - o Easy to go inside if weather is bad
- Drawbacks:
- o Not as powerful symbolically as TR Island
 - o Same old venue (as George Bush and as lots of other events)
- Uncertainties:
- o number of people that can be invited to observe
 - o indoor substitute location (how many does the East Room hold?)

Audience: 50-100 representatives from the major constituencies that will be affected by the initiatives announced in the Earth Day address:

Biodiversity - Eileen/Dan

Climate - Eileen/David D.

Commission on Sustainable Development - John

National Service Program Pam

Biological Survey - Cottingham

Alternate transportation/Bike paths Pam

Sustainable Agriculture - Cottingham

Aid to Russia - Dan

Economic Package - Marc

Forest Conference Principles - Cottingham

"Green GDP" - Marc

Fed'l Procurement: Pollution Prevention Ken

Fed'l Procurement: Recycled Goods Ken

Fed'l Procurement: Energy Star Computers Cathy

Fed'l Procurement: Alter. Fuel Fleets Marc

Fed'l Procurement: Non-CFCs Pam

Greening the White House Ken

Clean Car Consortium: Marc

CEOs of Major Environmental Groups: Christian

Capitol Hill - Pam

Friends of Al - Katie

Friends of Bill - ?

TALKING POINTS FOR EARTH DAY INTERVIEWS

4/22

TALKING POINTS FOR EARTH DAY

NEW WAY OF THINKING

** We need to change our way of thinking about the environment to recognize that we are not separate from the earth but as much a force on the environment as the winds and the tides.

** All across America, there is a determination to change our course, to act as good stewards of the Earth so that it may be a better place to live today, and a safe place for our children tomorrow.

** Nature is not ours to waste, it is a gift from God to us. We must cherish that responsibility, preserve our heritage, and protect the environment.

** We must act now, or we face a future where the earth that is supposed to sustain us is instead diminished. If we fail to act, we face a future where thousands of species are extinct, including ones that support our livelihoods and provide us medication. We face a future where we will be afraid to go out in the sun, drink the water, or smell the air.

** As the leader of the world community, the United States must take a leadership role in protecting the environment. We must be role models and not roadblocks in protecting the world that sustains us.

** In an era of global economics, global epidemics and global environmental hazards, our policies must be global to protect us. We must promote our national interests in the context of the rest of the world. We must protect all of us in order to protect any of us.

IT'S THE ECONOMY-ENVIRONMENT-ECONOMY

** Environmental protection is a critical element of economic growth. You can't talk about strengthening the economy or creating jobs without talking about protecting the environment. The Clinton-Gore Administration is the first to recognize this essential connection and match its commitment with policy, its words with actions.

** For too long, the American people have been asked to choose between jobs and the environment. It's a phony choice. In fact, healthy communities and environmentally sound products and services do best in today's economic competition.

** Our policies must protect the environment, promote economic growth, and provide millions of new high-skill, high-wage jobs.

** We're working to create jobs and protect the environment through the President's jobs package, his technology and national service plans, by bringing together competing interests at the Forest Conference, signing the biodiversity treaty, and investing in energy-efficiency initiatives.

** We must move beyond the antagonisms among business, government, and individual citizens. We know environmental protection and economic growth are compatible. Now we must reinvent government to make them work hand-in-hand.

** The jobs package the President has introduced in Congress contains jobs created from initiatives ranging from waste water treatment to energy efficiency, to restoration of national parks to investments in new technologies. We can solve the environmental problems of the future and create jobs for Americans.

TALKING POINTS ON WACO
(From the President's Q&A 4/20)

** On February 28th, four federal agents were killed in the line of duty trying to enforce the law against the Branch Davidian compound, which had illegally stockpiled weaponry and ammunition, and placed innocent children at risk. Because the BATF operation had failed to meet its objective, a 51-day standoff ensued.

** The Federal Bureau of Investigation then made every reasonable effort to bring this perilous situation to an end without bloodshed and further loss of life. The Bureau's efforts were ultimately unavailing because the individual with whom they were dealing, David Koresh, was dangerous, irrational, and probably insane.

** Koresh engaged in numerous activities which violated both federal law and common standards of decency. He was responsible for the deaths and injuries which occurred during the action against the compound in February. Given his inclination towards violence and in an effort to protect his young hostages, no provocative actions were taken for more than seven weeks by federal agents against the compound.

** This weekend, Attorney General Reno briefed the President on an operation prepared by the FBI, designed to increase pressure on Koresh and persuade those in the compound to surrender peacefully. The plan included a decision to withhold the use of ammunition, even in the face of fire, and instead to use tear gas that would not cause permanent harm to health, but would, it was hoped, force the people in the compound to come outside and to surrender.

** Yesterday's action ended in a horrible human tragedy. Koresh's response to the demands for his surrender by federal agents was to destroy himself and murder the children who were his captives, as well as all the other people who were there who did not survive. He killed those he controlled, and he bears ultimate responsibility for the carnage that ensued.

** The President has now directed the United States Departments of Justice and Treasury to undertake a vigorous and thorough investigation to uncover what happened and why, and whether anything could have been done differently. The President has directed the departments to involve independent professional law enforcement officials in the investigation, and to present a complete analysis of their findings.

** Attorney General Reno and the federal agents on the front lines did the best job they did under extremely difficult circumstances.

** The President and I are very sorry for the loss of life which occurred Monday, and hope that future confrontations will be better handled and better understood because of what we've learned through the tragedy in Waco.

TALKING POINTS ON STIMULUS PACKAGE

Please see attached memo from 4/20. There will be an update to it in the morning, including the Senate's vote.

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TALKING POINTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S JOBS PACKAGE

* **Americans need jobs now.** This is a virtually jobless recovery. Today it was reported that building permits fell by nearly nine percent in March -- the worst monthly drop since the beginning of the recession. Sixteen million Americans who want full-time work still can't find it. The unemployment rate has equalled 7% or higher for sixteen straight months and we have 1.1 million fewer private sector jobs than we did at the start of the recession -- nearly three years ago. The President's jobs bill will create nearly 700,000 summer jobs this year and hundreds of thousands more year-round jobs.

* **We need to pass the President's jobs package now.** Unless the President's jobs bill is passed by the end of April, the Small Business Administration will have to shut down its main lending program, the Section 7(a) program, which provides loan guarantees to small business.

This is the same Section 7(a) program that sixteen Republican Senators wrote to President Bush about in a July 9, 1992 letter that urged Bush to support the 7(a) program. Here's what Republican Senators, including Bob Dole, had to say about a program they are now about to kill:

"We, the undersigned Republican Senators, are writing to express our strong support for the Small Business Administration's 7(a) program.

"Small business entrepreneurs have led the way in creating new job opportunities.... Two out of every three new jobs in the past decade have been created by small business.

"The SBA 7(a) program is an important source of long-term financing for the nation's small business sector which simply is not available through conventional sources.... The SBA 7(a) program is one of the greatest success stories of the past twelve years."

* **The package is paid for.** The \$12.2 billion jobs bill is more than paid for by the nearly \$500 billion in deficit reduction over five years in President Clinton's budget proposal.

* **Republican charges that funding for the Jobs Bill is already in the pipeline are FALSE.** The Republican attack is based on unobligated funds from the first quarter of the fiscal year. Of course, most of this year's funds haven't been obligated by only the end of the first quarter. In fact, some regular budgeted items can't begin to be spent out until late in the year so that there are funds available at that time. Some items require a state/local match on federal dollars that the other jurisdictions can't pay quite yet.

But, the Jobs Bill is different. The Jobs Bill specifically appropriates funds to be spent **THIS YEAR**. And the Jobs Bill specifically waives restrictions in several programs to ensure that these funds get out as quickly as possible.

- * **Republicans supported supplemental appropriations in the past; their opposition to supplementals is newfound.** During the Reagan and Bush Administrations, 28 supplemental appropriations bills totalling \$130 billion in net spending were enacted into law.

In fact, 24 of today's Republican senators voted for President Reagan's \$15 billion 1983 Jobs Supplemental, which included many of the same programs in President Clinton's proposal, such as: Community Development Block Grants, highways, mass transit, WIC, Unemployment Compensation and others.

After voting for 28 supplementals, why do they choose gridlock now for a jobs bill for American workers?

- * **Republicans supported highway and infrastructure investment in the past; they should support it now.**

Bob Dole supported the highway bill as "creating 4 million jobs". [News Conference Federal News Service 11/27/91]

Phil Gramm said: "How can having a highway bill be controversial? --a bill that would create tens of thousands of jobs." [Federal News Service 11/27/91]

Bob Michel said "thank heavens" for such a "job creator" bill. [11/27/91]

Newt Gingrich said that "the highway bill is undersold if you look at the job creation of the construction jobs...it is a "net job creator" and that we had to recognize the second and third-order job creation opportunities." [Federal News Service 12/18/91]

- * **Here are a few of the business groups and business people who support the President's jobs package:**

American Electronics Association

American Road and Transportation Builders Association

National Association of Homebuilders

National Association of Realtors

Small Business Legislative Council

Jerry Levin, CEO, Time-Warner

Jim Jones, President, American Stock Exchange

Regional Backgrounders

On the economy and earth day

Phoenix, Arizona

Benefitting from the rapid migration of both corporations and individuals to the Sun Belt states, the Arizona economy has grown much more rapidly than that of the nation over the past two decades.

- o Arizona's unemployment rate has roughly tracked the U.S. average since the late 1970s, although with considerably more volatility. After climbing to 8.5 percent in 1992, Arizona's unemployment rate was 7.4 percent in February 1993, compared with 7.0 percent for the nation as a whole.
- o Recycling has become easy in Arizona. You just call the Arizona Recycling Hotline to find the closest location to take any of the items that one may have. To find the closest location, residents can call the hotline and punch in their ZIP code.

Los Angeles, California

The California economy is among the ten largest economies in the world. Though it grew strongly throughout the 1970s and 1980s, California has been hit particularly hard by the latest national recession.

- o Unemployment in California has traditionally been very close to the national average. In the latest recession, however, it climbed to nearly 10 percent, and remained at 9.4 percent in March 1993, when only West Virginia had a higher unemployment rate.
- o During the 1993 Great L.A. Clean Up this year, organizations in the South Bay join groups throughout Los Angeles in a broader celebration of the environment. The cooperative effort by more than 140 community, government, environmental and entertainment organizations encompasses Earth Day and the anniversary of the riots that erupted last spring. There will be urban beach and under-water clean-ups, graffiti paintouts, tree plantings, habitat restorations, fairs, festivals, and eco-home tours.

New York

- o Befitting a city its size, New York's Earth Day observances span over two months time. Highlights include the Earth Day New York Concert in Times Square (last Sunday), and the week long Harbor Environmental Celebration at the South Street Seaport Museum. The Children's Museum of Manhattan alone has scheduled nine major events in April and May.

Chicago, Illinois

After being hit hard by the recessions in the early 1980s, the Illinois economy has been growing more slowly than the U.S. average during the last decade.

- o Unemployment in Illinois was 8.4 percent in March 1993, the 4th highest rate in the nation.
- o Earth Day celebrations in Chicago will last nearly a week this year, with programs and activities for every level of involvement, from kids to corporations. An all-day festival will take place at Grant Park, Sunday, beginning with a morning walk-a-thon, and continuing with programs that will include cultural performers, celebrity entertainment, inspirational speakers, and winners of Chicago's first Eco-Rap contest. This event drew 150,000 people in 1990. Chicago area youth will also find numerous activities to get involved with including the EarthArts program's Environmental Banner contest.

Charlotte, North Carolina

In the past two decades, the North Carolina economy has been characterized by low levels of unemployment and above average employment growth.

- o Unemployment in North Carolina has consistently been below that for the U.S. as a whole, and the lowest of the largest U.S. states (Chart 1). In March 1993, it was 5.3 percent compared with 7.0 percent for the nation.
- o Charlotte's energy-centered earth day theme is "Considered The Source." Earth Day activities take place at Freedom Park where there will be alternative fuel vehicles, a sand castle contest, lots of children's activities, live music, non-toxic cleaning demonstrations, and water and toxics exhibits.

April 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON EARTH DAY SPEECH

BIODIVERSITY

Q: What were the problems with the treaty last year -- why didn't Bush sign it then?

A: The Bush Administration over-reacted to the ambiguities of the treaty. Instead of working with leaders in industry and the environmental community to find solutions, they just stone-walled and refused to sign.

Q: Have the industry and environmental groups been consulted on this approach to signing the treaty?

A: Yes. We have worked with leaders in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries and in the environmental community. Some of them have played a very active role in helping us to understand the key concerns of the industry and in helping us find a way to sign the treaty that also protects the patent and other rights of our industry.

Q: Can you release the draft interpretative statement?

A: No, we're not releasing it at this time, because it is the subject of discussion with other governments. We will release it as soon as we have completed those discussions.

Q: When will you submit the treaty to the Senate for ratification?

A: As soon as we complete the discussions with other governments, so that we have an approach to an interpretative statement that we feel will have broader support.

Q: How long is that going to take? Will it be done in 1993?

A: We have already begun these discussions with some of the European leaders who were here two weeks ago. We want to complete them soon -- and certainly expect it well before the end of the year.

Q: Who were the organizations that you consulted with?

A: There were six who were especially active, and some of them are here today. The leaders have been Merck & Co,

Genentech, the World Wildlife Fund, the World Resources Institute, the Energy and Environment Study Institute, and Shaman Pharmaceutical.

CLIMATE

Q: HOW MUCH WILL THE GREENHOUSE COMMITMENT COST?:

A: Our analysis indicates that the Administration's economic and environmental policies will get us fairly close to stabilization. The investment package emphasizes significant government and private investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Unfortunately the programs that we have proposed in the stimulus package -- like the EPA voluntary energy efficiency programs -- are stalled on the Hill. While we're busy reinventing government, the Republicans have reinvented gridlock.

But we recognize that more needs to happen. The National Science Foundation and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, among others, have shown that we can reduce CO₂ emissions at little or no cost. The Administration will develop an Action Plan over the summer that translates the findings of those studies -- as well as the input from business, labor, Congress, and environmental groups -- into concrete actions.

Q: WHAT WILL BE POSSIBLE OPTIONS?

We will have to consider a wide range of options, and find creative ways to tap into existing energy-saving opportunities. And we will need a sustained effort by government, industry, and concerned citizens. But mobilizing these efforts is precisely what Presidential leadership is about.

We fully expect to accomplish our goals without disrupting our economy -- and in fact believe that our commitments will restore our leadership in creating the kinds of technologies that will be demanded by countries around the world.

GREEN GDP

Q: WHAT WILL THE GREEN GDP ACCOMPLISH?

A: When a business measures its profits, it has to factor in depreciation to get a fair picture of what it earned. By the same token, GDP supposedly measures national income, but ignores any depletion of resources or degradation of the environment that should count as reducing national wealth. Factoring in natural resource depletion and environmental

degradation into our measurements of national income and wealth, creating a "GREEN GDP" will force us to take a hard look at what economic growth really means, and how we will have to change in order to commit to sustainable development.

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.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL FLEET

Q: HOW MUCH WILL THE ALTERNATIVE FUEL FLEET EXECUTIVE ORDER SPEED THE PURCHASE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELED VEHICLES?

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 required the Federal Government to purchase 5,000 alternative-fueled vehicles in fiscal year 1993, 7,500 vehicles in FY 1994, and 10,000 in FY 1995. The Executive Order requires the federal government to exceed by 50% the targets for vehicle acquisition -- and therefore commits to an additional purchase of 11,250 vehicles during these three years. This will give the manufacturers and fuel marketers a clear market signal to develop their products for widespread use.

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 such as natural gas, ethanol, methanol, and electricity, can utilize renewable resources, and emit less pollution than conventional gasoline or diesel fueled vehicles.

RUSSIAN AID

Q: What is the significance of the environmental aspects of the Russian Aid package?

A: The Russian aid package announced earlier this month shows our 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. This all is part of an overall initiative to ensure that assistance projects are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

S4792

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

April 22, 1993

foreign multinationals—have prompted MPs to call for an urgent inquiry.

Tory backbencher John Watts, a member of the select committee on Treasury affairs, has written to Norman Lamont, the chancellor, asking for a full investigation by the Revenue.

"There are potentially hundreds of millions of pounds going begging here. If firms benefit from publicly funded grants they must pay their fair share of taxes," he said.

After analysing Insight's findings, Professor John Kay of the London Business School, an expert on international taxation, said: "The striking thing is that Japanese companies clearly pay little or no tax in the UK while other foreign companies do."

The Japanese embassy in London angrily denied the allegations. "If Japanese firms lose credibility over here they will face a very difficult situation, so they would not do such manipulation," it said.

Tax avoidance by so-called "transfer price manipulation" is prohibited in America. In 1990 a congressional committee calculated that during the 1980s the practice had been used by 36 multinational companies, two thirds of them Japanese, and had cost the US treasury \$100 billion.

But in Britain, such manipulation is not against the law. The Inland Revenue's only remedy is to demand additional tax payments if it suspects that this has occurred.

Insight examined the profits declared and taxes paid by the biggest Japanese companies in Britain during two financial years, 1988-9 and 1990-1. It found British firms and foreign (non-Japanese) multinationals paid five times as much tax per pound of turnover (the measure used by the Revenue to test for tax avoidance on profits) as their Japanese counterparts.

While there is no suggestion of illegal tax evasion, it is striking that Japanese firms paid proportionately far more tax—roughly three times as much per pound of turnover—to the Tokyo government than they did to the British exchequer, even though tax rates in the two countries are comparable.

For example, Hitachi Consumer Products, the UK arm of the Japanese electronics giant, declared tiny profits and paid nothing in British corporation tax last year. By contrast, Hitachi's parent paid £379m in profits tax—2.3% of its turnover—in Japan. Hitachi said last night its British-made consumer products were a "very low-margin business".

In total, the Inland Revenue collected less than £60m in profits tax from the 10 biggest Japanese firms in Britain, including Toshiba UK, Mitsubishi Electric and Hitachi consumer products, in 1988-9 and 1990-1. That represented only 0.6% of their combined UK turnover.

During the same period, the 10 largest British firms, including ICI, British Aerospace and Unilever, paid more than £16 billion in profits tax—equal to 3% of their combined turnover. Leading foreign-owned multinationals, including Ford, IBM and Vauxhall, also paid tax equal to 3% of turnover.

Some American states, notably California, now assess tax on a multinational's worldwide profits, rather than on profits in that state alone. Some experts believe that Britain should adopt the same approach.

Professor Kay said: "All we have is a 19th-century tax law that sometimes collects tax and often doesn't. The only way to deal satisfactorily with transfer pricing is to take a company's worldwide profits, and tax it according to the British share of its turnover."

All companies based in Britain are required to pay between a quarter and a third of their profits in tax, regardless of which

foreign-owned firms should not enjoy special advantages over their British rivals.

But not only do British companies pay more tax in this country than their Japanese counterparts, they also pay proportionately more tax on their operations in Japan. For example, Nippon Welcomes, part of the British Wellcome Foundation, paid 14.5% of its £112m turnover in corporation tax to the Tokyo government last year.

Tax revenue from company profits accounted for £21 billion last year, the exchequer's fourth-biggest source of revenue after income tax, National Insurance contributions and VAT.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EXON). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

EARTH DAY

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, today is the 22d anniversary of Earth Day. I am very pleased that the Senate will be taking action today, or starting action, to elevate the EPA to Cabinet-level status. With this action, we will take a step to improve and safeguard the future—not only my future or that of my colleagues but, more importantly, our children's and their children's future. What kind of world will they live in? What standard of living will they enjoy, and what will be their quality of life? Can we answer these questions, and can we do anything about it today? In short, what kind of Earth legacy will we who are, after all, temporary trustees of this planet bequeath to future generations?

Mr. President, I am also very pleased that President Clinton took action yesterday to make the Federal Government a more environmentally conscious steward. The President announced that he will issue three executive orders. The first will substantially boost the numbers of alternative fuel vehicles in the Federal fleet. Increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles will help reduce reliance on foreign oil, it will decrease harmful air emissions, and it will spur introduction of these vehicles into the consumer market. I supported these goals in the Energy Policy Act of last year, and I offered amendments to provide incentives to agencies to accelerate the use of these vehicles in the Federal fleet.

The second executive order requires agencies to buy "energy star" computers. These are computers whose screens shut down after a period of nonuse—that is, if they meet quality and price

standards. As hearings before my Committee on Governmental Affairs have pointed out, computers are a major source of energy consumption in Federal facilities. We can achieve substantial energy savings by using highly efficient office equipment. This effort builds on my provisions included in last year's Energy Policy Act to aggressively identify and procure energy-efficient products.

The third Executive order addresses Federal use of ozone-depleting chemicals by requiring agencies to phase out use of class I and II CFC's by 1995 and to establish agency plans for procuring ozone-friendly goods.

It is my understanding that the President is also considering issuing two additional Executive orders. The first will address the release of toxic chemicals by Federal facilities, by requiring Federal facilities to comply with title III of the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act. That is commonly called the toxic releases inventory. This order may further require agencies to reduce toxic releases by 50 percent by 1998 and to prepare pollution prevention plans.

My colleague, Senator KERRY, recently sent a letter to the President signed by more than 80 Senators, including myself, urging that the administration take this action.

The final Executive order, which I understand is being considered, addresses Federal procurement of recycled products. This order may include the following directives: One, guidelines for procuring recycled products in Federal facilities. Two, the creation of model Federal facilities which exhibit closed loop recycling. Three, the establishment of solid waste reduction goals.

I want to specifically recognize the special efforts of the Vice President and the staff of the White House Office of Environmental Policy, both of whom have taken a major leadership role in this vital area. It is in large part through their hard work and diligence that these actions are being undertaken.

So I applaud the administration for moving in this direction, and I intend to work with them on a bill that I am introducing today. This bill would create a program to demonstrate the use of products made from recycled, reclaimed, or reused materials in the construction or retrofitting of Federal buildings. The bill also would require us to consider further actions on how to minimize the generation of solid waste in the construction of Federal buildings and facilities.

I also add, from my position as chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, I plan to continue my efforts to clean up and make safer our Nation's nuclear weapon production complex, to tackle the problems of solid waste management and disposal, and also address the issue of the Federal Government's environmental liability.

In these remarks, I am gratified that this administration is taking significant steps to get our own house in order. I think it is high time that we set an example on how to be more environmentally sensitive and to adopt policies which will help create markets for emerging environmental technologies. By being clean and green, as the saying goes, we can create jobs, we can make businesses more competitive, and we can provide a better world for our children.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. GLENN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. GLENN pertaining to the introduction of S. 817 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AKAKA). The Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] is recognized.

THE EPA CABINET BILL

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I compliment our colleague, the previous speaker, for the work he has done on the bill that is going to be coming before us. I know the tremendous amount of work he has done. One would think this would be a pretty simple thing to do. Everyone wants to make it a little better and in some cases a little worse. So we sympathize with his efforts, and hopefully how we will be able to proceed.

Mr. President, I rise today in hopes that in this Congress, we can elevate EPA to Cabinet status. It is time to guarantee the environment a place at the President's table. As we begin this endeavor again, I want to reflect a little on where we have been and where we are going.

Let me begin with a quote:

We crowd together as never before; our pursuits are more sedentary, our habits more luxurious; houses grow apace, land is more valuable, the green fields more remote; our children are reared among bricks and paving-stones; the public health can only be maintained by special sanitary appliances and precautions.

The year of this quote is 1875, but it could easily have been 1993. Many of the controversial environmental issues of today merely repeat the debates of yesterday.

Let me give a few examples.

Our scientists propose the new concept of using animals as environmental sentinels. Yet, the Romans inspected animal livers before deciding where to build a town. If signs of disease were found, the town was built elsewhere.

We passed Superfund, a law now under major attack, in response to the new problem of homes built on or near contaminated areas. Yet, in 1875, the president of a municipal engineering society denounced, and I quote, "the common practice of excavating for sale the gravel from building sites, which were afterwards filled in with any rubbish, generally the town refuse, con-

taining putrescible matter, upon or adjoining which houses are afterwards built."

He states, "Such houses form the sick homes of family after family, who are unaware of the condition of the soil upon which the attractive cottage stands."

Last Congress, we discussed the new concept of certifying homes as lead free in real estate transactions. Yet, an 1880 engineering text states:

Every person intending to take a house should require a certificate as to the fulfillment of [sanitary conditions], and should regard such a certificate as essential to his accepting a lease or agreement for a house. . . . It should hold as important for a house to be wholesome before it is let or sold as for food to be wholesome

Can you tell what is a wetland by the plants? One engineer in 1875 noted, as he surveyed along a river, what he described as the following curious fact:

The state of dryness of the ground could always be told by the growing plants.

Earlier this afternoon, one colleague spoke about the economics of reducing wastes and how industries could become more competitive in doing so.

Allow me to quote from the 1968 report of the Commission on Rivers Pollution:

. . . of the many polluting liquids which now poison the rivers there is not one which cannot be either kept out of the streams altogether, or so far purified before admission as to deprive it of its noxious character, and this not only without unduly interfering with manufacturing operations, but even in some instances with a distinct profit to the manufacturer. . . .

Is funding environmental mandates a new issue? One 1870's individual made the following observation:

The [taxpayer] will willingly tax himself for beer, spirits, tobacco, and other health-destroying agents—he will even pay his doctor—but he will not, willingly be taxed for preventive sanitary measures.

Unfunded mandates is an old issue. Undoubtedly, there are many questionable mandates. Unfortunately, too often the term "unfunded mandates" is used to attack mandates, not solve the funding problem. Those who use this issue are often the same individuals who argue for continued subsidies for environmentally harmful activities. Removing these subsidies could raise millions for environmental protection. I confess a bit of discouragement that the commitment to grazing fee reform and a national deposit law by the administration seems to have decreased.

Appropriating more money, however, is not the entire solution to the unfunded mandate problem. We must address the roots of pollution, not merely pay to clean it up, for even if we do not enact another environmental bill for the next 20 years, the costs of pollution control are going to escalate.

Why? For one, many forms of protection just plain cost more today than yesterday. My office compared the costs to build a 1761 English drinking water system with today's costs. In 1761, the system to serve 6,000 people

cost \$3,030. Depending upon whether precious metal prices or inflation is used to convert this to 1992 dollars, \$3,030 is equivalent to \$43,000 to \$115,000.

A contractor gave me an estimate to build the system today of \$600,000. On average, that is a tenfold increase in constant dollar costs.

Pollution also works against us. As our population grows, so too do the levels of treatment required to protect the environment. Since the natural assimilative capacities of our rivers and air are fixed, the greater the population, the greater the levels of treatment must be just to maintain the status quo.

For example, reducing automobile emissions 10 percent only reduces air pollution until there are 10 percent more cars. Pick the environmental media and a similar argument can be made.

This is why pollution prevention is so important. You do not have to pay for treatment if you did not make the waste.

But, even with pollution prevention, however, costs will rise. The increase each year may be small, but it will occur. It is the natural result of our growth.

On this Earth Day, I would like to use the Mississippi River system to illustrate this point. Many of our colleagues wrote to the President about this very subject.

A large water fight between upstream and downstream States is underway as a result of what I will call the levee problem. In a figurative sense, Mr. President, we are still victims of and participants in the levee problem. Unfunded mandates is the levee problem.

Before the westward expansion, the rivers of this country ran free. But, as we began to settle these areas, we drained the wetlands and built levees to protect the lands from flooding. We plowed the soil which increased the drainage. Acre by acre, runoff increased while the size of the river channels was reduced.

One 1850's engineer, Charles Ellet, foresaw the negative implications of these incremental actions. He saw that, as development proceeded across the plains, downstream States would endure ever-greater floods. These floods would become more costly as development along the rivers, permitted by the levees, increased. The downstream States would have to build higher levees, which would merely move the floods upstream. This, in turn, would cause the upstream property owners to first build and then raise their levees. Levees would be built progressively upstream, and eventually the better part of these river systems would be leveed.

A funny thing about levees, though. Raising the height of a levee entails much more than simply adding a few inches of soil to the top. Additional soil must also be added to the sides to

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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FEDERAL USE OF
ALTERNATIVE FUELED VEHICLES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Federal Leadership and Goals. The use of alternative fueled motor vehicles can, in some applications, substantially reduce pollutants in the atmosphere, create significant domestic economic activity and stimulate jobs creation, utilize domestic fuel sources as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and reduce vehicle maintenance costs.

Moreover, federal action can provide a significant market impetus for the development and manufacture of alternative fueled vehicles, and for the expansion of the fueling infrastructure necessary to support large numbers of privately owned alternative fueled vehicles.

The Federal Government can exercise leadership in the use of alternative fueled vehicles. To that end, each agency shall adopt aggressive plans to substantially exceed the alternative fueled vehicle purchase requirements established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Sec. 2. Alternative Fueled Vehicle Requirements. The Federal Government shall acquire, subject to the availability of funds and considering life cycle costs, alternative fueled vehicles in numbers that exceed by 50% the requirements for 1993 through 1995 set forth in the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The federal fleet vehicle acquisition program shall be structured with the objectives of: (a) continued reduction in the incremental cost associated with specific vehicle and fuel combinations; (b) long-term movement toward increasing

availability of alternative fueled vehicles produced as standard manufacturers' models; and (c) minimizing life cycle costs in the acquisition of alternative fueled vehicles. In addition, there is established, for a period not to exceed one year, the Federal Fleet Conversion Task Force, a federal interagency implementation committee to be constituted by the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with a Task Force Chairman, to be named by the President. The Task Force will advise on the implementation of this Executive order. The Task Force will issue a public report within ninety days setting forth a recommended plan and schedule of implementation and, no later than one year from the date of this order, in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy, file a report on the status of the conversion effort.

Sec. 3. Alternative Fueled Vehicle Acquisition Assistance.

Within available appropriations, and as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Secretary of Energy shall provide assistance to other agencies which acquire alternative fueled vehicles. This assistance includes payment of incremental costs of alternative fueled vehicles, including any incremental costs associated with acquisition and disposal. All vehicles, whether conversions or purchases as original equipment manufacturer models, shall comply with all applicable federal and state emissions and safety standards, consistent with those requirements placed on original equipment manufacturers, including years and mileage.

Sec. 4. Alternative Fueled Vehicle Purchase and Use

Incentives. The Administrator of the General Services Administration, to the extent allowed by law, may provide incentives to purchase alternative fueled vehicles, including priority processing of procurement requests, and, with the Secretary of Energy, provide any other technical or administrative assistance aimed at accelerating the purchase and use of federal alternative fueled vehicles.

Sec. 5. Cooperation with Industry and State and Local Authorities on Alternative Fueled Vehicle Refueling Capabilities.

The Secretary of Energy shall coordinate federal planning and siting efforts with private industry fuel suppliers, and with state and local governments, to ensure that adequate private sector refueling capabilities exist or will exist wherever federal fleet alternative fueled vehicles are sited. Each agency's fleet managers are expected to work with appropriate organizations at their respective locations on initiatives to promote alternative fueled vehicle use.

Sec. 6. Reporting. The head of each agency shall report annually to the Secretary of Energy on actions and progress under this order, consistent with guidance provided by the Secretary. The Secretary shall prepare a consolidated annual report to the President and to the Congress on the implementation of this order. As part of the report, the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall complete a thorough, objective evaluation of alternative fueled vehicles. The evaluation shall consider operating and acquisition costs, fuel economy, maintenance, and other factors as appropriate.

Sec. 7. Definitions. For the purpose of this order, the terms "agency" and "alternative fueled vehicle" have the same meanings given such terms in sections 151 and 301 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, respectively.

Sec. 8. Exceptions. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, consistent with the national security, and protective and law enforcement activities of their respective agencies shall determine the extent to which the requirements of this order apply to the national security, and protective and law enforcement activities of their respective agencies.

Sec. 9. 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,

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES FOR FEDERAL
AGENCIES FOR OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

WHEREAS, the essential function of the stratospheric ozone layer is shielding the earth from dangerous ultraviolet radiation; 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 United States is a signatory, calls for a phase out of the production and consumption of these substances; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, as one of the principal users of these substances, is able through affirmative procurement practices to reduce significantly 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 may contribute positively to the economic competitiveness on the world market of United States manufacturers of these innovative safe 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 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act ("Clean Air Act Amendments"), Public Law 101-549, and in order to reduce the Federal Government's procurement and use of substances that cause stratospheric ozone depletion, do hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Federal Agencies. Federal agencies shall, to the extent practicable:

(a) 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) maximize the use of safe alternatives to ozone-depleting substances;

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

(d) revise their procurement practices and implement cost effective programs both to modify specifications and contracts that require the use of ozone-depleting substances and to substitute non-ozone depleting substances to the extent economically practicable; and

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

Section 2. Definitions. (a) "Federal Agency" means any Executive department, military department, or independent agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 101, 102, or 104(1), respectively.

(b) "Procurement" and "acquisition" are used interchangeably to refer to the processes through which federal agencies purchase products and services.

(c) "Procurement regulations, policies and procedures" encompasses 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.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the Federal government that Federal agencies: (i) implement cost effective programs to minimize the procurement of materials and substances that contribute to the depletion of stratospheric ozone, and (ii) give preference to the procurement 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 final promulgation of EPA regulations on federal procurement, federal agencies shall begin conforming their procurement policies to the general requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments by:

(a) minimizing, where economically practicable, the procurement of products containing or manufactured with Class I substances in anticipation of the phaseout schedule to be promulgated by EPA for Class I substances, and maximizing the use of safe alternatives. In developing their procurement policies, agencies should be aware of the phaseout schedule for Class II substances;

(b) amending existing contracts, to the extent permitted by law and where practicable, to be consistent with the phaseout schedules for Class I substances. In awarding contracts, agencies should be aware of the phaseout schedule for Class II substances in awarding contracts;

(c) implementing policies and practices that recognize the increasingly limited availability of Class I substances as production levels capped by the Montreal Protocol decline until

final phaseout. Such practices shall include, but are not limited to:

- (i) reducing emissions and recycling ozone-depleting substances;
- (ii) ceasing the purchase of nonessential products; and
- (iii) requiring new contracts to provide 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.

Sec. 4. Responsibilities. Not later than six months after the effective date of this Executive order, each federal agency, where feasible, shall have in place practices that, where economically practicable, minimize the procurement of Class I substances. Agencies also shall be aware of the phaseout schedule for Class II substances. Agency practices may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) altering existing equipment and/or procedures to make use of safe alternatives;
- (b) specifying the use of safe alternatives and of goods and services, where available, that do not require the use of Class I substances in new procurements and that limit the use of Class II substances consistent with section 612 of the Clean Air Act Amendments; and
- (c) amending existing contracts, to the extent permitted by law and where practicable, to require the use of safe alternatives.

Sec. 5. Reporting Requirements. Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this Executive order, each federal agency shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a report regarding the implementation of this order. The report shall include a certification by each agency that its regulations and procurement practices are being amended to comply with this order.

Sec. 6. Exceptions. Exceptions to compliance with this Executive order may be made in accordance with section 604 of the

Clean Air Act Amendments and with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

Sec. 7. Effective Date. This Executive order is effective 30 days after the date of issuance. Although full implementation of this Order must await revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulations ("FAR"), it is expected that federal agencies will take all appropriate actions in the interim to implement those aspects of the order that are not dependent upon regulatory revision.

Sec. 8. Federal Acquisition Regulatory Councils. Pursuant to section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy 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 issued.

Sec. 9. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a non-Federal party against the United States, its officers or employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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REQUIRING AGENCIES TO PURCHASE
ENERGY EFFICIENT COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

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 more 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, and therefore has the capacity to greatly accelerate the movement toward energy efficient computer equipment;

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 381 of the Energy Policy and Conversation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6361), section 205 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 486), section 152 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and 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, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Procurement of Computer Equipment That Meets EPA Energy Star Requirements for Energy Efficiency.

(a) The heads of Federal agencies shall ensure that, within 180 days from the date of this order, all acquisitions of microcomputers, including personal computers, monitors and printers, meet "EPA Energy Star" requirements for energy efficiency. The heads of Federal agencies may grant, on a case-by-case basis, exemptions to this directive for acquisitions, based upon the commercial availability of qualifying equipment,

significant cost differential of the equipment, the agency's performance requirements and the agency's mission.

(b) Within 180 days from the date of this order, agencies shall specify that microcomputers, including personal computers, monitors and printers, acquired by the agency shall be equipped with the energy-efficient low-power standby feature as defined by the EPA Energy Star computers program. This feature shall be activated when the equipment is shipped and shall be capable of entering and recovering from the low-power state unless the equipment meets Energy Star efficiency levels at all times. To the extent permitted by law, agencies shall include this specification in all existing and future contracts, if both the Government and the contractor agree, and if any additional costs would be offset by the potential energy savings.

(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 acquisitions exempted from the requirements of this Executive order, and the General Services Administration shall prepare a consolidated annual report for the President.

Sec. 2. 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.

Sec. 3. Judicial Review. This order does not 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,

For Immediate Release

April 21, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN EARTH DAY SPEECHU.S. Botanical Gardens
Washington, D.C.

11:50 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, for being here in the wonderful Botanical Gardens. I must say there's a lot I have to learn about this town, as you can tell if you follow events from day to day. And I didn't know that the Botanical Gardens was a branch of the Congress until I showed up here. (Laughter.) Just one more thing I'm not responsible for -- I'm glad to be here. (Laughter.)

I also think that we should introduce a guest from another country who is here with us -- the Environmental Minister from Australia, Roz Kelly. Would you stand up? We're glad to have you here. (Applause.)

Al Gore introduced Katie McGinty, and you were all good enough to clap. And I don't know if you could hear through the clapping that her parents are here. And what you may not know is that the real reason we appointed her is that she's one of 10 children and we'd like to carry Pennsylvania in 1996. (Laughter.) We think that there's a significant likelihood now because of that.

I want to say a special word of thanks to the Vice President for two things -- first of all, for the wonderful trip that he has just concluded, going to Poland to represent our country on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, and the wonderful remarks he gave in New York on the eve of that departure and the way that he represented the United States in Poland. And secondly, notwithstanding what he said in the introduction, which was true -- (laughter) -- one of the reasons I did ask him to join the ticket is that he knew more about the subject of the environment than I did and I thought I had something to learn from him. And I have learned a great deal, and it has been an immensely rewarding experience and one which I hope will benefit the United States in many ways over the course of the next four years.

That's worth clapping for -- I agree with that, don't you think? (Applause.)

It's a good thing to have this celebration in the springtime, a time when our spirits are renewed and we are reminded by nature of new beginnings and forgotten beauty. This has been an astonishingly beautiful spring in Washington, D.C., and something for which I will always be grateful -- my first springtime here that I see every morning as I go out and jog around in it and try to breathe in it -- something that is a continuing challenge. (Laughter.)

A little more than a week ago, most Americans celebrated holy days of freedom and renewal. Today, we still nurture the faith that helps us to understand more clearly that we can do better. This is a time of new beginnings, a time when there is anguish and anxiety all around us, but we still must yearn once again to succeed in our common purposes to reach our deepest goals.

For all of our differences, I think there is an overwhelming determination to change our course, to offer more opportunity, to assume more responsibility, to restore the larger American community, and to achieve things that are larger than ourselves and more lasting than the present moment. We seek to set our course by the star of age-old values, not short-term expediencies; to waste less in the present and provide more for the future; to leave a legacy that keeps faith with those who left the Earth to us.

That is the American spirit. It moves us not only in great gatherings, but also when we stand silently all alone in the presence only of nature and our Creator.

If there is one commitment that defines our people, it is our devotion to the rich and expansive land we have inherited. From the first Americans to the present day, our people have lived in awe of the power, the majesty and the beauty of the forest, the rivers, and the streams of America. That love of the land, which flows like a mighty current through this land and through our character, bursts into service on the first Earth Day in 1970.

When I traveled the country last year, I saw and spoke of how much had been accomplished by the environmental movement since then and how much still remains to be done. For all that has been done to protect the air and the water, we haven't halted the destruction of wetlands at home and the rain forest abroad. For all that has been learned, we still struggle to comprehend such dangers to our planet's delicate environment as the shroud of greenhouse gases and the dangerous thinning of the ozone layer. We haven't done nearly enough to protect our forest communities from the hazards, such as lead poisoning, which is believed to cause mental retardation, learning disabilities, and impaired growth.

Unless we act, and act now, we face a future where our planet will be home to nine billion people within our lifetime, but its capacity to support and sustain our lives will be very much diminished. Unless we act, we face the extension of untold numbers of species that might support our livelihoods and provide medication to save our very lives. Unless we act now, we face a future in which the sun may scorch us, not warm us; where the change of season may take on a dreadful new meaning; and where our children's children will inherit a planet far less hospitable than the world in which we came of age. I have a faith that we will act, not from fear, but from hope and through vision.

All across this country, there is a deep understanding rooted in our religious heritage and renewed in the spirit of this time that the bounty of nature is not ours to waste. It is a gift from God that we hold in trust for future generations. Preserving our heritage, enhancing it, and passing it along is a great purpose worthy of a great people. If we seize the opportunity and shoulder the responsibility, we can enrich the future and ennoble our own lives.

Just as we yearn to come together as a people, we yearn to move beyond the false choices that the last few years have imposed upon us. For too long we have been told that we have to choose between the economy and the environment; between our jobs; between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the future and to the rest of the world; between public action and private economy.

I am here today in the hope that we can together take a different course of action, to offer a new set of challenges to our people. Our environmental program is based on three principles. First, we think you can't have a healthy economy without a healthy environment. We need not choose between breathing clean air and

bringing home secure paychecks. The fact is, our environmental problems result not from robust growth, but from reckless growth. The fact is that only a prosperous society can have the confidence and the means to protect its environment. And the fact is healthy communities and environmentally sound products and services do best in today's economic competition.

That's why our policies must protect our environment, promote economic growth, and provide millions of new high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Second, we want to protect the environment at home and abroad. In an era of global economics, global epidemics and global environmental hazards, a central challenge of our time is to promote our national interest in the context of its connectedness with the rest of the world. We share our atmosphere, our planet, our destiny with all the peoples of this world. And the policies I outline today will protect all of us because that is the only way we can protect any of us.

And, third, we must move beyond the antagonisms among business, government and individual citizens. The policies I outlined today are part of our effort to reinvent government -- to make it your partner and not your overseer -- to lead by example and not by bureaucratic fiat.

In the face of great challenges, we need a government that not only guards against the worst in us, but helps to bring out the best in us. I know we can do this because our administration includes the best team of environmental policymakers who have ever served the United States: the Vice President, Interior Secretary Babbitt, EPA Administrator Browner -- and I hope that the EPA will, soon, by the grace of Congress, be a Cabinet-level department -- and Energy Secretary O'Leary, Commerce Secretary Brown, Transportation Secretary Pena, the Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, our Environmental Policy Director Katie McGinty, and our Science and Technology Advisor Jack Gibbons. All of them share an unshakable commitment to a healthy environment, a growing economy and a responsive government.

Our economic plan will create new job opportunities and new business opportunities, protecting our natural environment. The reductions in the interest rates which we have seen already will free up tens of billions of dollars for responsible investments in this year alone.

The jobs package I have asked the Congress to pass contains -- this is hardly been noticed, but it actually contains green jobs from waste water treatment to energy efficiency, to the restoration of our national parks, to investments in new technologies designed to create the means by which we can solve the problems of the future and create more jobs for Americans.

Our long-term strategy invests more in pollution prevention, energy efficiency, and solar energy, in renewable energy, and environmental restoration, and water treatment -- all of which can be found in the five-year budget that we have presented to the Congress.

These investments will create tens of thousands of new jobs, and they will save tens of thousands more. Because when we save energy and resources we will have more to invest in creating new jobs and providing better living standards. Today every other advanced nation is more energy efficient than we are. That is one of the reasons why over the last couple of years, for example, the

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because that economy uses one-half the energy we do to produce the same amount of goods. We can do better and we will.

I believe we can develop the know-how to out-conserve and out-compete any one else on Earth. All over the world people are buying products that help them to protect their environment. There's a \$200-billion market today for environmental technologies. And by the turn-of-the-decade in the century, it will be \$300 billion.

Let me just share one example with you -- something we all know and use and something some of us are still trying to learn how replace: light bulbs. Long-lasting energy-saving light bulbs didn't even exist in 1985. Now American companies sell over \$500 million worth of these products, with sales expected to reach \$2 billion by 1995 and \$10 billion by the year 2000, creating thousands of new jobs. American scientists have taken the lead in developing these technologies, and it's time to help our companies take the lead in bringing out products and services to market.

I've asked the Energy Department, the Commerce Department, and the EPA to assess current environmental technologies and create a strategic plan to give our companies the trade development, promotional efforts and technical assistance they need to turn these advances into jobs here in America, as well as to help promote a better environment. America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment.

Last year, the nations of the world came together at the Earth Summit in Rio to try to find a way to protect the miraculous diversity of plant and animal life all across the planet. The Biodiversity Treaty which resulted had some flaws, and we all knew that. But instead of fixing them, the United States walked away from the treaty. That left us out of a treaty that is critically important not only to our future, but to the future of the world. And not only because of what it will do to preserve species, but because of opportunities it offers for cutting-edge companies whose research creates new medicines, new products, and new jobs.

Again, just one recent example makes the point. A tree that was thought to have no value, the Pacific Yew, used to be bulldozed and burned. Now we know that that tree contains one of our most promising potential cures for ovarian cancer, breast cancer and other forms of cancer. We cannot walk away from challenges like those presented by the Biodiversity Treaty. We must step up to them.

Our administration has worked with business and environmental groups toward an agreement that protects both American interests and the world environment. And today, I am proud to announce the United States' intention to sign the Biodiversity Treaty. (Applause.)

This is an example of what you can do by bringing business and environmentalists together, instead of pitting them against each other. We can move forward to protect critical natural resources and critical technologies. I'm also directing the State Department to move ahead with our talks with other countries which have signed the convention so that the United States can move as quickly as possible toward ratification.

To learn more about where we stand in protecting all our biological resources here at home, I'm asking the Interior Department to create a national biological survey to help us protect endangered species and, just as importantly, to help the agricultural and biotechnical industries of our country identify new sources of food, fiber and medication. (Applause.)

hospitable and more hostile to human life. Today, I reaffirm my personal, and announce our nation's commitment, to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. (Applause.)

I am instructing my administration to produce a cost-effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emission. This must be a clarion call, not for more bureaucracy or regulation or unnecessary costs, but instead, for American ingenuity and creativity, to produce the best and most energy-efficient technology.

After the Cold War, we face the challenge of helping Russia achieve a healthy democracy, a healthy economy, and a healthy environment. Our Russian aid package includes \$38 million to clean up pollution and promote better uses of energy. As with the full range of our investments in Russia, this is truly an investment not only in promoting our own values, but in protecting our national security. To protect the environment at home and abroad, I am committed to a government that leads by example, brings people together, and brings out the best in everyone. For too long our government did more to inflame environmental issues than to solve them. Different agencies pursued conflicting policies. National leaders polarized people. And problems wound up in the courts or in the streets instead of being solved.

We seek to bring a new spirit to these difficult issues. Three weeks ago in Portland, Oregon, we brought together business people, timber workers, and environmentalists from throughout the Northwest to discuss how best to preserve jobs and to protect the old-growth forests and the species which inhabit them. People sat down in a conference room, not a court room, and in the words of Archbishop Thomas Murphy of Seattle, we tried to find common ground for a common good. At the close of that forest conference, I asked my Cabinet and our entire administration to begin work immediately to craft a balanced, comprehensive long-term policy that is also comprehensible.

Before I ask our companies and our communities and our families to meet any challenge, it seems to me we have to set that standard for the government. The American people are entitled to know where the United States stands on this issue and many other issues. And it is time to bring an end to the time when issues like this wind up in court and there are five different positions from the United States government itself. We can never solve problems in that fashion. We can only undermine the security and stability of our people's lives.

That's one reason I am proud that yesterday the United States Army announced its plan to clean up a large number of sites where we learned recently that chemical weapons materials may be buried, in some places from as long ago as World War I. Working with the EPA, the Army will clean up this problem safely and in an environmentally-sound manner.

This is a legacy of America's efforts to defend our people and the community of free nations. Now, we are taking steps to defend our people and our environment and the environment of the world. In that same spirit, I plan to sign an executive order requiring federal facilities that manufacture, process or use toxic chemicals, to comply with the federal right-to-know laws, and publicly report what they are doing. (Applause.)

I might add that it is time that the United States government begins to live under the laws it makes for other people. With this executive order, I ask all federal facilities to set a voluntary goal to reducing their release of toxic pollutants by 50 percent by 1999. This will reduce toxic releases, control costs

associated with cleanups, and promote clean technologies. And it will help make our government what it should be -- a positive example for the rest of the country. (Applause.)

Poor neighborhoods in our cities suffer most often from toxic pollution. Cleaning up the toxic wastes will create new jobs in these neighborhoods for those people and make them safer places to live, to work, and to do business.

Today, I am also signing an executive order that directs federal agencies to make preliminary changes in their purchasing policies, to use fewer substances harmful to the ozone layer. Here, too, we must put our actions where the values are. Our government is a leading purchaser of goods and services. And it's time to stop not only the waster of taxpayers' money but the waste of our natural resources.

Today I am signing an executive order which commits the federal government to buy thousands more American made vehicles, using clean, domestic fuels such as natural gas, ethanol, methanol, and electric power. This will reduce our demand for foreign oil, reduce air pollution, promote promising technologies, promote American companies, create American jobs, and save American tax dollars. To demonstrate my commitment to this issue, Energy Secretary O'Leary is creating a task force led by the Land Commissioner of Texas, Gary Mauro, who is here in the audience today, who has headed a successful effort in his own state. I hope we can do as well in America as they have done in Texas. (Applause.)

In that same spirit, I plan to sign an executive order committing every agency of the national government to do more than ever to buy and use recycled products. This will provide a market for new technologies, make better use of recycled materials, and encourage the creation of new products that can be offered to the government, to private companies, and to consumers. And again, it will create jobs through the recycling process.

We must keep finding new ways to be a force for positive change. For example, the federal government is the largest purchaser of computer equipment in the world, and computers are the fastest growing area of electricity use. That's why I am also signing an executive order today requiring the federal government to purchase energy-efficient computers. We're going to expand the market for a technology where America pioneered and still leads the world, and we'll save energy, saving the taxpayers \$40 million a year, and set an example for our country and for the world.

For as long as I live and work in the White House, I want Americans to see it not only as a symbol of clean government, but also a clean environment. That's why I'm announcing an energy and environmental audit of the White House. We're going to identify what it takes to make the White House a model for efficiency and waste reduction. It might mean fewer memos and less paper. (Laughter.) And then we're going to get the job done. I want to make the White House a model for other federal agencies, for state and local governments, for business, and for families in their homes. Before I ask you to do the best you can in your house, I ought to make sure I'm doing the best I can in my house. (Applause.)

I ask that all of us today reaffirm our willingness to assume responsibility for our common environment, and to do it willingly, hopefully, and joyously. We are challenged here today not so much to sacrifice as to celebrate and create. I've challenged Americans who are young in years or young in spirit to offer their time and their talent to serve their communities and their country. I've asked them to help in teaching our children, healing the sick, policing our streets.

But equally important are efforts to protect our environment -- from our largest cities to our smallest towns to our suburbs. Our National Service Plan will ask thousands of Americans to do their part, from leading recycling drives to preventing lead poisoning.

The challenge to shoulder responsibility and seize opportunity extends to each of us in business, communities, and homes. In our own lives, in our own ways, each of us has something to offer to the work of cleaning up America's environment. And each of us surely has something very personal to gain.

On a colder day in the middle of winter, just three months ago, a poet asked us to celebrate, not only the marvelous diversity of our people, but the miraculous bounty of our land. "Here on the pulse of this new day," Maya Angelou challenged us to look at, "the rock, the river, the tree, your country." Now, it is a season of new hope and new beginnings. And as we look anew at our neighbors, our children and our own communities, as well as the world around us, we must seize the possibilities inherent in this exhilarating moment; to face our challenges, to exercise our responsibilities, and to rejoice in them.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

12:16 P.M. EDT
