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General Thanks - May 5, 1993 [2]

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General Thanks
May 5

Dr. Darwin C. Hall
Professor of Economics and
Editor
Contemporary Policy Issues
1250 Bellflower Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90804

Ms. Lisa Libby Albert
1139 Glen Road
Lafayette, CA 94549

Mr. David S. Y. Hsieh
Systems Safety Technology, Inc.
1043 Warbler Place
McLean, VA 22101

Dr. Cassandra R. Coombs
NEAR-C Coordinator
Mr. Corey J. Hennessy
POD Director
Commercial Programs
New Mexico Environmental Assessment
and Remediation Consortium
2309 Renard Place, S.E.
Suite 201
Albuquerque, NM 87106

Mr. Mark Henschel
4310 North Kildare
Chicago, IL 60641

Mr. Frank G. Splitt
Member, Board of Directors
National Engineering Consortium
303 East Wacker Drive
Suite 740
Chicago, IL 60601

Mr. Michael J. Dunn
President
Bradtec
P.O. Box 767760
Roswell, GA 30076

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
136 Courtyards East
Windsor, CA 95492

Mr. Tony Fogleman
North Carolina Spring
Water Association, Inc.
726 Rigsbee Avenue
Durham, NC 27702

Ms. Dana-Lee Smirin
Recycling Director
Chute Recycling Systems, Inc.
1301 Ritchie Road
Capitol Heights, MD 20743

Mr. David A. Eisenberg
President
Micro Tracers, Inc.
1370 Van Dyke Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Ms. Linda Starke
Editor & Writer
1789 Lanier Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Mr. Daniel Eugene Snowden
5532 Poplar Street
Philadelphia, PA 19131

Mr. Lu Haas
Public Forestry Foundation
15515 Sunset Blvd.
Suite 219
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

Mr. G. Ashley Lewis, III
P.O. Box 5483
Austin, TX 78763

Ms. Katy Bee
President/Creative Director
KTB Radio/Media P.O. Box 498
Corrales, NM 87048

Mr. Albert Bates
The Natural Rights Center
556 Farm Road
P.O. Box 90
Summertown, TN 38438

Mr. Kevin Kelleher
President
The Conserve Group
P.O. Box 1560
Bethlehem, PA 18016

Mr. Harry L. Colley, II
President
Cloverdale, Incorporated
P.O. Box 268
West Cornwall, CT 06796

Ms. Susan Eisenberg
Executive Director
National Association of
Environmental Professionals
5165 Mac Arthur Boulevard, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016~R

Mr. Kenneth R. Day
Producer
Maryland Public Television
11767 Owings Mills Boulevard
Owings Mills, MD 21117

Mr. George K. Degnon, CAE
Executive Vice-President
Association of State and
Territorial Health Officials
415 Second Street, N.E.
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dr. John F. Moore
President
Bio-Imaging Research, Inc.
425 Barclay Boulevard
Lincolnshire, IL 60069

Mr. Anthony J. Berejka
President
RadTech International
c/o Ionicorp
P.O. Box 79
Cold Spring Harbor, NY 11727

Ms. Irene Cockcroft
Attorney at Law
1850 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101

Ms. Gerry Yannarella
President
West Branch Valley Flood
Protection Association
P.O. Box 62
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Mr. Ford Dickerson
Pyramid Magnetic Research
1312 North Front Street
Crookston, MN 56716

Mr. William Reach
7 Woodland Road
Westfield, MA 01086

Mr. John Maccabee
436 Lake Street
San Francisco, CA 94118

Mr. B. D. Norman
914 62nd Street
Oakland, CA 94608

Mr. Jeremy F. Criss
Bio Recycler Corporation
5308 Emerald Drive
Sykesville, MD 21784

Mr. William Epstein
Government Relations Director
Weston
1 Weston Way
West Chester, PA 19380

Ms. Anne Hawkins De Mont
Bioremediation Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 2010
Lake Oswego, OR 97035

Mr. Bert Anderson
Consultant
400 Upper Terrace
Suite 404
San Francisco, CA 94117

Mr. David G. Soergel
Executive Director
The Vebel Society, Inc.
769 Quince Orchard Blvd.
Suite 33
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Dr. Peter Maier
44 Lakeview
Stansbury, UT 84074

Mr. Bruce A. Montville
Exeter International, Inc.
Computer Park
P.O. Box 2120
Hampton, NH 03842

Mr. James C. Jordan
President
James Jordan Associates, Inc.
1825 K Street, N.W.
Suite 807
Washington, D.C. 20006

Mr. Charlie Myers
1907 Pembroke Road
Greensboro, N.C. 27408

Mr. Paul Harris
Editor
Environment Today
1483 Chain Bridge Road
Suite 202
McLean, VA 22101

Dr. John Ledger
Endangered Wildlife Trust
Private Bag x11
Parview
2122 South Africa

Dr. Keith E. Kenyon, M.D.
14434 Hamlin Street
Suite No. 4
Van Nuys, CA 91401

Mr. Carl M. LaFrance
President
Terrestrial Engineering Corporation
16 Allenhurst Court
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Mr. Mark E. Cassel
941 Pritchard Lane
West Chester, PA 19382

Mr. Kerry Kirschner
Director of Development
More Marine Laboratory
1600 Thompson Parkway
Sarasota, FL 34236^R

Mr. Richard J. Lorge
Director of Energy Recovery
and Recycling
North American Rayon Corporation
West Elk Avenue
Elizabethton, TN 37643

Mr. Dennis C. Cossey
Chairman and CEO
Innotek
1300 Tower Building
Fourth and Center Streets
Little Rock, AR 72201

Mr. Howard W. Stern
President
AquaTec Development, Inc.
1543 Locke Lane
Sugarland, TX 77478

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President
CRINC
12 Elizabeth Drive
Chelmsford, MA 01824

Mr. Joe J. Palacios
City Manager
City of Hutchinson
P.O. Box 1567
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504

Mr. Ken Norwood
Executive Director
Shared Living Resource Center
2375 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dr. Donald J. Wheeler, Ph.D.
Statistical Process Controls, Inc.
5908 Toole Drive
Suite C
Knoxville, TN 37919

Mr. William H. Lewis, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dr. Duane Merlin Ford
Northeast Missouri State University
Division of Science
Science Hall 262
Kirksville, MO 63501

Mr. Michael W. Adams
Lakeside North Apartments
424 Ridge Road #1
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Mr. Tom Howerton
Representative
Colorado State Board of Education
201 East Colfax Avenue
Denver, CO 80203

Mr. Ron Mills
2220 Glenwood Circle
Colorado Springs, CO 80909

Mr. Peter Mirijanian
Fenton Communications
1606 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Ms. Barbara Davis
Route 2
P.O. Box 278-B
Stateboro, GA 30458

Mr. Allen D. Moreland
Rua da Consolacao, 247-8o
01301 Sao Paulo, SP
Brasil

Dr. Mark Yocke
Vice President
Systems Applications International
101 Lucas Valley Road
San Rafael, CA 94903

Mr. Jeff Softley
Lead Coordinator
Energy Fast 1993
368 North Ridgewood Place
Los Angeles, CA 90004

Mr. J. W. Johnson
429 D Street, S.W.
Ephrata, WA 98826

Mr. David A. Rosenthal
Naval Air Warfare Center
Code C8733
China Lake, CA 93555

Mr. Carl H. Schwarzenberg
7800 French Creek Road
Etna, CA 96027

Mr. Roger H. Voelker
1713 Franklin Street
South Bend, IN 46613

Mr. Tom Bell
840 Kimberly, Ct.
Lander, WY 82520

Mr. Michael T. McLaughlin
Director of Land Use Planning
San Diego Association of Governments
Suite 800
First Interstate Plaza
401 B Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Mr. Peter Seligmann
Chairman of the Board & CEO
Conservation International
1015 18th Street, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036

Ms. Jan C. Lundberg
Publisher
Paving Moratorium Update
and President
Fossil Fuels Policy Action Institute
P.O. Box 4347
Arcata, CA 95521

Mr. Philip M. Burgess
President & Senior Fellow
Center for the New West
Washington Center
418 Hall of States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001

Mr. Kai David Midboe
Secretary
State of Louisiana
Department of Environmental
Quality
P. O. Box 82263
Baton Rouge, LA 70884

Dr. Doris Rapp
Practical Allergy Research
Foundation
P.O. Box 60
Buffalo, NY 14227

Ms. Lee Porter Butler
Ms. Jill Andrea Karlin
Ekosea Integrated Technologies, Inc.
620 Biscayne Drive
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

Ms. Marsha Thorpe
128 Norwood Avenue
Upper Montclair, N.J. 07043

Mrs. J. R. Mitchell
Box 1939
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

Ms. Pat White
509 South Dryden Place
Arlington Heights, IL 60005

Ms. Susan B. Deerin
Director
Embassy Adoption Program
Duke Ellington School of the Arts
35th & R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Mr. Stan Venkatesan
President
Southern Coke & Coal Corporation
P.O. Box 52383
Knoxville, TN 37950

Dr. Arthur H. Purcell
Director
Resource Policy Institute
1745 Selby Avenue, #11
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Mr. Dick Batchelor
President
Dick Batchelor Management Group, Inc.
8801 Vistana Centre Drive
Suite 140
Orlando, FL 32821

Dr. Grace Hewell
President
Health Policy Group
807 West 40th Street
Chattanooga, TN 37410

Mr. Charles L. Perry
President and CEO
Environmental Warranty, Inc.
15 North Main Street
West Hartford, CT 06107

Mr. Michael A. McCoy
132 Citrus Avenue
Imperial Beach, CA 91932

Mr. Robert M. Klink
P.O. Box 750188
Dayton, OH 45474

Dr. Riki Ott
United Fishermen of Alaska
Mr. Stan Stephens
Stan Stephens Charters & Cruises
211 4th Street
Suite 112
Juneau, AK 99801

Mr. Robert A. Roland
President
Chemical Manufacturers Assn.
2501 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Mr. Robert T. Boyd
Director of Regulatory Affairs
U.S. Windpower, Inc.
500 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Mr. Douglas A. Durante
Executive Director
Clean Fuels Development Coalition
7315 Wisconsin Avenue
Suite 515 East Tower
Bethesda, MD 20814

Dr. Nicholas A. Robinson
Pace University School of Law
Center for Environmental Legal Studies
78 North Broadway
White Plains, N.Y. 10603

Mr. Richard L. Meyers
Meyers & Associates
412 First Street. S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. John Shlaes
Executive Director
Global Climate Coalition
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1500 North Tower
Washington, D.C. 20004

Ms. Dini Schut
2355 Hempstead
Toledo, OH 43606

Mr. and Ms. W. E. Liles
Route 2
P.O. Box 314
Littleton, N.C. 27850

Mr. Jerry V. Hoffman
President
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Post Office Bin X
Taft, CA 93268

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Regional Vice President
National Audubon Society
1789 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12203

Mr. Robert Warrick
Chair, Sierra Club
Agriculture Committee
Rural Route 2
P.O. Box 11
Meadow Grove, NE 68752

Mr. Ronald B. Linsky
Executive Director
National Water Research Institute
10500 Ellis Avenue
P.O. Box 20865
Fountain Valley, CA 92728

Mrs. A. James Prins
814 Paw Paw Drive
Holland, MI 49423

Dr. Michael Rozengurt
8888 Lauderdale Court #216F
Huntington Beach, CA 92646

Ms. Joanne Oxley
Executive Director
Mr. Kenneth E. Krauska
Chairman, Research Committee
National Association of Plumbing-
Heating-Cooling Contractors
180 South Washington Street
P.O. Box 6808
Falls Church, VA 22046

Professor G. Detchev
5101 Huntington Drive N. #108
Los Angeles, CA 90032

Dr. Ernest J. Oppenheimer
40 Central Park South, 9D
New York, N.Y. 10019

P.O. Box 498
Corrales, NM 87048



505/898-4709
FAX/898-2432

Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy
Office of the Vice-President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

January 29, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am following up on a letter I wrote to Vice-President Gore several months ago, and in the transition, I understand it has been misplaced. As a radio producer, writer and syndicated air talent, I hope to interest him in a very exciting idea.

I had sent him (by way of Federal Express) a wonderful book called *Earth Prayers* I wanted to introduce him to, if it was not already in his library. But more importantly, the enclosed letter to him was a proposal for a very important project of mine. I realize now, I should have directed the package to you, and am most anxious to discuss this with you now.

If you will, please read what I have shared in this letter to Mr. Gore. I am hoping you will be able to give me some insights on this undertaking to create a radio show with the Vice-President. With his endorsement, it could be a very powerful force to impact listeners. To use his own phrase I have coined it *ECO-Librium*.

I am negotiating with international broadcasters in Canada and 26 European countries right now to carry some of my current programs. And I would like to sell such a program as "ECO-Librium" to the international marketplace as well. Why not let the world hear the word of Vice-President Gore on these pressing global issues that affect us all?

Most Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Bee".

Katy Bee
President/Creative Director
KTB Radio/Media

THE NATURAL RIGHTS CENTER
a non-profit environmental law project
556 FARM ROAD/P.O. Box 90
SUMMERTOWN TN 38483-0090

MCI-MAIL: 274-5871
INTERNET: NATLAW@IGC.APC.ORG

TEL: 615-964-3992
FAX ON REQUEST

January 26, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
For the Environment
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Ave
Washington DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty,

Let me take a moment of your time to introduce myself. I am Albert Bates, director of a small environmental law project in Tennessee and 20-year friend of Al Gore. Enclosed is my most recent book, which provides additional background. You may have run across it when you worked as Al's legislative assistant for energy and environment.

I am writing to offer advice. Once upon a time I would have simply dropped an e-mail message to Al via Liza McClenaghan, but those days are history. Now I am hoping to bend your ear as you surf the chaos of your new surroundings. All communications are secure on my end.

Three quick points this morning.

First, there IS a way to put a tax on gasoline without arousing public ire or the wrath of the oil lobby's favorite legislators. Right now gas is relatively low. Under a dollar here in Tennessee, \$1.14 in the District. It will tend to float between a dollar and a dollar and a quarter over the course of a normal year. I suggest that enabling legislation put in place a program to increase the federal excise tax whenever prices at the pump are on the decline. If they decline from \$1.14 to \$1.00, the federal tax would increase fourteen cents to keep the price at \$1.14. If producers later raise their prices due to supply and production vagaries, it's their fault. The federal tax stays in place. The producers can take the heat for the apparent rise at the pumps.

Second, I suggested to Al early in the campaign that he might should propose a National Environmental Information Office to assume the job of Worldwatch or WRI, but with a thousand times more funding than those organizations could command. Creating a federalized equivalent of a successful NGO is not unprecedented. It is possible to revamp the CEQ to serve this function as a less dramatic alternative, but it might be more difficult to get substantial funding through Congress or to attract top talent like Les Brown or Jessica Matthews. I saw Steve Schneider at the Renew America Ball, maybe he'd be interested. Al's old rap on information overflow, particularly post the Mission to Planet Earth series, could help move a new NEIO program along.

Third, Bill Clinton's choice for attorney general was headed for even a worse fall than it ultimately took had Ralph Nader reached the Friday confirmation hearing as scheduled. Bill presciently removed the nomination and copped to the lesser offense of nanny-swindling. On Thursday night, I met with some lawyers who work with radiation whistleblowers. They told me the tale of Zoe's handiwork as GE's senior litigator, thwarting one of the few NRC whistleblower awards I have ever heard of. It seems a nice little old widow who made nuclear fuel pellets for GE—we'll call her Mrs. Y—became aware of inventory discrepancies, was subjected to contamination and when she refused to conceal the hazards in the workplace from NRC inspectors, was told she had 90 days to find another assignment within the company or be terminated. No other GE department would take her, so she was terminated. She filed a

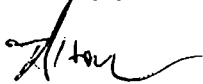
Ms. Katie McGinty
January 26, 1993
Page 2

complaint with NRC, and won. NRC ordered compensation of back pay and paltry termination benefits. After a drawn-out battle through the appeals process, Zoe spent hundreds of thousands, if not millions, to get the award thrown out, and succeeded on a technicality (by giving her 90 days, they got around the 30-day time limit for whistleblower complaints). Scratch one Mrs. Y. I can't say I was sorry to see Zoe goe.

I didn't quite know who to warn, but if the President hadn't moved as he did on Thursday night, I would have called Marla Romash in the morning to let her know what was coming. Speculation in the Tennessean is that Jim Neal is now being considered. I urge you to tell whomever is making that consideration that Jim has more negatives than Zoe. Don't get me wrong, I like Jim. But he was the guy who won the Pinto case for Ford Motor Co. That isn't any more populist than scamming nannies.

Please let me know if I can assist informally in any need you have. My electronic network of student externs is at your disposal.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Albert Bates', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Albert Bates



Katie McGinty
President's Council on Environmental Quality
The White House

P.O. BOX 1560 • BETHLEHEM, PA 18016-1560 • TEL: (215) 691-8024 FAX: (215) 691-3949

Dear Katie,

I am the owner of a small environmental company in Pennsylvania specializing in energy and water conserving technology and ideas to help this country (and the world) to better use the available resources. Our first product (which we have been manufacturing and marketing for about a year) is called **CHILLshield**. I have included additional information about **CHILLshield** along with this letter

The reason I am writing to you is the potential importance of this product to the energy policy of the United States. Our studies have shown that 3% of America's residential energy could be saved. To date, neither the EPA or DOE are willing to take a closer look at this technology, in fact, the DOE does not even have a test for refrigerators where losses through door-opening are measured. Commercial refrigerators and Industry have used this technology for years. Why do governmental energy leaders feel that the benefits of this simple technology used in residential refrigerators is inconsequential? Also, because **CHILLshield** conserves most of the energy during peak-load periods, it would reduce the need for additional power plants. Even though the product appears tailor-made for Demand Side Management so far we have been unsuccessful in being considered for any DSM programs.

Because of the complexity of our country's energy policy it seems very difficult for a small company with limited resources like The Conserve Group to make positive, demonstrative changes to energy use without some kind of help from the government.

The new Administration has made environmentalism and economic growth important issues in the new governing policy. Since The Conserve Group is both an environmental company and a small business capable of job-creating growth, we would like to be considered as any applicable energy and economic ideas & policies are formulated. Please forward this information to The President on my behalf.

Yours Faithfully,

Kevin Kelleher, President-The Conserve Group



CLOVERDALE

INCORPORATED

12 February 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

It is my pleasure to enclose a sample of "CLOVERDALE", my company's biodegradable cleaner. I would be delighted if you gave CLOVERDALE to the housekeeping staff at the White House to try, as a replacement for the many old-fashioned pollutants that undoubtedly clutter the shelves of the housekeeper's office, just as they do the shelves of many American homes.

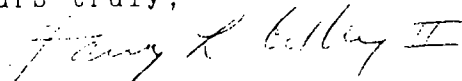
Although CLOVERDALE has not yet been used in the White House, it was used as the cleaning product on the presidential yacht Sequoia, before the yacht was mothballed and sold. It kept the yacht wonderfully clean at a time when it was cruising American waters on a fund-raising tour, and was being visited by thousands of people.

In the hope that the present administration will take environmental issues seriously, it would be particularly appropriate if the concern began at the White House.

Other than samples, I am enclosing a short description of the company, and other information that has appeared in the press at various times.

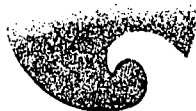
If there is any way in which I can help, with additional samples or information, please write to me at the address or fax number below, or telephone me toll-free.

Yours truly,


Harry L. Colley II
President

Fax: (203)672.3099
Toll free: (800)421.4818

P.O. BOX 268
WEST CORNWALL, CT 06796
203-672-0216



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

February 18, 1993

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Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of White House Office
on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On behalf of the 3,200 environmental professionals who make up the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP), let me tell you how pleased I am to know that you will be leading a trailblazing new agency. We at NAEP wish you and the White House Office on Environmental Policy (OEP) every success and are eager to work with you to translate OEP's goals into reality.

I am certain that OEP, with its own mission of setting policy consonant both with economic growth and environmental factors, will find much of interest in our organization. For example, the NAEP Industry Working Group has been described by one active member as a "forum for reconciling Federal and state regulatory initiatives, industry's interests and concerns, and environmentalists' interests and concerns, while accounting for the general public's interests." In a similar vein, the NAEP Utility Working Group is addressing nationwide issues at the forefront of energy, economic and environmental concerns. I would welcome a chance to share with you the insights and recommendations which have developed through the thoughtful interchange that characterizes these groups.

As an organization, The National Association of Environmental Professionals was first accorded federal recognition in 1978, when ours was the only professional society invited by the Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) to testify formally at hearings on proposed revisions governing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Our Association has continued to work closely with CEQ over the years, creating a NEPA Working Group whose role is to encourage and facilitate the Act's implementation in accordance with its Congressional mandate.

NAEP

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
February 18, 1993
Page Two

In July, 1992, we signed an agreement with CEQ under which **NAEP** provided assistance in the development and administration of CEQ's new Federal Environmental Quality Awards, which recognize excellence in federal agency decisionmaking pursuant to NEPA. These awards were presented to the Tennessee Valley Authority and the United States Air Force on January 6 of this year. Our president, Kevin Burger, was one of four environmental experts judging the nominations.

NAEP today brings together seasoned professionals engaged in every aspect of the field. This is a far cry from the situation prevailing in 1969 when NEPA initiated its "systematic, interdisciplinary approach," awakening even the most optimistic environmentalists to a serious lack of expertise in a field younger than space travel. As those in related fields scrambled to learn enough to fill the demand for project managers, it became clear that there was a need for a properly qualified peer group, and that this called for the codification of standards, both professional and ethical.

Historically, the National Association of Environmental Professionals came into being in 1975 as an interdisciplinary, non-partisan organization. The same year, it issued its "Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice for Environmental Professionals" to which all its members pledge adherence. A New Jersey case (*Bowman v. Mobil Oil*) recently set important precedent for our field, which now employs over one million people, in finding the **NAEP** Code of Ethics to be New Jersey public policy.

NAEP also took the lead in formulating the new field's first professional certification program. Our requirements for status as a Certified Environmental Professional have been almost constantly refined and updated over the years as regulations were promulgated and **NAEP's** membership grew to encompass a myriad of disciplines. **NAEP** certification is now widely recognized as the equivalent to registration as an environmental engineer, or to certification in other disciplines by other respected professional organizations.

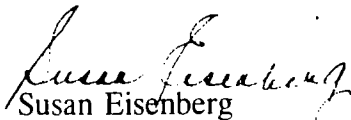
Both certification and ethical conduct are at the forefront of two of our organization's newly-launched nationwide efforts. **NAEP** is continuing to exercise its leadership role in piloting a joint effort among all environmental groups to formulate a single nationally recognized certification credential for environmental professionals. At the same time, we are preparing to work closely with local legislators to ensure the adoption, as public policy, of a standardized ethical code of conduct in each state.

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
February 18, 1993
Page Three

Outreach continues to be a priority, with emphasis on career development and the integrity and advancement of the environmental profession. **NAEP** publishes a bi-monthly newsletter and a journal, *The Environmental Professional*, which acts as a forum for open interchange on news and issues of environmental importance. The Association also holds educational and professional seminars throughout the year, hosts an absorbing Annual Conference which draws attendees representing a cross-section of the field, and maintains links with its environmental counterparts throughout the world.

I enclose material which deals in greater depth with some of the objectives and projects I have outlined. And, again, please accept my warmest wishes for success in your new post. I look forward to meeting you, and we would welcome an opportunity to provide any assistance that would help your office in its mission.

Sincerely,



Susan Eisenberg
Executive Director

Enclosures

c:\policy\mcginty.ltr



Maryland Public Television

March 3, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
17th St. & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

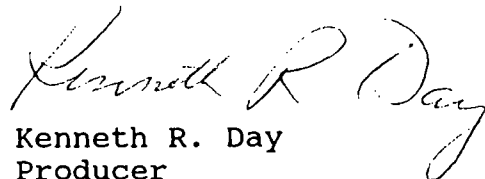
I am pleased to enclose a copy of my show **"Down In The Dumps: America's Garbage Crisis"**, for you and Vice-President Gore's review. I know that both of you have a keen interest in the topic and am sure you will find this program interesting.

With host Scott Simon, the show deals with a wide range of garbage issues in a light but informative style: we meet Dr. Bill Rathje, whom I believe you know, whose archeological discoveries about garbage are changing the way we think about refuse; we feel the anguish of midwestern states glutted with interstate trash shipments; the dilemma of the NIMBY phenomenon is explored, which cuts to the core of the crisis; and we visit garbage museums, and look at the real prospects of recycling.

If you and the Vice President feel the program's message could be valuable to our citizens' understanding, we would be delighted to have any endorsement that could be used to encourage public television stations to carry it when offered for distribution in April. It just aired last week in Baltimore/Washington on MPT with a very good response.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,


Kenneth R. Day
Producer



ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH OFFICIALS
415 Second Street, N.E., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-5400

March 1, 1993

Katie McGinty, Director
Office of Environmental Policy
1600 Penn. Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your selection as Director of the new Office of Environmental Policy. I am delighted to have this opportunity to present the ASTHO Environment Committee's recommendations for improving environmental health efforts within federal agencies.

The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) represents the directors of public health in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Territories and Possessions. The ASTHO Environment Committee, comprised of health officers and senior environmental health managers within state health agencies, addresses environmental health issues of concern to the ASTHO membership. Mr. David Fischer, who staffs the Committee, would be delighted to provide you with further information regarding any of the attached recommendations.

ASTHO looks forward to working closely with the new administration as it addresses the many critical environmental health issues facing our nation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George K. Degnon", is positioned above the typed name.

George K. Degnon, CAE
Executive Vice-President

BIR INC.

BIR INC.

February 17, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I would like to congratulate you on your new appointment. I'm sure you intend to run things very differently than Dan Quayle did!

This letter is intended to bring to your attention a solution to one of our country's serious environmental problems.

We have developed and demonstrated a high-powered industrial version of computed tomography (known as CAT scanning in medicine) that is capable of identifying objects within many types of radioactive waste containers (mostly 55-gallon drums), and locating pockets of liquid that might potentially corrode the walls and leak. Representative pictures are attached. We have had extensive contact with both government and industrial sites where radioactive waste is created; they are interested in this technology, as shown in the attached letters. However, they are reluctant to commit further funds until the method is approved by the Department of Energy and/or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Using our own funds and contracts from the Department of Energy, we have designed a field system that could inspect waste drums rapidly, for about \$200 each. At present, other methods such as ultrasound and ordinary x-rays do not show the contents clearly enough, so that it is often necessary to puncture or open the containers, which costs upwards of \$1,000 each. With our design, the cost of inspecting and disposing of the more than one million drums now in existence at DoE facilities alone can be brought within reason.

Recently, DoE has selected BIR for work that will result in a multipurpose CT scanner in a trailer that can be moved from site to site, certifying the safety of low-level (LLW) and high-level (TRU) waste. I feel that this shows promise that the DoE is moving towards acceptance of CT inspection.

However, it is a two-and-one-half-year program. During that time, the vast backlog of uninspected (and rusting!) drums will continue to grow. To move faster, BIR is willing to invest in a simpler version of the scanning trailer than the one we will be building for DoE. Though it will inspect only low-level waste (LLW), it could start reducing the backlog in only nine months. However, our bankers do not want to commit the money, and the nuclear utilities do not want to commit to use the system, without a signal from the Government. For that reason, we wish some kind of announcement that x-ray CT scanning is regarded as a promising method could be made by DoE, EPA, or your office. That would speed up the slow rate at which our search for capital is moving, and would increase interest from utilities that produce radioactive waste as a byproduct of nuclear power generation.

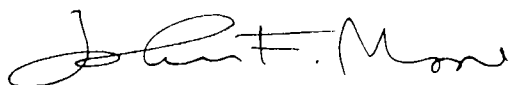
Bio-Imaging Research, Inc.

Ms. Kathleen McGinty / White House Office on Environmental Policy
February 17, 1993
Page 2

We seek the opportunity to meet with you or your designate to discuss our technology and present our results and an economic analysis. We can show pictures of actual scans, information on how handling and scanning would work, and a model of the trailer.

We believe that the need to dispose of radioactive waste is one of the initiatives President Clinton and Vice President Gore spoke about so eloquently, and we believe that computed tomography — the basic expertise of our company — is an accurate and cost-effective way to solve this major national problem. I enclose additional information on nuclear waste and our design, and some technical information on our company. I hope to hear from you as to when we might meet.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John F. Moore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being more prominent.

John F. Moore, Ph.D.
President

maj/JFM-4709

Irene Cockcroft

ATTORNEY AT LAW
1850 FIFTH AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
TELEPHONE (619) 231-9800

March 1, 1993

Kati McGuinty
Special Assistant for the Environment
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Bldg., Room 274
Washington, DC 20501

Re: Pioneer Aggregates Mining Facility Proposal
Primary Responsible Agencies: City of DuPont, Washington
Washington Department of Ecology

Dear Ms. McGuinty:

The purposes of this letter are to bring to your attention the pending application of Lone Star Northwest for permits to conduct sand and gravel mining on a 442 acre site adjacent to Puget Sound and also adjacent to the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, which, according to local environmentalists and others is one of the last undeveloped river deltas in the Pacific Northwest (if not the entire country), and to request your assistance in monitoring of the permit process and enforcement of applicable federal law.

Lone Star Northwest leases the 442 acres from Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company and owns additional 52 acre and 160 acre parcels adjacent to the 442 acre site undergoing permit review at this time, which it intends to use either immediately or at some later time in connection with the project.

The proponent seeks permits to operate a gravel quarry from which it would extract approximately 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of sand and gravel each year for 20 to 25 years, it would clear the trees and other vegetation from the site in 20-40 acre increments, it would construct and operate on the site a ready-mix concrete plant and an asphaltic concrete plant, and it would ship 80% of the product out by barges from a loading dock operating around the clock on Puget Sound. The proponent also requests permission to greatly enlarge the existing dock and to install conveyor systems and roadways on the property to move the product to the dock, and admits that the project will have "very serious" noise impacts on the surrounding noise-sensitive affected environment.

The Nisqually Wildlife Refuge is less than one-half mile from the existing dock. The area closest to the dock, I am told, is the federally designated (in 1990) 750-acre Research Natural Area. I am also told that the Wilderness Society and 23 other conservation organizations have petitioned the federal government to acquire the site which Lone Star Northwest proposes to mine.

Kati McGuinty
March 1, 1993
Page 2

The City of DuPont is holding public hearings March 3, 1993 and March 10, 1993 on Lone Star Northwest's application for Site Plan Approval and for its Shoreline Substantial Development Permit Application. Enclosed is a copy of the most recent notice. If approved by the DuPont City Council, the project must then be approved by the Washington Department of Ecology for compliance with Washington's Coastal Zone Management program, which I am told the State is required to enforce in order to continue to receive certain federal funds.

There is intense opposition from many residents of the area, who submitted eloquent pleas for protection from this project to the DuPont City Council when the Draft Environmental Impact Statement was released last year. The State of Washington has declared this to be a "Shoreline of Statewide Significance" and it is home or migration route to many rare and endangered plant and animal species. The Final Environmental Impact Study admits that there are numerous adverse impacts which are not capable of being mitigated. There are others, such as potential oil spills, which the proponent claims contends be mitigated, which the opponents of the project feel could never be mitigated adequately.

In addition, the opponents allege that the parent company of the proponent has been in Chapter 11 proceedings in Bankruptcy Court since 1989, and worry that financial pressures may cause cost-cutting to the detriment of environmental precautionary measures and an inability to respond in damages to any major environmental mishap caused by this project.

My clients Robert and Jean Moore own a residence on Anderson Island, an island in Puget Sound, directly across the water from the old dock. Anderson Island is approximately 1½ miles west of the western (shoreline) edge of the Lone Star Northwest site. My clients are very much opposed to the proposed project, which they regard as incompatible with the wildlife refuge and residential use currently made of the area, as well as incompatible with the residential developments projected for the future. They have instructed me to familiarize myself with the project and to communicate their concerns to their neighbors and interested government officials.

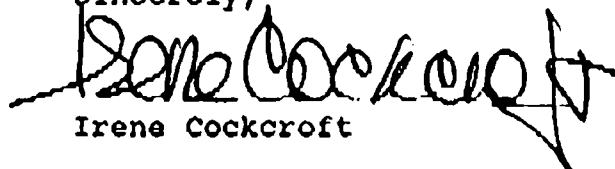
Your assistance is requested in ensuring that applicable wildlife conservation and other environmental regulations within the Federal government's jurisdiction are strictly adhered to and that this project is rigorously scrutinized by all Federal agencies which are involved, especially the Environmental Protection Agency and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Thank you for your time and for your attention to the matters

Kati McGuinty
March 1, 1993
Page 3

and concerns expressed in this letter. Please feel free to call me if you desire additional information.

Sincerely,



Irene Cockcroft

Encl.
cc: Moores

Via FAX to addressee
(202) 456-6231

Letter to follow

**WEST BRANCH VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

P.O. Box 62
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, 17745

February 19, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty, Director
Office on Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Ms. McGinty:

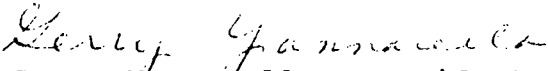
Please find attached our suggested

BUDGET CUT

As you read the following, please bare in mind that there are simply no NEPA documents (EIS/EA) which even mention the specific combination of engineering geology/hydrogeology problems outlined herein, let alone present a rational technical analysis. These problems will ultimately have adverse PUBLIC HEALTH and SAFETY effects on the very people that the subject U.S. Government projects are supposed to help.

We have included here a small amount of the large volume of technical literature available, for your immediate informatin. In the very near future, we would ask that you permit our resident geologist to explain the explicit details.

Respectfully Submitted:


Gerry Yannarella, President

West Branch Valley Flood Protection Association

**WEST BRANCH VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

P.O. Box 62
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, 17745

February 20, 1993

President William Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

May We Suggest

A POLITICALLY SWEET BUDGET CUT

The LOCK HAVEN (PENNSYLVANIA) LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT
Locally Known As The "Dike-Levee"

Ending this project now affords you the highly visible opportunity to return a fair share of AMERICAN DEMOCRACY to the two-thirds of LOCK HAVEN city and CLINTON COUNTY voters who DON'T WANT this dirt moving monstrosity.

The political SUBTERFUGE needed to pull it off in the first place is as intense as anything you are likely to find elsewhere in the country for a town this size.

A Johnstown, PA. Tribune-Democrat editorial called this project "Big brotherism at its filthy worst". There are few towns in this country that know more about flood catastrophes than Johnstown. We believe in flood damage minimization, but there are more environmentally equitable ways to achieve it for all Susquehanna River Valley citizens.

This project is so riddled with compounding geotechnical engineering design errors that ultimately the Corps of Engineers will be forced to lobby Congress for remedial funding. The only question is whether they will do this before or after a flood induced LEVEE FAILURE results from the existing design flaws.

You will be told by Sen. Spector, Rep. Clinger and the Corps that 'too much has been spent to stop it now'. Please remember that present funding will most certainly be only part of total cost.

A serious PUBLIC HEALTH and SAFETY issue arises because the LEVEE is being built across EPA's DRAKE SUPERFUND SITE and its groundwater plume, contaminated with one of the worst industrial carcinogens known: BETA-NAPHTHYLAMINE. EPA admits to spending less than one day studying the public health consequences of inevitable confounding hydrogeologic interaction between these two Federal projects.

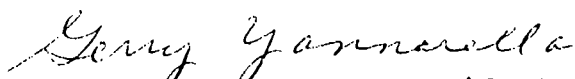
Although our town contends with natural air stagnation and inversions, EPA will INCINERATE 252,000 cubic yards of DRAKE SITE soil as the town is being enclosed within the Corp's 20 foot high dirt wall.

Admittedly, The Corp's project creates temporary jobs in Central Pennsylvania (very few actually in CLINTON COUNTY), but our community needs much more IMAGINATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT for permanent economic improvement.

WE saw your visit to Chillicothe, Ohio, another small town not unlike Lock Haven. However, our town is set apart by \$200 Million in Federal projects which are tearing its emotional heart out. We plead with you to come here to see first hand what the heavy hand of BIG GOVERNMENT is doing to our once beautiful riverfront city.

If you can save our community, and return our share of AMERICAN DEMOCRACY to us, we believe that you will achieve the undying respect of an overwhelming majority of LOCK HAVEN and CLINTON COUNTY citizens.

Respectfully Submitted By:



Gerry Yannarella, President
West Branch Valley Flood Protection Association

For additional information contact:

Ms. Yannarella
1309 W. Fourth St.
Lock Haven, Pa 17745
(717) 748-4184

The Honorable Robert A. Edmonston
Mayor - City of Lock Haven
201 E. Water St.
Lock Haven, Pa 17745
(717) 748-9200

cc: Vice President Gore, OMB Director Panetta, Office on
Environmental Policy Director McGinty

ANTHONY J. BEREJKA
4 WATCH WAY
HUNTINGTON, NEW YORK 11743

(516) 549-8517

26 February 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am pleased to see the Clinton administration's emphasis on environmental policy. As Past-President of the industrial association RadTech International North America, I had written and spoken many times on the need for energy efficiency and pollution prevention. Enclosed are some bimonthly editorials I had written over the past couple of years emphasizing these twin themes which the Clinton administration strongly embraces.

Enclosed also are two brochures put out by RadTech which illustrate this association's technology and its commitment to the environment: "UV and EB Curing & the Good Earth" and "The Dawn of a New Age..." In 1992, representatives from the EPA made presentations at our major biennial conference, RadTech '92, and we conducted in-house seminars both at EPA headquarters in Washington and at Research Triangle, emphasizing pollution prevention and the elimination of volatile organic compounds and look forward to doing so again, reinforcing a positive interaction between government and industry.

Good luck to you in your newly created position. Having been highly recommended to Dr. Gibbons for a position in OSTP, I seem to be ensnared in the lower level appointment process. Anything you can do to expedite matters would be personally appreciated. I would look forward to working with you and the Clinton administration in these areas in which I have a good deal of experience.

Best regards,

Anthony J. Berejka
Anthony J. Berejka

cc: Vice President Al Gore
(with enclosures)



PYRAMID MAGNETIC RESEARCH

"Bio Magnetics"

1312 North Front Street
Crookston, MN 56716

FORD DICKERSON

(218) 281-5949
(218) 281-1959

February 19, 1993

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

Dear Ms McGinty,

The application of inorganic nitrogen to fields gives rise to runoff of nitrates into surface water and eventual contamination of sub=soil water.

The merchants of farm chemicals have investment to protect and do have, I am sure, the ears of committee chairmen who have been on board. We have field strips of magnetite iron ore in corn. Nearby are strips of chemical corn. Perhaps we may be the unique site for comparison of leaching of deleterious chemicals. Such testing is beyond our strength, and in any case, would not be believed.

At your disposal, I am,

Ford Dickerson

7 Woodland Road
Westfield MA 01086
02/25/93

Ms. Katie McGinty
Environmental Affairs Coordinator
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As a follow up to a conversation with your assistant, Trey, let me recap some of what was discussed:

In 1990 a group of chemists discovered a new crystalline carbon molecule... Because its discovery was made possible by pioneering work by the late R. Buckminster Fuller (of geodesic dome fame)-- which allowed the chemists to recognize forms of tensegrity previously unconsidered-- the new molecule was named buckminsterfullerene.

Since 1977, after hearing his lectures and meeting Fuller, I have been trying to find ways of widening the recognition of this genius.

It just so happens that the buckminsterfullerene exactly models the familiar soccer ball in its molecular markings and has in fact been dubbed by chemists the "Bucky Ball." This leads to the opportunity of merging science and sports through the coming World Cup USA 94 and the spinoff of interest of soccer itself.

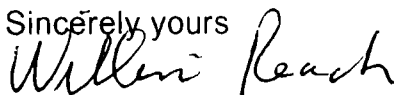
Of course, what I have in mind is a soccer ball with Fuller's name prominently displayed in its markings. This in turn would lead to publicizing Fuller's work in many fields.

In a related effort, I enclose a letter written by Arthur L. Loeb who is another besides myself who would like to make more real and more easily understood the work of R. Buckminster Fuller.

In checking with high school science departments throughout the US I have found that many classes are already making Bucky Ball models of various materials. I have also spoken to people in the World Cup 94 education department, AT&T's Science & Sports team, and Boys And Girls Club of America officials.

Would it be possible for you to present the idea of a Rose Garden presentation of a Bucky Ball to a member of the Boys And Girls Club as part of a project called "Science Kick?" (I know Vice President Gore has a particular concern for environmental matters and any study of Fuller would quickly reveal that such concerns were the driving force behind most of his work.)

Sincerely yours



William Reach

Arthur L. Loeb
Department of Visual and Environmental Studies
Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Jan 26 1993

Ms. Libby Newman:
University City Science Center
3524 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Dear Ms. Newman:

As I promised on the telephone, I am sending you a sample of student work from our teaching collection. This work was done in my course in Design Science, and these particular projects all in some way or other concern five-fold symmetry, quasi-symmetry, Fullerenes, the golden fraction and tensegrity and dome structures.

I sometimes believe that true genius in science and technology is the ability to discern relevant, and to discard trivial patterns. This Buckminster Fuller was able to do to an unusual degree. It is also a fact that one can only recognize that which is already familiar: you and I could never recognize each other, because we have never met. Thus pattern recognition must of necessity follow familiarity with the pattern in question. Fuller in pursuing stable but as yet unfamiliar configurations, domes, tensegrities, etc., has expanded our visual repertoire to the extent that scientists were able to discover and then manufacture small molecules configured like Fuller's domes. Properly, these molecules were called Fullerenes.

Furthermore, the superstition that the incompatibility of five-fold rotational symmetry with translational symmetry in a crystal would also preclude five-fold symmetry in such a crystal's diffraction pattern, has now been abandoned, and as a result symmetry has been enriched with the concept of quasi-symmetry. Quasi-symmetrical structures, although quite orderly, are interesting to artists because of their dynamic nature, in contrast to the rather static quality of perfect symmetry.

The soccer ball is a familiar member of a family of polyhedra having a combination of pentagonal and hexagonal faces; it has been shown (A.L. Loeb: SPACE STRUCTURES, THEIR HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT, Birkhauser Basel, Berlin, Boston, 1991, reprinted from Addison Wesley 1976) that this combination is only possible if there are exactly twelve pentagons, regardless of the number of hexagons. This restriction applies equally to soccer balls, Fuller domes, or Fullerene molecules: it is an unalterable law of three-dimensional space.

These observations could well constitute the basis of an exhibition, and thus be communicated to a wider audience which would find verbal descriptions rather forbidding. The purpose of my courses is to teach mathematics visually (A.F. LOEB: CONCEPTS AND IMAGES, VISUAL MATHEMATICS, Birkhauser Basel, Berlin, Boston, 1992). If I know sufficiently ahead of time, we might well in the next year and a half be able in our Design Science Studio to prepare some material for an exhibition.

Yours Sincerely,

Arthur L. Loeb, Ph.D
Senior lecturer on Visual and Environmental Studies
Curator of the Teaching Collection in the Carpenter Center
for the Visual Arts

JOHN MACCABEE

February 9, 1993

Ms. Katie McGuinty
White House Liaison for the Environment
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGuinty;

The main reason I originally supported President Clinton was his endorsement of the primacy of the environmental movement made evident in his selection of a running mate and the many public statements that followed.

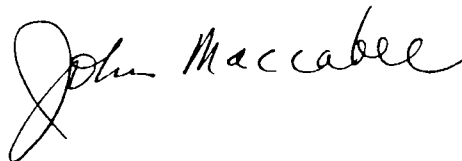
But now to have Carol Browner, in her first public statements, waffling on something as important to me and my family as anything that weakens the pesticide food safety laws makes me wonder whose side is she on, and, which side won?

With current studies showing that up to seventy pesticides used on food are probable or possible human carcinogens and many more pesticides remain untested, we need stronger not weaker laws to provide safe foods.

In the long run, reducing pesticide use is the best possible method to guarantee the safety of our food supply and to prevent innumerable other environmental and health hazards caused by pesticides, including farm worker poisonings, contamination of ground and surface water, and increasing numbers of pest species resistant to chemical control.

Our side won! For a good many reasons, not the least of which was we had reason on our side. Don't blow it!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Maccabee". The signature is fluid and stylized, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

B. D. Norman

914 62nd St. Oakland, CA 94608

510-654-7438

just for

White House Office of Environmental Policy
Kathleen McGinty, Director
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

10/Feb/93

Environmental Impact - Nuclear Reactors & Earthquakes

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Upon reading in the local newspaper that President Clinton has appointed you to this new office, it is paramount that these TECTONIC ANALYSIS DIAGRAMS of Exhibit A and Exhibit B should be in your hands for review and for my concerns of NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS being coupled with these catastrophic PENDING EARTHQUAKES.

I am the ONLY tectonic analyst that has provided this kind of data, and these diagrams are the first of their kind in all of geological history. I am decades, if not centuries, ahead of all geological departments, bar none.

MAJOR PROBLEM: Shut-down Time for a nuclear reactor within geological seconds; whereby, the reactor itself can be destroyed in seconds of a major earthquake, and that would include its controls.

In my effort to gain an answer to the time question, I have not received it from the Tennessee Valley Authority, Nuclear Regulatory Commission nor the Department of Energy while I have sent them these analytical diagrams of my research while these departments are all members of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) and the condition of the CONTINENTAL LANDMASS is facing a NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL EMERGENCY.

Because the U.S. Geological Survey had NO EXPERTISE on Tectonic Analysis, the staff PIRATED my proposal that they solicited from me to investigate the events of my discovery while they declared my proposal to be of NO SCIENTIFIC MERIT. (See enclosed PIRACY BY U.S.G.S.)

Washington, DC will be destroyed by the same tectonics that will cleave the New England Peninsula, as the Quebec Peninsula is a PENDING TECTONIC TRIGGER while U.S.G.S. staff is still ignorant of the Basic Fundamentals of Tectonics and their contrivance to steal my data leaves us all in jeopardy of their own incompetence, and I should add that they are misleading everybody with their Fault Monitoring Projects for predicting earthquakes which is a farce that has squandered millions of Federal Research Funds. Faults are the EFFECTS of earthquakes, and not the CAUSE which makes these projects asinine.

The Greenhouse Theory is a farce, as the real issue is that continents are moving towards the Equator and away from the North Pole.

Sincerely,

B. D. Norman

X P

Who's Who Among Black Americans --- Library of Congress

Chi Rho

BIO~RECYCLER CORP.

5308 Emerald Drive · Sykesville, Maryland 21784
(410) 795-2607 · Fax (410) 549-1445

February 15, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your new appointment with the Clinton Administration. You have a unique opportunity to establish sound environmental policy that will protect the nation's resources as we enter the Twenty-first Century.

The purpose of this letter is to recognize that our country needs to identify today, alternatives for fossil fuel fertilizers and waterborne sanitation. These are two segments of our infrastructure that heavily pollute our environment and jeopardize our future. I have devoted many years addressing the very concerns stated by President Clinton " We face urgent environmental and economic challenges that demand a new way of thinking and a new way of organizing our efforts."

The Clinton Administration's policy for switching to clean burning natural gas vehicle fuels will place additional demands on the nations nine year natural gas reserves. Currently, eleven percent (11%) of our natural gas consumption is used to produce nitrogen fertilizer. This change in policy means we must prioritize the demands for natural gas today and explore the alternatives which presently exist.

If alternatives are not implemented to reverse the pollution, we will soon lose the surviving portions of our original native shellfish and seafood resources, two thirds of which have already succumbed to nutrient eutrophication.

The EPA, DOE, USDA, and HUD have spent hundreds of billions of tax dollars researching, promoting, and constructing sewers, treatment plants, and fossil fuel fertilizer oriented agencies. Not one penny has been spent on alternatives except the enclosed HUD study authorized by the Carter Administration, on which the Reagan Administration took no action. This HUD study monitored a system that I invented called the Bio~Recycler and gave it a superior rating. I have made numerous improvements to the system since the HUD study was published.

Attached, you will find copies of letters sent to President Clinton and Vice President Gore relating to this subject, and literature on the system.

I want to personally invite you and your representatives to visit our facility located in Sykesville, Maryland which is an hour and fifteen minute drive north east of Washington, D.C. . Please feel free to call me to arrange for a convenient date to learn more and see how the Bio~Recycler system works as a viable alternative to waterborne sanitation and fossil fuel fertilizers.

Sincerely,



Jeremy F. Criss



1 WESTON WAY
WEST CHESTER, PA 19380-1499
PHONE: 215-692-3030
FAX: 215-430-3186

February 16, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
for the Environment
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing at the suggestion of several mutual friends -- not the least of whom are Ken Jarin in Philadelphia and Rob McCord at the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future -- to invite you to feel free to call on the resources of Roy F. Weston, Inc. (WESTON®), if we can be of assistance as your new responsibilities unfold.

As you can see by the enclosed, WESTON is a full service environmental engineering firm headquartered just outside Philadelphia. We have some 1,500 persons here in West Chester, and other 1,500 in 45 offices around the country. We do a significant amount of work for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy in the consulting and remediation areas, including work on Superfund projects, DOE's Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM), and other major programs.

As a refugee of Washington and Capitol Hill myself, I know how full your agenda must be. If my colleagues and I at WESTON can be of help with any technical information or questions as you sort through that agenda, please don't hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

ROY F. WESTON, INC.

William Epstein
Government Relations Director

WE/el
Enclosures
cc: Ken Jarin
Rob McCord

Bioremediation Service, Inc.

Natural Solutions for the Environment



February 11, 1993

Mike Lux
The White House, Room 122
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC. 20500

Dear Mike:

It's been a long time since we've had a chance to talk politics, and happily, things have changed quite a bit since then! Congratulations to you and the new administration -- I don't have to tell you who I voted for!

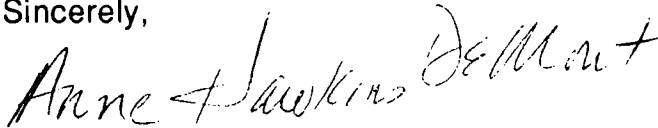
This is just a short note to introduce Bioremediation Service, Inc. We are an environmental firm, which remediates contaminated soil, water and air. In all cases we are able to restore the site to its original condition. In many cases, however, (particularly sites with soil contamination) we can leave the soil in better condition than it was prior to the contamination.

We are headquartered in Portland, Oregon in the states, and in Ganderkesee, Germany in Europe. Europe, as you may be aware, is far ahead of the United States in dealing with the Environment. Our particular technology, using naturally occurring microbes to mineralize contaminants, has been going strong in Europe for ten years. In the United States, people and businesses are just beginning to take notice of its great potential.

I am enclosing a couple of things with this fax (originals follow under separate cover): a brochure, and a copy of the memo "Take a sanity check" which we've distributed to some key congressmen. The whole point behind our effort is to demonstrate to people that there is a technology that is cost-effective, and environmentally responsible. At this point in time, we feel that some government directives are actually encouraging companies to stay with older methods, which often use more of our natural resources in the process. I could go into much more detail here, but I won't until you've had a chance to look at some of the information.

I'm looking forward to seeing you, and congratulating you in person

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Anne Hawkins De Mont". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Anne Hawkins De Mont,
Bioremediation Service, Inc.

cc: Bill Wimmer

BERT ANDERSON • CONSULTANT
ENVIRONMENTALLY ORIENTED PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE
400 UPPER TERRACE #404 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117

November, 27, 1992

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
C/o The Clinton/Gore Environmental
Economics Transition Team
Box 615
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Dear Ms. McGinty:

This is in reference to the highlighted area of the *New York Times*' article of November 23, 1992 entitled, "Neglected Agency May Get Vital Role in Energy Policy." You are referred to as "Mr. Gore's chief environmental specialist" in the article.

Firstly, I am not interested in the position in the new administration. I, however, know that this is a critical moment in the history of this country, and wish the new administration well, it will need all the assistance it can obtain. Secondly, what I can do to help I would like to do.

The underlined second and third paragraphs in this article list items on which I have more than passing knowledge:

- More efficient energy use in buildings and appliances
- New technology that would save money as well as fuel
- Showcasing new techniques and providing markets for them
- Conservation technologies and
- Renewable resources like wind, sun and water.

Much of what I know has to do with the environmental transformation of housing and infrastructure and how it can be paid for relatively painlessly--too much to go into in this letter. As my enclosed biography indicates, I worked at U.S. HUD from its inception under Secretary Robert Weaver and resigned rather than serve under President Reagan and Secretary Pierce. I would be happy to hear from you. I am

Sincerely,



Bert Anderson

THE VEBEL SOCIETY, Inc.
"Venture Equality Before the Law"
769 Quince Orchard Blvd., Ste. 33
Gaithersburg MD 20878
FAX/Tele: (301)963-8860

February 9, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Dep. Assist. to the President
Room 286, OEOB
Washington D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

You may be interested in the enclosures. Sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Reports describe and explore a new incentive for motivating private investment in the development and production of public goods, such as pollution-reducing new goods and services.

THE VEBEL SOCIETY created the incentive in 1989 to:

- o solve civil agency problems at the least cost and risk to taxpayers,
- o establish a "level innovation playing field" for entrepreneurial start-up firms and ongoing businesses of all sizes, and
- o provide diverse and competitive choices to many nonfederal buyers of different needs (technical constraints) and means (pocketbooks).

I would very much appreciate an opportunity to meet with you and discuss in detail the substantial deficit reductions promised by the new incentive. I am located in Gaithersburg and could meet with you on short notice.

Sincerely,



David G. Soergel, Exec. Dir.

White House Office on Environmental Policies
Mrs Kathleen Mc.Ginty, Chairwoman
The White House
Washington,D.C. 20500

February 9, 1993

RE: EPA's incorrect implementation of the Clean Water Act.

Dear Mrs. Mc.Ginty:

Please find enclosed copies of articles and letters related to the referred subject.
The fact that the nationwide HAZMAT publication only received one letter, indicates that those familiar with this issue don't want to jeopardize their professional integrity by getting involved in this issue.

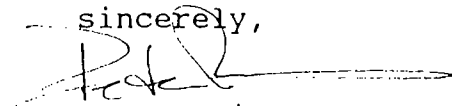
I am presently working with Utah's Congresswoman Shepherd's staff on this issue, since the Congresswoman is a member of the Water Resources Subcommittee.

I am also working with an environmental attorney on documentation to petition the EPA to correct their regulatory program. It would be unfortunate if this issue only can be corrected by legal action.

If we want an effective environmental protection program, it has to be based on correct science and technology. Insisting on using an essential pollution test incorrectly, in my opinion, is inexcusable.
Our environment is more important than the egos of a few individuals, who apparently are having a problem with admitting not to understand this pollution test.

Please call me if you have any questions or if you need additional information,

sincerely,



Peter Maier, Dr.C, P.E.
44 Lakeview
Stansbury, UT 84074
Tel: (801) 831-2214 (work)
(801) 882-5052 (home)

Encl.

Exeter International, Inc.

Professional Services

Computer Park, P.O. Box 2120
Hampton, New Hampshire 03842

Facsimile
(603) 926-0536

Phone
(603) 926-6712

February 9, 1993

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

Dear Director Mc Ginty:

Congratulations on your appointment to the Office of Environmental Policy and for being the original leader of this much needed initiative.

A long standing concern which I and many of my friends have is the ommission from accountability which the EPA has, when it comes to radiation releases from nuclear power plants. The DOE and NRC both lay claim to this responsibility and treat the subject as if it were either of no concern or that it is Top Secret and no discussion is allowed.

I feel that for the EPA to claim responsibility for the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act while not including oversight regarding radiation releases of liquids and gases is a contridiction of the regulartory process. The present situation simply creates a shell game of accountability and provides a flawed protection for the public at large, while allowing the nuclear power industry freedom of oversight.

I believe that we can do better, but we must first have the will to do so. It is refreshing to now know that our administration is paying attention. I am in hopes that your new responsibility can influence and bring about the kind of changes we need.

Cordially,



Bruce A. Montville

Confidential



CIESIN

Consortium for International
Earth Science Information Network

1825 K Street, N.W.,
Suite 805
Washington, D.C. 20006 USA
Phone: (202) 775-6600
Fax: (202) 775-6622

10 February 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
286 Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your recent appointment as Deputy Assistant to the President, Director of the Office of Environmental Policy. I would like to use this opportunity to continue a dialogue that we initiated at the Rio Summit concerning the Consortium for International Earth Science Information (CIESIN). CIESIN has made tremendous strides since we last spoke, and I would like to brief you on their progress and introduce you to CIESIN's new president, Dr. Roberta Balstad Miller.

The CIESIN initiative is a project tailor made for the Clinton Administration. CIESIN represents the merger of environmental and economic challenges that President Clinton spoke of when he announced the formation of the Office of Environmental Policy. Support for the CIESIN initiative by President Clinton will put his administration at the forefront of environmental and information networking leadership.

CIESIN is currently funded by five federal agencies at a FY 1993 level of \$32 million. Funding for CIESIN represents a fraction of the \$25.4 billion the U.S. government will spend in FY 1993 and the approximately \$600 million in FY 1993 for observations and data management among all the agencies participating in the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

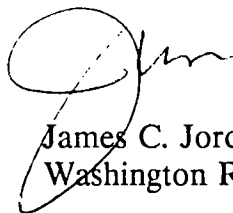
CIESIN, at the request of Chairman the HUD/VA Appropriations subcommittee, Rep. Robert Traxler, sent a briefing packet to the President through the Congressional liaison during the transition process. The briefing material included a cover letter from Mr. Traxler's and the current chairman of the HUD/VA subcommittee, Rep. Louis Stokes.

CIESIN could serve the President as one of many early application's of the High-Performance Computing and Communications program or as part of the National Information Infrastructure initiative (NII), thus allowing the Administration to hit the

ground running on achieving a nationwide information network by the year 2015. I have enclosed a copy of the briefing package. While I know you must be swamped with paper, this document is structured for a time efficient review.

On behalf of CIESIN, I look forward to continuing our productive discussions and introducing you to Dr. Miller. I will call you to set up an appointment at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jm', written over the printed name.

James C. Jordan
Washington Representative

Encl.

1907 Pembroke Road
Greensboro, N C
27408

February 17, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Washington, D C 20500

Dear Kathleen McGinty:

Congratulations on your appointment as White House Environment Policy Advisor!

I hope you will place on your agenda some time to identify false efforts to improve the environment, which are costly to the public and damaging to the environment. I refer specifically to programs such as the Government requirement for use of "oxygenated fuels" in automobiles in certain areas of the country. We have relatively clean atmosphere here in Greensboro, but this fall and winter we are required to use oxygenated fuels which came to the gas pumps at a higher price (about 8¢ per gallon). But the higher price is slight compared to the loss of fuel efficiency. Our gas mileage is down about $\frac{1}{4}$ on one vehicle, and $\frac{1}{3}$ on another. And the fuel has a more noxious odor.

You won't need a degree in Economics and Chemistry of Combustion to recognize that the use of $\frac{1}{4}$ to twice as much fuel to travel a given distance, that your auto emissions are greater and more polluting.

The results of using oxygenated fuel in autos is similar to what occurred in the early 70s when fanciful emission control devices were added to auto emission systems that cut mileage (fuel efficiency) and increased pollution, while requiring more imported petroleum to meet increased demand.

It is too late to do anything about oxygenated fuels this year since the program is supposed to end March 1. But I hope that you can put some reasoning and good sense into Government "fixes"! Don't accept every gimmick that is proposed to fix the environment. Seek advice from people who endure adverse environments to avoid imposing blanket damage on the public.

I wish you success in your challenging assignment. I trust you will have a positive influence on our nation's environment.

Sincerely,

P S Regards to your bosses
Bill and Al

Charles Myers

Environment Today

1483 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 202
McLean, VA 22101

703/448-0336
FAX: 703/448-0270

THE NEWSMAGAZINE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

February 24, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Director
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania Aves. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Doaks:

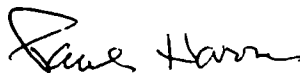
If you are not familiar with us, I'm pleased to introduce you to ENVIRONMENT TODAY, the newsmagazine of environmental management and pollution control.

Now in its fourth year, ET reaches an audience of 56,000 corporate environmental managers and other executives responsible for coping with the explosion of regulations and new technologies affecting the field. In short, we target the front lines of the nation's battle for a cleaner environment.

If you'll glance over the issue enclosed, you'll see why ET is the fastest growing environmental news magazine. It is filled with informative, well written articles on the issues you need to know about. And it's written with the busy executive in mind -- concise, interesting and unbiased stories presented in a user-friendly format.

I have taken the liberty of adding your name to our complimentary mailing list, and I am confident you will soon join the ranks of environmental professionals inside and outside of government who consider ET an indispensable tool. Please feel free to contact me about anything you've read, or would like to read, in ET.

Sincerely,



Paul Harris
Editor



Endangered Wildlife Trust

Private Bag x11, Parkview, 2122 South Africa. Tel (011) 486-1102. Fax (011) 486-1506

FAX MESSAGE

To Mrs Katie McGinnity..... Fax No 091-202-456-2461
From Dr John Hedger..... Date 01/02/93
No of pages, including this one 3.....

Dear Mrs McGinnity,
I have been advised that you are an advisor on environmental affairs to President Clinton and Vice President Gore. I am sending you a copy of a letter about a Voice of America transmission station, and ask if you will be kind enough to bring it to the attention of the appropriate person in the President's office. I will also appreciate your advising me of your postal address for future communications. Thank you

DATE:

1/10/93

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION TO:

MS. HEIDI KUKISFAX NO.: (202) 228-2611

FROM: KEITH E. KENYON, M.D.

FAX NO. (818) 782-2824

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE (1/4)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/MESSAGE

J.B. - We shouldn't encourage him in letter -- at all!

Pam- This guy has been sending non-stop faxes. I've given you some of them, but DOE says his "invention" re: electric cars has been copied and now he's mad we won't intervene. I think we should send several letters saying our

14434 HAMLIN STREET, SUITE NO. 4, VAN NUYS, CA 91401

(818) 782-2820 FAX NO. (818) 782-2824

staff has material and thanks. Heidi

Keith E. Kenyon, M.D.
14434 Hamlin Street, Suite 4
Van Nuys, California 91401
(818) 782-2820

1/9/93

Ms. Heidi Kukis
Assistant Press Secretary,
Vice President-elect Al Gore

Dear Ms. Kukis:

Although I have sent you as many as a dozen unsolicited letters containing data about my research following the November election, I have not received any acknowledgement that these were received, although Phil Reeder of "Inside Edition" assures me that they have been.

There can be only one of two reasons for this kind of conduct. The first is that you resent my sending the information to you and do not care to act upon it. The second is that it is of such a technical nature that it overwhelms you, and you don't know what to do with it and are embarrassed to so inform me. I realize that there is absolutely no one on the vice president-elect's staff who knows anything about electric motors. That is why he devoted so little space to them in his book. This is doubly tragic, since the only way we are going to solve environmental problems is by understanding all of the laws of physics, and this especially includes the laws of energy physics of which the laws of electric motors and generators are poorly understood because few people have studied them, yet they are vital. Yet here is where we expend much of the energy that pollutes. However, if he chooses to be an expert in environmental problems, because he has such high credibility, being the vice president, he can keep the truth from being known simply by being indifferent.

It is hard for me to believe that the vice president-elect is indifferent to the environment. I could more readily believe that of the president-elect. After all, the vice president-elect has devoted his life to the well-being of his family and his constituents and has realized early on that there can be no future with the environmental destruction going on today.

If I am correct in this conclusion, then you are doing this sincere man a great disservice by ignoring my entreaties on the grounds that I have not made a formal request for anything. You certainly had the obligation to inform me of this fact and not make me learn of it from a member of the media who is trying to make a story out of this mess. It won't help the

cause of the environmentalists to place the media in the position that it can criticize Senator Gore as being indifferent to proposals to help solve the myriad of problems. However, I do not want to be criticized that I was too arrogant to ask for help, so I am going to do so. The United States Department of Energy, which is indifferent and even hostile to non-nuclear solutions to energy problems, has attacked my reputation by telling members of the media that I have outdated ideas that I stole from Ford and General Electric. I deny this and am including a summary of my ideas in a paper I am including with this letter explaining how the laws of physics do not apply to permanent magnet motors, of which, incidentally, Ford and GE are not aware of the physics.

I am formally asking you to get someone to prove me either right or wrong. It is not difficult for an engineer or physicist to do this. He or she can either duplicate my experiments, confirm that I am right or discover that I am wrong, and if so send me the data that resulted in such a conclusion, giving me the opportunity to travel to where the experiments were done and review the data and the equipment that produced them. Otherwise, the selected individual can observe my experiments and either verify or prove me wrong then. Remember, I am not using either Ford or GE motors in these experiments. I am using Leeson and Honeywell motors and am making the simple charge that motor engineers and the United States Department of Energy simply have not done the tedious work doing this research. However, I have gone to the trouble of doing it and have discovered the momentous discovery of this century -- that the laws of physics as they relate to electric motors and generators do not apply to many permanent magnet motors and generators. Understanding these laws can make the earth a better, safer place to live on.

In order to give DOE an opportunity to mitigate this terrible position the have placed me into, I am going to send this letter to Ms. Christine Killech Press Secretary, United States Department of Energy, who as you know repeated the allegations of my being a thief to Phil Reeder.

Let us put this matter to rest soon.

Yours truly,



Keith E. Kenyon, M.D.

enclosure

cc Phil Reeder

cc Ms. Christine Killech,

Press Secretary, United States Department of Energy,

cc Bob Deck, Ph. D.

Department of Physics University of Notre Dame



January 27, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
393 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Per your staff's direction, we are forwarding another copy of our January 13, 1993 letter concerning the impact of proposed EPA regulations on chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) recovery technology.

We believe that our gas displacement technology can save as much as 20 million pounds of CFCs annually which would otherwise be vented with the use of conventional vacuum pump technology. Gas displacement reduces recovery time by 75% while recovering the additional refrigerant. In other words, gas displacement recovery technology reduces the environmental damage and saves money at the same time!

With advances such as TEC's gas displacement technology, the U.S. has an opportunity to be a leader in the recovery and containment of CFCs.

I trust you will give this matter your careful consideration. We will call your office to confirm receipt of this letter and to schedule a time to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carl M. LaFrance", is written over a horizontal line.

Carl M. LaFrance
President

941 Pritchard Ln
West Chester PA 19382-5517

January 19, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Clinton Administration Environmental Policy Director
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I would like to congratulate you on this new appointment. Hopefully some fruitful improvement to environmental quality will result from your leadership in the new administration.

Some personal concerns stemming from the discussions about higher gasoline taxes:

It is wrong to put all money from a potential gas tax hike into deficit reduction. Gas taxes truly become regressive when no efforts are made to improve alternatives (especially for those of low and middle incomes), including funding for public transportation, ride-sharing, and telecommuting. Don't get me wrong. I strongly believe in deficit reduction, partly because it is a drain against making funds available for environmental programs. But we must be realistic in seeing the pinch a tax hike puts on those whose budgets are already severely strained, unless they have viable alternatives to driving.

In a page A2 article in the Wall Street Journal on January 15, 1993, several energy executives express support for an import fee, rather than gas tax hikes. There is some value in penalizing imported oil, due to the impacts created by oil spills, transport infrastructure management, and military expenditures tied to protecting U.S. oil interests. But the main issue is: Are all of us using and wasting too much? I do not believe this is a regional problem, which is the way supporters of the import fees seem to frame it, targeting the northeastern states. Gas taxes bring the issue directly to the pocketbooks of everyone... they are forced to make individual choices.

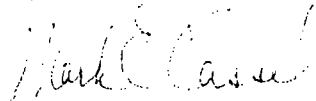
As for those who would argue that gas tax increases and/or import fees would hinder American competitiveness for goods, I argue it would close a gap which has existed for some time, since most of our trading partners have significantly higher fuel taxes already. It would encourage more fuel efficient transportation options, such as intermodal shipping cars on trains and passenger rail service. With market expansion, high speed rail might become more viable. Some push is needed to get the auto industry to market more fuel efficient models. Our competitors seem to manage despite higher taxes, because they seek efficiency in all they do.

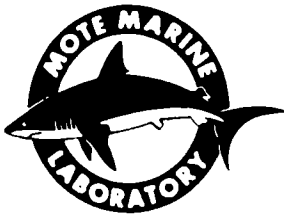
Ms. McGinty, 1/15/93, page 2.

I hope the administration would consider a layered approach. While oil companies quietly note most cars do not need higher octane fuels, they continue to promote their Ultra, Ultimate, Super Duper fuels as the way to happiness. Those who can afford to buy premium fuels are more likely to be able to afford higher gas taxes and may otherwise travel a higher number of vehicle miles. It is my understanding that burning high octane fuels in cars which do not need them can lead to greater releases of pollutants. Those who use premium fuels should be taxed at a higher rate than those who use plus or regular grades. Gas tax increases need to be significant if conservation is a policy objective, as I believe it should be.

Please consider my concerns when the administration formulates its policy. I also hope you can respond to this letter, to know of your position. While I realize the many requests you are already receiving, if I don't ask, I have no chance. Again, good luck!

Sincerely yours,


Mark E. Cassel



1600 THOMPSON PARKWAY
SARASOTA, FLORIDA 34236
PHONE: (813) 388-4441 FAX: (813) 388-4312



"A nonprofit organization dedicated to excellence in marine sciences"

January 29, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the Vice-
President for the Environment
286 Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your new assignment. As an old friend of President Clintons' and Chairman of Republicans for Clinton/Gore for Florida during the campaign, we too are ecstatic about the new administration and the attention to the environment as evidenced by your appointment. As a nonprofit marine and environmental research laboratory, I would like to bring to your attention some of the initiatives that we have been working on, in hopes that Vice-President Gore might consider them for administration support.

Greatest concern to Mote is the health and protection of the Gulf of Mexico. Legislation introduced by Senator Bentsen in the last session failed to gain White House support. Once again the issue is being brought forward in the 103rd Session in Senate Bill 83 co-sponsored by Senators Cochran, Lott, Shelby, and Mack as the "Gulf of Mexico Preservation Act of 1993." As you can see from the findings in the most recently introduced legislation, the Gulf of Mexico is truly a body of water of national significance.

Mote Marine Laboratory in a cooperative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency has been spearheading a public awareness program on the importance of the Gulf of Mexico in order to increase public awareness in support of the bi-partisan Congressional initiative of "The Year of the Gulf Mexico - America's Sea Keep it Shining." This program will continue through June of 1993 and I believe that Marla Romash is familiar with the effort.

Two other areas of concern at Mote deal with species survival - sharks and marine mammals.

During the last Congressional Session, Mote was designated the Shark Research Center in cooperation with National Marine Fisheries. Little understood and greatly overfished, this animal holds great potential for mankind, as evidence by our biomedical research program. In April this year we are holding an International Symposium at which we would be honored for you and Vice-President Gore to attend.

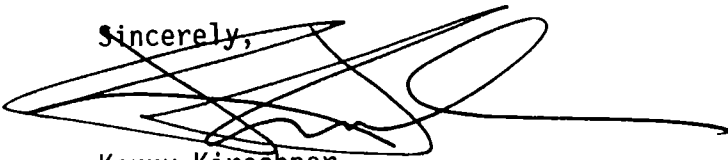
Katie McGinty
Page Two

Marine Mammals - particularly bottlenose dolphins - have held great attraction to the public for years, yet we know little about them. Most recently there have been increased strandings of these mammals along our shorelines, yet there is no dedicated facility for their rescue, rehabilitation and release to the wild. Mote Marine Laboratory, in cooperation with land donated by the City of Sarasota, has committed to build such a facility. A \$3.3 million venture, we have already raised close to \$1 million for construction of this much needed research and public information project. Though recent legislation deals with the taking of dolphins from the wild, no funds are earmarked for researching the importance of their survival. In that these are air breathing creatures like ourselves, with the increase in deaths, we all must be concerned as to whether this is not an indication of the possible future effect to mankind as were the deaths of canaries in the coal mines. The opportunity to create a public/private partnership in support of these efforts, would greatly increase our understanding of these important populations.

I'm enclosing for your information background on each of these issues. We would look forward to meeting with you in Washington or having you visit us here in Sarasota, to discuss further ways in which we might work together in order to improve our environment.

Again, congratulations on your appointment and I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kerry Kirschner', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Kerry Kirschner
Director of Development

KK/gb



NORTH AMERICAN RAYON CORPORATION

West Elk Avenue
ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE 37643

Telephone:
615/547-5000
Fax 615/547-5390

February 24, 1993

Ms. Cathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

At last! Hopefully your mission will bring some fresh thinking into our countries/worlds environmental situation. This letter will outline subjects which could help you to complete your mission. The first is on "Resource Allocation Methodology" and "Emerging Technologies".

Our environmental policies, like virtually everything else, are valid only if they reflect the most effective utilization of limited resources. Years ago I was a member of a team whose objective was to develop a methodology which would quantitatively prioritize all of the different options for expending resources. Its key characteristic was its ability to deal with highly complex situations. One of the team members utilized and improved the methodology while consulting to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA in developing the scenario for a "Mideast Conflict". The success in the recent Gulf war was primarily based upon this methodology! In fact, it was the first time the United States engaged in a war based upon what we call "the systems approach" which is the basis for this Research Allocation Methodology. This methodology could be applied to the environmental arena and provide an objective, retraceable structure for decision making and, in particular, establishing meaningful policy about the environment! One of the primary benefits of the methodology is that it provides a very strong totally defensible base upon which to handle critics and self-interest groups. At the very least, I would suggest you or your key staff talk to Mr. Roland K. Carpenter who was that key team member. His phone number is 1-800-328-2843. This methodology is not a quick fix and does take time and a great deal of effort, but is the only way to have a truly effective Resource Allocation program.

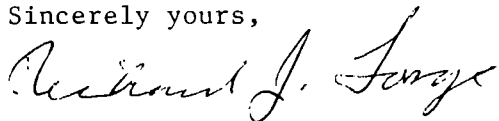
Letter to Ms. Cathleen McGinty
February 24, 1993
Page 2

The second item is with new and emerging technologies which can play a vital role in improving our environment. Because of inertia, ineffective problem solving policies, and other reasons, it has been frustrating to even get an audience with high level officials in the EPA, DOE, and others. A classic example is with our inability to get DOE to consider a new combustion technology that could cleanly burn high sulfur and waste coals, plus many other wastes, under the "clean coal" program. The bias was strongly toward utilities without any consideration of industrial needs. Another example is the inability to get audience with EPA people on a new remediation technology utilizing certain ash. Another example of frustration is the hodge-podge mess in our country dealing with the disposal/utilization of scrap tires. Incidentally, Vice President Gore visited our facility as part of a Public-Private Partnership for our eight county region dealing with energy and Waste Management.

If the "Resource Allocation Methodology" approach is taken, then the technologies discussed in this letter could be tested in the structure which may even determine that there are better approaches! Many of us have seen our federal government operate like a "loose cannon" for too long and it is about time some common sense is brought into the spending of our tax money. You may wish to check with Danny Sells about us and the credibility of our concepts.

Thanks for the opportunity to present this and I hope you get the opportunity to read this letter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard J. Lorge". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Richard J. Lorge, Director
of Energy Recovery and Recycling

RJL/dbc



1300 Tower Building
Fourth & Center Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

501/376-6477

February 24, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant and Director of White House
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 358
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On behalf of the Innotek group I want to express our collective gratitude to the Clinton administration for the level of dedication and commitment to preserving the nation's environmental resources as well as the remediation of past environmental transgressions. Having endured the past two administrations where environmental reform was greeted with hostility, at worse, and apathy, at best, this new attitude is indeed refreshing. With clean air and water elevated to two of the highest priorities, I am both pleased and gratified that the STORS and NitRem technologies are in a position to play a significant role in assisting the administration in achieving its environmental goals.

As per our discussion Monday afternoon, I have enclosed a list of key people who are either directly involved in the STORS/NitRem program, or who have intimate knowledge of the many benefits these technologies provide. Among these names are the people most important in getting the two demonstration projects underway. For the San Diego STORS project, they are Congressman Yates and San Diego Deputy Chief Manager Roger Frauenfelder. Concerning the Department of the Army NitRem demonstration, they are Lewis D. Walker, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, and Congressman Wilson. Any level of interest from the administration in seeing these multi-purpose technologies developed for wide-scale use should be sufficient to get the demonstration programs underway.

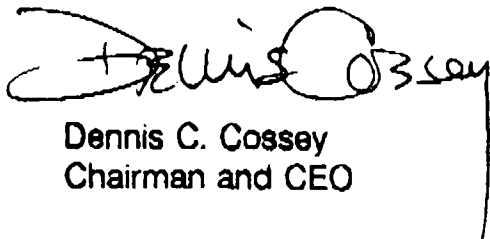
page 2

Ms. Katie McGinty

February 24, 1993

Again, thank you for your personal time and interest in our company and its technologies. Rebuilding the country's technological infrastructure is no small task, however, from my viewpoint I think President Clinton and Vice President Gore have chosen well in selecting those individuals to help them implement this change. If you or your staff have any questions concerning our discussion, the technologies or the accompanying list of contacts, please call me direct at (501) 376-6477 for a prompt response. These projects are, of course, important to our company, but every bit as important is what they can mean to the nation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis C. Cossey". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "D" and a long, thin vertical line extending downwards from the end of the signature.

Dennis C. Cossey
Chairman and CEO

DCC/kc

Enclosure as stated

IMPORTANT



AquaTec Development, Inc.

1543 Locke Lane, Sugar Land, Texas 77478-3917, (713) 491-0808, FAX #: 713-242-7771

Howard W. Stern, President

February 26, 1993.

Re: Deliberate Contamination of
Surface Waters by Special Interests.
CHEMICAL CARTEL Operations within
our Government.

Ms. Katie McGinty, Administrator
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OFFICE
Old Executive Office Building, Room #358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I thought you would be personally interested in the attached four page paper, which is based on thirty (30) years of experience and observations.

I hope you will, after review, take vigorous action in the best interests of the United States, to dismantle the ENTRENCHED CHEMICAL CARTEL within our Government, who have been OPERATING WITH COMPLETE IMPUNITY FOR MORE THAN THREE DECADES (as outlined in Paragraph III and IV).

Sincerely,

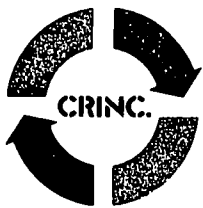
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Howard W. Stern", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Howard W. Stern, Pres.

Encl. A Major fresh water environmental problem in the United States
Feedstocks and Resources (i.e. Solutions).

Since 1960 . . .

*AquaTec Development, Inc. is the pioneer
and innovator in marine vegetation harvesting
equipment and systems and developer of
specialized technology in production of high
quality marine resources.*



CRINC.

12 Elizabeth Drive
Chelmsford, MA 01824-4149
Tel (508) 250-4800
FAX (508) 250-1255

Proven Leaders In Recycling

Richard J. Kattar
President

February 19, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 286
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Grand Opening: City of Phoenix Materials Recycling
Facility

Dear Ms. McGinty:

CRInc. and the City of Phoenix are most pleased and proud to invite Vice President Gore and/or yourself to the **Grand Opening of the nation's most advanced and comprehensive Materials Recycling Facility** on Wednesday, March 24, 1993. The Phoenix MRF will be CRInc.'s 20th such facility and will serve as the centerpiece of the City of Phoenix's comprehensive recycling and waste management program. Phoenix's recycling program recovers over 14 different recyclable materials collected by a fully automated collection vehicle, and diverts up to 50% of residential refuse. The Phoenix MRF features state-of-the-art recyclable materials sortation and processing systems whereby all recyclable materials will be processed in a "single stream" with the **mechanical sortation of all commodity grades**. The facility will have a capacity of over 500 tons per day and over 125,000 tons per year.

The Phoenix MRF's Grand Opening can provide a major and significant backdrop for the government's revived emphasis on recycling. We would be most pleased to have you join us for this Grand Opening and deliver the keynote address to the expected 300+ person audience, including local, state, Federal and international dignitaries.

Ms. Katie McGinty
February 19, 1993
- page 2 -

Please communicate to Mr. Stephen Katz of our corporate office about your schedule and ability to attend this watershed occasion. We have also extended an invitation to Secretary of the Interior Babbitt, and EPA Administrator Browner. I personally look forward to meeting you and wish you all the best during your term as the White House's environmental policy director.

Sincerely yours,


Richard J. Kattar
President

RJK:cp

HUTCHINSON

POST OFFICE BOX 1567; 67504-1567
TELEPHONE 316/694-2610

OFFICE OF: City Manager

February 19, 1993

Kathleen McGinty, Special Assistant
to the President for the Environment
Room 284 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As discussion regarding the reauthorization of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) begins, I want to share with you the perspective of a growing number of local governments.

In October 1992 the City of Hutchinson, Kansas hosted a meeting of municipal officials concerned with the impacts of Superfund law on their communities. That meeting resulted in the formation of Local Governments for Superfund Reform (LGSR). The purpose of LGSR is to address CERCLA reauthorization in a comprehensive manner that not only benefits local governments, but reduces transaction costs, directs more funds toward timely and effective cleanups, and is equitable to all other parties with a stake in this issue.

Much has been said about the difficulty of implementing comprehensive CERCLA reform. At least one municipal Superfund reform group has adopted the position that local governments can only gain relief by seeking a limited "carveout" from CERCLA liability. This approach is manifest in the proposed Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act (TCEAA) now before Congress. LGSR opposes TCEAA (S. 343 and H.R. 870), believing the bills are narrow and self-serving. Moreover, the proposed legislation does not address the issues of transaction costs, improved efficiency and effectiveness, and equity.

I could not agree with President Clinton more than when he stated to Congress and the nation on February 17, 1993, that more Superfund dollars should go toward cleanups and fewer toward transaction costs and attorneys' fees. Local governments need to focus on environmental regulations dealing with current and prospective behavior, and not be wasting time and resources fighting over pre-CERCLA liabilities.

Enclosed is information detailing our group's perspective and approach to CERCLA reauthorization. I hope you will agree that our approach has merit and will encourage Congress to avoid the trap of addressing narrow, limited interests, and instead approach reauthorization in a holistic manner.

Sincerely,

Joe J. Palacios

Joe J. Palacios
City Manager

JJP/tj

enc.





Shared Living
Resource Center

Ken Norwood, AICP Director 2375 Shattuck Avenue Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 548-6608

February 22, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty, Director
White House Office of
Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Socioeconomic and
Environmental Recovery
Through Ecological
Community Planning

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations for your appointment to the new White House office of Environmental Policy. This is a wonderful breakthrough for a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to environmental protection into all aspects of governmental affairs, into the business field, and to all our people.

I direct this letter to you regarding my special work with ecological community planning and design, called "Shared Living Communities," and more specifically the "Village Cluster" model (also known as cohousing). These new extended family and village community proposals are much more than an alternative housing idea, because they touch deeply into the fundamental ethics and structures of family living, social justice, housing and urban affairs, energy and resource conservation, and a sustainable economy that respects the environment. The task of initiating meaningful changes is a challenge I am deeply committed to, and wish to assist you and the Administration with the serious work we have to do of overcoming the "structural flaws" of the status quo system.

As Executive Director of the Shared Living Resource Center (a 501-c-3 non-profit), my work has focused on the study and promotion of ecological community based urban and rural planning and housing solutions. I use a comprehensive approach to problem solving beginning with the understanding of historic patterns and root causes, examining negative and positive factors, envisioning innovative and long-term solutions, and proposing "people involvement" implementation processes. I am gravely concerned that past tendencies for thinking and acting in a simplistic, uncoordinated, and disconnected manner about social-environmental issues is seriously damaging our ability to make changes for the future. My approach, *"It is Time for Community in the USA,"* addresses the principles and objectives that "the team" stands for, and it represents a rising of public awareness of the need for community as a socially and environmentally responsible way of reshaping the post cold war international economy. Enclosed are some materials about the work SLRC has been doing.

I address to you a specific concern, here in California and elsewhere as well, regarding mounting pressure to build conventional housing, supposedly to create jobs and stimulate the economy, but without consideration for the environmental, social, and long term economic

impact of continued urban sprawl. There is at this time a massive strategy being mounted by land holding, real estate, building, and developer interests to raid the Central Valley, and other urban fringe farming and open space lands, make quick profits on raw land speculation, and produce more low density housing outside of the already available infrastructure of the metropolitan areas. This practice causes critical socioeconomic and environmental problems due to loss of ag. land and open space, increased auto trips, the building of freeways, the social/family costs of alienation and isolation generated by urban sprawl, and the abandonment of existing cities by housing lenders and developers. Low income and affordable housing, in both rural and urban areas suffer by the lack of vision and responsibility by such practices. The Village Cluster and design variations that SLRC advocates offer workable community oriented housing alternatives that conserve land, resources, and energy, and provide a supportive social and intergenerational family atmosphere. It is my experience from the inquiries coming to the SLRC office that people are ready for "change," options, and a voice in how housing is provided. Now we need the land use, transportation, and lending policies that will allow for ecological community design that benefits everyone.

I am sure you realize that in California, as well as elsewhere, there is a insufficient State and Regional comprehensive planning and coordination of environmental issues, and that the State economy, environment, and peoples quality of living are loosing, ala "Wilsonomics." We need a concerted and comprehensive policy to make use of the ecological community design and planning alternatives that have been emerging during the last twenty years or so. We need to save California until we get the new Democratic Governor, why not a woman, eh?

I would like to open a dialogue with you, Vice President Gore, and appropriate others to help strategize how to introduce an "ecological community" Rebuild America ethic as a fundamental underlayment for the new administration's policies. It is imperative that we put forth a vision of how to use land wisely, raise "safe" food, finance and develop village cluster housing, transport goods and people by rail, design pedestrian neighborhoods and whole cities, and provide positive role models for how people can interact in peace with each other and the planet. Those are the components of what I call a ecological infrastructure, and they are also among the key requisites for a sustainable economy and society.

I wish you success in your very valuable role. Please put me on you mailing list concerning bulletins and announcements regarding your work.



Ken Norwood
SLRC Executive Director,
Architect and Planner, APA, AICP

STATISTICAL PROCESS CONTROLS, INC.

DONALD J. WHEELER, PH.D.

5908 Toole Drive, Suite C, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37919
(615) 584-5005, Fax (615) 588-9440

Statement Regarding Selenium in Animal Feeds

I am a statistician who has specialized in industrial and manufacturing applications of data collection and analysis, statistical process control, and quality control procedures. I have authored seven books on this subject. I now work full-time with all types of industries in their quest for increased quality and productivity. Prior to this full-time work with industry I was a tenured professor of statistics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. I currently conduct classes all over the world, and am invited to present papers throughout the U.S. and abroad.

I have recently reviewed materials relating to the FDA regulations regarding selenium in animal feeds. From my specialized viewpoint of quality control in manufacturing, I have reservations regarding the recent actions of the FDA.

Selenium is a necessary nutrient, yet it is also a known toxin. There are certain minimum amounts which are desirable in animal feeds, yet at the same time there are safety issues involved in adding selenium to animal feeds. Thus, we return to one of the oldest questions in manufacturing: "How can I be sure that I am not shipping any nonconforming product?" This question is what makes manufacturing more complex than basic research.

In other areas where there are safety concerns with manufactured products there are well-known and widely-used practices which have been proven effective. For example, in the manufacture of brake hose for automobiles, each and every batch of rayon cord is tested for tensile strength. These test values are then used in two ways: they are compared to a minimum tensile strength specification to see if this batch of rayon meets the specification, and then they are compared with previous test values to see if this batch is *consistent with previous batches which have produced good brake hose*. These two comparisons are different. I have known of batches of rayon to meet the specification and yet to be rejected because they were not consistent with previous batches. This issue of consistency is very important. It is the foundation for extrapolation from that product which has been measured to that product which has not been measured. Virtually all areas of manufacturing have to use such extrapolations.

The consistency which allows such extrapolations has been given an operational definition by Dr. Walter Shewhart—a process is operating as consistently as possible when it displays a reasonable degree of statistical control. Likewise, a process which does not display statistical control is not operating as consistently as possible. The distinction between these two states is made by a simple graphic device called a control chart. Control charts are so simple and easy that they can be used by persons having no more than a grade-school education. The simplest type of control chart consists of a graph of the individual values in a time series with a central line (usually the average) and upper and lower "control limits." (See Figure 1.) The control limits are computed from the data—they cannot be computed from the specifications! While specifications may be thought of as the "voice of the customer," the control chart can be thought of as the "voice of the process."

When a measured batch conforms to the specifications one can be assured that *that batch* will meet the customer's requirements. However, the conformance of one batch *says absolutely nothing* about the conformance or nonconformance of the next batch. The only way to extrapolate from one batch to another is for the process which produces the batches to display statistical control.

The existence of a state of statistical control is not a natural state for any manufacturing process. It is, instead, an achievement. Once it has been attained, it must be maintained. In order to do this, it is necessary to collect data from the production process in a rational and ongoing manner. Wishes and

hopes will not suffice. Having a record of what the operators think they have done will not guarantee the consistency required for extrapolation. One must actually obtain data from the product to verify what has actually happened. It is these data coming from the process, rather than the theoretical operating procedures, which form the "voice of the process." Neither Master Record Files, nor Operating Production Records, nor occasional inspections, nor one-time certifications, can guarantee the consistency required for the extrapolation from one batch to another.

If a process does not display a reasonable degree of statistical control, then it is unpredictable, and the extrapolation from that product which has been measured to that product which has not been measured is unfounded, unwarranted, and unwise.

In the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, such as herbicides and pesticides, each lot is analyzed and the composition certified. In the case of dilutions and mixtures, the intermediate components are often the point at which the certification is performed. In most cases, due to the issues of public safety and personal safety for the end users, each and every batch or lot is analyzed, or, in the case of continuous processes, at least one sample is obtained for every complete turnover of material in the process. These data are then the basis for certifying that the product is in conformance with the relevant specifications. The existence of a reasonable degree of statistical control will help the producer to know how his process is likely to perform in the future, but the actual certification of conformance is done on a lot-by-lot basis for the sake of safety.

So just how much analysis is needed to give reasonable assurance of compliance to specifications? In the case of selenium additions to feed, there are issues of conformity both at the premix stage and at the final feed level.

Given the toxicity of selenium, there is a definite upper limit on the amount of selenium that is allowable. If this level is exceeded, then the animals will suffer the toxic effects of selenium. If the premix concentration is off specification, then many feed batches may be dangerously high in selenium—with potentially disastrous effects. If the problem is one of a poorly mixed batch of feed, then some animals may experience morbidity or mortality while others are underdosed. If the animals which suffer from the toxic effects of excess selenium are processed into the food chain then there is the potential of human morbidity. Even when the levels of selenium are below the threshold of toxicity, an excess of selenium will result in increased excretions of selenium with a resultant increase in the environmental loading of selenium. That such things have happened in the past is known to everyone in this room. That such things should not happen is the responsibility of those in the FDA.

So how much inspection is needed in the case of selenium additions to animal feeds?

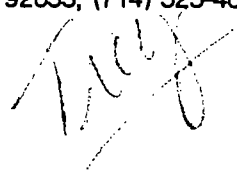
The question of economic inspection has been definitively answered by mathematical theory. In *Out of the Crisis*, Dr. W. Edwards Deming cites an elegant formula first given in 1951 by Dr. H. C. Hamaker. This formula is sufficiently general to be used in any application where the question of economic inspection arises. The question addressed by Dr. Hamaker's formula is "When it is economic to perform 100% inspection and when it is not economic to do so?" Hamaker's formula requires estimates of the cost of inspection, the cost of nonconformity, and the likelihood of nonconformity.

Given the low levels of selenium added to feeds, it is best to analyze the concentration of a premix which is then diluted into a complete batch. In this way, a single analysis can be applied to many feed batches. The FDA regulations have required that such premixes be added at a rate of at least one pound per ton of feed. Thus, a 2 ton batch of premix could be used to produce 4000 tons of feed. If the premix analysis costs \$50, then the cost per ton is $\$50/4000 = \$0.0125$ per ton. Just to be conservative, let's double this cost to \$0.025 per ton for the inspection cost.

I am told that feed producers get about \$200 to \$300 per ton for animal feed. If a batch of feed has to be recalled, there are additional costs to the producer such as notification expenses, administration expenses, and disposal expenses (not to mention legal fees and liability costs). Since these are not easily quantified at this time, we shall proceed to use a cost of nonconformance of \$300.00 per ton.

George Frederick Rhodes

1617 Grissom Park Dr., Fullerton, CA 92633, (714) 525-4697



DEAR MARLA ROMASH

I HAVE A PRESCIENCE ON HOW TO CHANGE MY PRESENCE SO THAT I CAN EFFECTS MY ENVIRMENT.

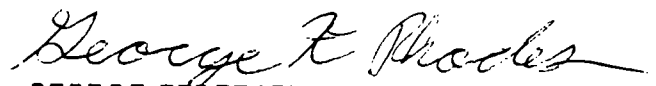
I HAVE AN IDEA ON HOW TO SAVE THE FOREST AND ALL THE WILD LIFE THAT COMES WITH IT.

ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS CUT THE TREE RIGHT ABOVE THE GROTH LINE. AND WE CAN HAVE ALL THE WOOD WE WANT, PLUS ALL THE SOIL EROSION AND ALL OTHER DEVISTATION THAT COMES WITH IT WILL BE IN OBLIVIOUS.

AFTER NEW GROTH STARTS, DO TO MUCH MORE SUN LIGHT, THE LOGGING COMPANIES CAN TAKE OUT THE BEEMS BY HELICOPTER OR BALLON PULLY SYSTEM OR IF A DESIGNS ARE NEEDED TO DO THE JOB, LET ME KNOW

P.S. IF THERE ARE MORE PEOPLE LIKE ME PLESE LET ME KNOW BECAUSE I NEED AND CAN GIVE GIDENCE.

THANKYOU SINCERLY



GEORGE FEDERICK RHODES Jr.

731 Lane St.
Yreka CA 96097
5 April 93

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I'm again writing to express my whole-hearted support for all you are able to do to protect & sustain the environment.

This time, I'm prompted to write strongly urge you to take action in a matter of paper subsidies. It's my conviction that those of us who see the need to use recycled paper products could no longer be penalized by the high prices of these items - the fact, we would like to see surcharges of one kind or all virgin paper use, & subsidies going to companies developing recycling technologies.

HARVEY B. HUBERT
4635 SEABECK HWY. N.W.
BREMERTON, WA. 98312

MS. KATHLEEN MCGINTY
DEP. ASSIS. TO THE PRES. FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DEAR MS MCGINTY,

I SUPPORT PRESIDENT CLINTONS CAMPAIGN
PLEDGE OF OPPOSING AN EXPORT BAN ON LOGS.

I AM A SMALL LAND OWNER THAT HAS
MANAGED THIS LAND FOR MANY YEARS & FEEL I
AM A MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL ENVIRONMENTAL
GROUP. MY PLAN HAS BEEN TO HARVEST ABOUT
5 ACRES OF TREES EVERY 5 YEARS AND IN ORDER
TO BE ABLE TO KEEP THIS LAND IN TREES I NEED
TO BE ASSURED OF A TRUE MARKET VALUE NOT AN
ADDED TAX OR AN IMPOSED BAN.

THANK YOU
Harvey B. Hubert

April 5, 1993

Katie McInty,
Old Executive Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Katie,

Please make some change in the logging practices used in the Oregon Coast Range. Every month more of the mountain sides are clear cut, the limbs and stumps bulldozed together and burned.

We have a good tourist trade now but the mountain's beauty is being taken away and the streams filled ~~to~~ with silt washed from these horrible scars.

Please stop this awful clear cutting.

Sincerely,

Cleo Cicali
P.O. Box 645
Ripon Bay, Or. 97341

C. H. COSTER GERARD

515 MADISON AVENUE - 32ND FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 212-638-8895

625 MARKET STREET - SUITE 250
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71101
TELEPHONE 318-221-0761

April 2, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The undersigned is a small independent oil and gas producer in Arkansas (not far from Hope) and other states.

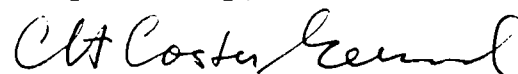
The proposed BTU tax -- especially if collected by refiners or first gas purchasers -- will do great harm to the country, to a strategically important industry and will put my company out of business.

(from Cross Oil + Refining Co.)
In Arkansas, we are getting \$14 per barrel before deducting severance taxes, lease burdens or operating expenses. A tax of about \$3.00 would put our production far below its economic limit. It would, of course, make new development quite impossible.

The situation in other areas is not much better.

If there must be such a tax, it should be designed to avoid the excessive collection cost and waste of human effort that were entailed in trying to make producers pay for their presumed "windfall profits" some years ago. That stupidity must not be repeated.

Respectfully,



C. H. Coster Gerard

CG/mj

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
KATHLEEN MCGINTY
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG.
ROOM 358
WASHINGTON D.C. 20501

3-29-93

MS. MCGINTY;

PLEASE END THE ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL PROGRAM. THE ADC EXISTS AS A BLATANT SUBSIDY TO THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY. AS A TAXPAYER I DEMAND AN END TO GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR HEALTHY PRIVATE INDUSTRIES.

THE ADC IS NEITHER COST EFFECTIVE OR BIOLOGICALLY SOUND.

RANCHERS NEED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING THEIR OWN LIVESTOCK AND DOING SO WITH NON-LETHAL TECHNIQUES.

SINCERELY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'GABE' with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

GREGORY BECK
545 JEFFERSON UNIT C
GRANTS, N.M. 87020

Z. Andrew Gerry
Global Survival Educator

Dear Kathleen,

Much of our forests could be saved for more worthwhile purposes than paper use if KENAF were substituted. I've enclosed a sample with information about it. I hope you will find time to look at it.

Growth of KENAF would benefit our country tremendously. It is time for great changes as President Clinton has often repeated. Impetus for a cleaner environment would be enhanced greatly if governmental agencies began ordering this paper. It will take time to interest farmers, build mills etc. to complete this circle of production and a good beginning is needed to prod the paper industry to clean up its act.

I wish the President well at the Forest Summit. I hope he will go for long range scientifically backed plans. People need to be retrained for other work than cutting trees. The ancient ones are almost gone 5% left. They need to be saved for all the life that they harbor salmon, wild life, plant life. If Costa Rica could save 36% of their forests we should be able to save 50%. We have compromised our forests for too long. At the present rate more will be left in 10 years. These forests belong to all of us. They should not be sacrificed to a few. Sincerely,

Z. Andrew Gerry

475 E Main St #3

Franklin, NC 28734

The Philadelphia Inquirer

400 North Broad Street
P.O. Box 8263
Philadelphia, PA 19101

April 2, 1993

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

Dear Kathleen,

Please find enclosed a three-part series the Philadelphia Inquirer published this week detailing how wetlands are continuing to be lost despite past pledges of no-net-loss.

The series showed that the main wetlands agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, approves 92 percent of all requests to destroy wetlands. The stories found that agencies like the corps don't protect wetlands so much as regulate their destruction.

I'd be thankful if you could distribute the series to Vice President Gore and to anyone else who's interested in wetlands. If you or the vice president wish to comment on this area, we would be interested in following up.

Sincerely,



Karl Stark
215 741-2708

Ms. Katy Mc Cinty
White House Office of Environmental Policy
1600 Penn Ave
Washington, DC 20500

March 9, 1993

Dear Ms. Mc Cinty,

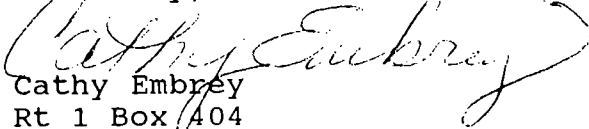
As a taxpayer and voter I am registering my opposition to Corridor "H" in the Winchester/Strasburg area. At a time when the President has mandated to cut government spending, why would a pork barrel project such as this be steam rolling through the Appropriations committee? We already have a useless clover leaf at I81 and Rte55 approved and built that goes no where. Why do we need a super highway to support tractors and hay bailers? I can't help but reminisce about the recent CIA debacle with Senator Byrd. Can you see the similarities between these issues?

I have been lied to by the VDOT. I have been told that my representatives are unaware of this 1.7 billion dollar appropriation projects. After personally reading the WVDOT plan, I can't even list all of the glossed over alternatives, ignored environmental issues in VA, and the economic impact/disaster on small family businesses. What happen to all the promises about reduced government spending?

Please, I implore you, act now before this steam roller destroys our beautiful Shenandoah Valley. Lets spend the money improving existing highways and byways rather than destroying more of our homes, farms and natural forests. **Lets make some smart business decisions for a change.**

I would like to hear from you personally on this matter of great importance and tragic spending of tax dollars.

Sincerely,


Cathy Embrey
Rt 1 Box 404
Lebanon Church, VA 22641

LGSR

Local Governments for Superfund Reform

P.O. Box 157
Oneco, CT 06373-0157

Telephone (203) 564-4752
FAX (203) 564-1660

April 5, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty, Deputy Assistant
and Director of the White House
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 284
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your recent appointment to a very important position with the Clinton administration. Enclosed is some information on Local Governments for Superfund Reform (LGSR). We are currently drafting Superfund reform legislation with an emphasis on municipal liability. LGSR will be testifying at the Transportation and Hazardous Materials Sub-Committee on May 5. We anticipate our arrival in Washington on May 4. If you schedule permits, we would like to meet with you on May 4 or early a.m. on May 5.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Trenton Wright,
Vice-Chairman LGSR

TW:cmc
Enclosure

...a coalition of local governments dedicated to sensible Superfund reform.

Chairman
Joe Palacko
City Manager
Hutchinson, KS

Vice Chairman
Trenton Wright
Economic Development
Coordinator
Sterling, CT

Trustee
John Mitchell
Deputy City Manager
Fresno, CA

Trustee
J. Phillip Odom
Mayor
Hastings, NE

Trustee
John Weichsel
Town Manager
Southington, CT

8504 Heron Pond Lane
Fairfax Stations, VA 22039

April 6, 1993

Mr. Christian Marsh
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
17th and G Streets NW
Washington, DC 20501

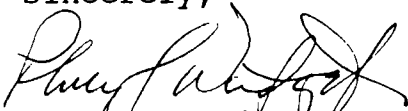
Dear Mr. Marsh:

You recently received a facsimile on behalf of Dr. Volker Hartkopf who is the Director of the Center for Building Performance and Diagnostics at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, PA. In that transmission, Dr. Hartkopf noted that you would be receiving a draft copy of a concept proposal for creating a Research, Development, and Demonstration Center for Global Change in the Built Environment. I am enclosing two copies of that draft concept proposal for your and Ms. Kathleen McGinty's review.

I believe you will find this proposal especially relevant in light of President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's experiences this past Friday at the Pacific Northwest Forest Management Conference. This Center embodies the principles, processes and practices being discovered and utilized in that dramatic example of ecosystem protection and economic development. However, this Center, and the core of this proposal, is to provide a more industry comprehensive arena for gaining that experience and an unparalleled avenue of education in sustainable development for the U.S. and other world nations.

We thank you for your attention to and consideration of this proposal. Please feel free to contact Dr. Hartkopf at (412) 263-6263 or me at (202) 260-2094.

Sincerely,



Philip J. Wirdzek

Enclosures

cc: Volker Hartkopf, Carnegie Mellon University



Contemporary Policy Issues

A journal of
Western Economic Association
International

Editorial Office
Department of Economics
California State University
Long Beach

Founding Editor
Eldon J. Dvorak

Editor
Darwin C. Hall

Coeditors
Alejandra C. Edwards
Jack W. Hou

February 10, 1993

Katie McGinty
Director, Office of Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President
Washington DC 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The enclosed essay, "Global warming Economics . . .," summarizes the material in the articles (reprints also enclosed) on the economics of energy pollution and national security. Two related comments follow.

As you will observe, I believe that much of the work done by economists fails to integrate environmental and national security aspects of policy options, and is thereby flawed to the point of reaching the wrong conclusions. Some of that ongoing work is funded by the Federal government and could be stopped by the Office of Management and Budget.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates wholesale electricity prices. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) implemented pricing policies in California that ultimately led to the development of solar power; costs fell over 50% from \$0.30/kWh to somewhere between \$0.15/kWh to \$0.10/kWh. FERC could implement policies nationally similar to those of the CPUC of a decade ago.

I wish you success.

Sincerely,

Darwin C. Hall
Professor of Economics

Kathleen McGinty, Deputy Assistant to the President
Office on Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Lisa Libby Albert
1139 Glen Road
Lafayette, CA 94549

February 9, 1993

RE: POLICY ELEMENTS FOR FORESTRY CONSERVATION CONSIDERATION

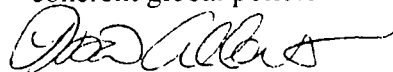
Congratulations on the establishment of the Office on Environmental Policy. I have enclosed a paper that challenges current environmental thinking with a new method for mitigating negative consequences of forest conservation. While this paper is eight pages long, I believe you will find it very worthwhile reading as it quite succinctly identifies issues, provides information that is not well known, and proposes some solutions. I implore you to wade through it.

Written by my father, Professor William J. Libby, this paper was originally presented in August 1992 at a joint INRA and IUFRO conference on population genetics and genetic conservation of forest trees in Maubisson France. Approximately 120 scientists were in the audience representing 30 to 40 countries. He has since given the paper at many meetings in the United States and is currently touring Australia and New Zealand where he has been invited to present this to various University, conservation, and professional forestry groups.

William J. Libby is a scientist committed to ecological conservation who recognizes that choices are involved in conservation, and that there are few politically, economically, or scientifically easy choices. He has pursued and developed information through his 30 plus year professorship at the University of California, Berkeley where he is a fully tenured professor of both the School of Forestry and the Department of Genetics. Raised in Illinois, he graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor with a BS, did graduate work at Harvard, completed his PhD in Genetics at UC Berkeley, did a fellowship at North Carolina State, and has held a professorship at UC Berkeley ever since. He is an internationally known and respected professor, who has traveled extensively throughout the United States and the world. He is presently on sabbatical in New Zealand through September 1993, and will return to UC Berkeley for the Fall term. My father gave me permission to forward this paper to you and encourages you to contact him if you want further information or advice. Your best bet for contacting William J. Libby is through me due to his frequent changes of venue this year.

A late breaking bit of information is that when William J. Libby arrived in New Zealand in October 1992, the price of pruned radiata pine logs at dockside was NZ\$70 per cubic meter. By late November, it had gone to NZ\$150, and it recently went through NZ\$300. Inflation is about 1% there, and while the NZ\$ has slid relative to the US\$ it has certainly not been of this magnitude. NZ forest producers were making a tidy profit at NZ\$70, and at NZ\$300 it is beginning to look like gold! Essentially this represents a demand change of the New Zealand product, a shift brought on by the interconnectedness among world timber supplies undergoing rapid change as the human population runs out of harvestable trees in some forests and prevents cutting in others.

Thank you for your attention to this information and best of luck and smarts to you for developing coherent global policies.


Lisa Libby Albert

cc .Vice President Al Gore

New Mexico Environmental Assessment and Remediation Consortium

Coordinator:
POD Associates, Inc.
2309 Renard Place, SE Ste 201
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 243-2287
FAX (505) 243-4677

Air/Biologic Remediation:
ETEC, Inc.
4243 Hwy 314
Los Lunas, NM 87031
(505) 865-8324
FAX (505) 865-6717

Chemical Handling:
Rinchem Company, Inc.
6133 Edith Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 345-3655
FAX (505) 344-9006

Geophysics:
Sunbelt Geophysics
P.O. Box 36404
Albuquerque, NM 87176
(505) 266-8717
FAX (505) 268-8486

Groundwater:
John W. Shonaker, Inc.
2703 Broadbent, NE Ste D
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 345-3407
FAX (505) 345-9920

Industrial Hygiene/Training:
RMI Environmental Services
P.O. Box 2522
Farmington, NM 87499
(505) 327-5966
FAX (505) 327-5988

Nuclear & Mixed Waste
GRAM, Inc.
8500 Menaul, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87112
(505) 299-1282
FAX (505) 296-3289

Revegetation & Reclamation:
Horizon Environmental Services
P.O. Box 2731
Farmington, NM 87499
(505) 325-7396
FAX (505) 326-0767

R&D, Education:
WERC
NMISU, Dept. WERC
P.O. Box 30001
Las Cruces, NM 88003-0001
(505) 646-2038
FAX (505) 646-4149

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Office of the Vice President
The White House OEOB
Washington, DC 20501

February 9, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your new position as President Clinton's special assistant for the environment! We are excited about the prospect for America's environmental programs with the new administration. You will be a great asset to these efforts.

Thank you for meeting with Dr. Randall Kehl briefly on January 26th to discuss the *New Mexico Environmental Assessment and Remediation Consortium* (NEAR-C), at which time he presented you with a copy of our introductory briefing. Plans are progressing rapidly with NEAR-C. Dr. Kehl is currently in Vienna meeting with representatives from the Republic of Georgia to discuss their environmental needs. He will be bringing back a "top ten" list of their environmental problems, with which we will approach U.S.AID and the World Bank for support. This region is in desperate need of help with environmental cleanup, education and training. NEAR-C hopes to provide them with this help in a timely manner and to bring several Georgian scientists to New Mexico to train them as environmental scientists and engineers.

Enclosed, for your information, is a membership list of NEAR-C and a statement of our goals. Please call if you would like more information. We will keep you abreast of our progress and would like the opportunity to meet with you again on our next trip to Washington.

Again, congratulations on your new position and best of luck in your endeavors.

Sincerely,



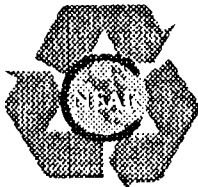
Cassandra R. Coombs, Ph.D.
NEAR-C Coordinator



Corey J. Hennessy
POD Director, Commercial Programs

xc: C. Coombs/NEAR-C

encl: NEAR-C Membership list
NEAR-C goals



New Mexico Environmental Assessment and Remediation Consortium

NEAR-C Goals:

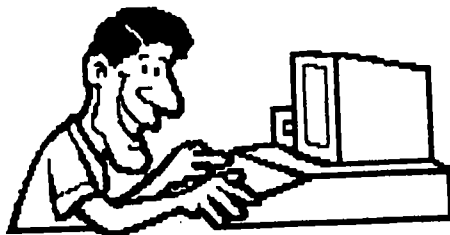
NEAR-C is composed of small environmental businesses, New Mexico's three research universities, and the Navajo Nation's Community College, each responsible for different specialties, as well as both Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories.

NEAR-C's goal is to apply advanced technology products and services to solve global environmental problems. Together, the members of NEAR-C offer a full spectrum of capabilities in the areas of environmental assessment and remediation, planning, management, information, and education. The NEAR-C team's technical capabilities include, but are not limited to: regulatory compliance, geology and geophysics, chemical assessments, hydrologic modeling and assessment, groundwater and soil remediation, air quality control, bioremediation, industrial hygiene, and radiation hazard assessment.

NEAR-C intends to provide a leadership role in the global environmental cleanup arena, as well as providing humanitarian aid to foreign communities and governments in need. The U.S. will benefit from this work because it will help small and/or disadvantaged businesses, and underutilized federal research laboratories, to grow and prosper. This program will provide increased economic activity for both the U.S. and New Mexico by replacing jobs lost through defense cuts and base closures, enhancing the economies of the regions served, and providing worthy thesis and dissertation projects as "hands-on" education for American students as well.

In addition, through this effort we will provide an education opportunity for foreign students, as well as educating the governments and populous where we are working. While this program will provide a business base for us at the outset, our ultimate goal is to give the respective nations the capability to become self-sufficient in environmental issues, thus removing them from the international and U.S. aid programs.





From the desk of:

Mark Henschel
4310 N. Kildare
Chicago, IL 60641
1992 02 11

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I'm glad to hear that you have been chosen to coordinate a new office of environmental policy in the Clinton-Gore administration. I'm pleased to hear that the environment has a high priority in this administration and I'm sure you will do a terrific job in your new capacity.

The attorney general situation was a mess, but it wasn't that big a deal. I hope Bill isn't bothered by the talk show idiots. Actually, I think that Anita Hill would make a great attorney general. But I should probably stop this and get on to the business of this letter.

It is good to start leading this country into a sustainable energy future. To my mind, that means encouraging people to use solar heating and cooling systems, photovoltaic cells, and non-polluting transportation systems. Many states, including California and Wisconsin, have come up with innovative programs to increase the use of solar and other renewable energy forms. Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin, is still one of the few U.S. solar villages, but with aggressive government leadership, much more can be done to develop energy efficient buildings and more environmentally responsible agriculture and industry.

But please don't forget about the metric system. Like solar energy, the metric system's time has come. Even though the U.S. government is going metric (according to the Trade Bill and Executive Order 12770). I still see silly things in the newspapers such as a proposed new gasoline tax on gallons. Please stop using gallons. Any new tax on fuel should be per litre, and any new energy taxes should be per Joule, not per BTU. Any new bills to reduce fossil fuel and nuclear energy use should use millimetres, kilometres, Celsius, and other SI units. If the government won't use the metric system in the laws it passes, how does it expect Americans to get used to using SI units in everyday life?

Metri-cation is a job that we could get done quickly. Much of the country could be metric by the end of Bill's first term. There may still be some ignorant people out there that think that metric conversion will cost too much, or be incomprehensible to the general public, or that it can wait. An educated person such as yourself knows that those arguments are baloney. All those arguments can be countered with the facts by looking at companies and countries that have successfully and inexpensively converted.

Public education would be needed. And people need to be told what is going on. But with the right leadership and planning, Americans will soon get used to snowfall in centimetres, temperature in Celsius and speed limits in kilometres per hour.



National Engineering Consortium

303 East Wacker Drive
Suite 740
Chicago, Illinois 60601

312-938-3500
312-938-8787 FAX

Affiliated Universities

The University of Arizona
Auburn University
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Santa Barbara
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Clemson University
University of Colorado at Boulder
Columbia University
Cornell University
Drexel University
University of Florida
Georgia Institute of Technology
Howard University
Illinois Institute of Technology
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign
Iowa State University
The University of Kansas
University of Kentucky
Lehigh University
Marquette University
University of Maryland at College Park
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Massachusetts at Amherst
Michigan State University
The University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Missouri-Columbia
University of Missouri-Rolla
North Carolina State University at Raleigh
Northwestern University
University of Notre Dame
The Ohio State University
Oklahoma State University
Oregon State University
The Pennsylvania State University
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
Polytechnic University
Purdue University
University of Southern California
Syracuse University
University of Tennessee-Knoxville
Texas A&M University
The University of Texas at Austin
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin-Madison

February 18, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Head, White House Office
on Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your appointment to head the new White House Office on Environmental Policy.

As you may recall from previous correspondence with Vice President Gore, I found University of Michigan Dean Garry Brewer's *Twenty-fifth Annual William K. McNally Memorial Lecture* to be of great value on the subject of business and the environment. A copy is enclosed... the lecture and the work of his School of Natural Resources and Environment is commended to your attention.

You may also be interested in the environmental clean-up work being done by Northwestern University Professor Bruce Rittman, chair of a National Research Council panel on: *In Situ Bioremediation*. An outline of his work as well as an environmentally related Viewpoint article are featured in the enclosed *Partner's Update*.

For your information, the enclosed *Agenda for Socioeconomic Progress* and supporting white paper have received fairly widespread distribution beyond its Executive Advisory Councils and Board members, see attached.

We plan to continue to refine and promulgate these documents... especially so in view of the great number of competing initiatives before the new administration, as well as rising opposition to so called high-tech public works projects. Our message will be delivered to author George Gilder and at the Alliance for Public Technology Conference at month end. We are also planning to use this initiative as a topic at the University - Industry Colloquium at NCF93 this fall. Still, other platforms with an environmental focus need be developed. Your recommendations on the latter will be appreciated, as will your help with "spreading the word" within the White House and via your other contacts within business and academic communities.

I look forward to your comments. Please call me or Mr. Robert Janowiak, Executive Director of the National Engineering Consortium at (312) 938-3500, if you would like additional copies of the enclosures or more information.

With my best wishes warmest regards,

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

FS:lm

cc: Dr. Garry Brewer
Mr. Robert Janowiak
Mr. Mike Nelson
Dr. Bruce Rittman
encl.



February 10, 1993

Ms. Pam McElwee
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 286
Old Executive Office Building
17th St and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McElwee:

I appreciate the time you took to talk with me yesterday. As a follow-up to our discussion, I've put together some information on Bradtec, our technologies, concerns regarding survival and growth of small businesses (at least in the Environmental market sector), and some background on one particular issue regarding a project at the Hanford site. After you are settled into your office, and have had a chance to review this information, I would like to meet with you.

Bradtec - Company Profile

Bradtec is a small business that develops and licenses technology for environmental clean-up and waste treatment. We believe that developing technology in the private sector, as we have done, places a major focus on real needs. As a small business we must find, understand and respond to **REAL** needs. We only make money as a result of providing a **NEEDED** technology. To stay in business we must be market driven.

Bradtec employs 19 people total. A good deal of our development work is performed in the UK (one of our principals was a member of the UK national Committee for technology development prior to the privatization of the UK electric utility industry). Our technologies are licensed for application. In the US we provide pilot-scale testing and technical support to licensees for full-scale implementation. We have issued three licenses (one for each of our technologies) to date, all to Waste Management, Inc. A subsidiary of Waste Management (RUST International - Remedial Services, Inc.) applies our technologies.

Bradtec Technologies

Our technologies deal with remediation of soils, liquid wastes and water contaminated with radionuclides, heavy metals and nitrates. We have three technologies which we call:

ACT*DE*CONSM - a technology for the selective dissolution and recovery of radionuclides and heavy metals from waste and soil.

MAG*SEP™ - a technology for the selective recovery of radionuclides, heavy metals and nitrates from water.

EIX - a technology to collect and destroy nitrates leaving no wastes.

I've enclosed one single sheet flyer on each of these technologies. I've also enclosed two videotapes. The first runs about 4 minutes and is from the Discovery Channel TV show, "Today's Environment." The second runs about 7 minutes and is a Department of Energy National Technology Initiative video on the MAG*SEP™ technology.

Business Concerns

As a small business the most important issue we have is evaluation and "certification" of our technologies. The EPA programs all require that the company providing the technology perform a demonstration of the technology at no cost to the EPA. EPA then evaluates the technology and provides data and "certification." Our problem is that as a small business providing technologies to be used in very large remediation efforts, we do not have the financial resources to do a site demonstration "for free." I'm know many other small businesses that face the same dilemma.

What has been a great help to small business interests in general (and Bradtec in particular) is the Department of Energy's Office of Technology Development (OTD). What we have found with OTD is an organization that is looking for new technologies, and is willing to test and evaluate technologies that address DOE needs. The approach that has worked for us is to work with DOE to understand their need; where we have a technology that is responsive to a particular need to meet with them and explain the benefits that our technology can provide; and finally reach agreement on a small "proof of principle" test.. We usually try to keep these tests to less than \$50,000. In some cases we can do demonstrations at this small scale for free. Evaluation criteria are established and the test is performed. If successful, we work with DOE to define a demonstration program that is responsive to a specific DOE need. If unsuccessful, the efforts terminate. At the present time we have two fairly large demonstrations, and three smaller "proof of principle" projects in progress.

The large demonstrations deal with the in-situ remediation of plutonium and uranium contaminated soils at the Mound and Fernald sites; and in-situ remediation of groundwater at the Savannah River Site and Berkeley Pit (Butte, Montana). These demonstration projects progress through a series of phases ultimately ending in a full-scale field demonstration.

In the case of the soil demonstration project, the major benefit is reduced cost (Mound site alone has estimated a savings between \$50 and \$100 million dollars through the use of our technology); and the avoidance of boxing soil from a contaminated site, shipping that soil to Nevada Test Site for disposal, and refilling the hole left at the contaminated site with soil from somewhere else. This last concept was referred to as "Hog and Haul" by Leo Duffy. Some people now refer to it as the "Moving Hole."

In the case of the groundwater treatment project, we are again looking at reduced costs as well as recovery and recycle of mineral values. The Berkeley Pit is typical of several large volumes

Ms. Pam McElwae
February 10, 1993
Page 3

of contaminated water that have mineral values that can be recycled. We are looking to recover zinc from the Berkeley Pit water, and then treat the water to meet EPA limits for use in recreation and irrigation.

The three smaller "proof of principle" projects include: 1) evaluation of the ACT*DE*CONSM process to separate high level wastes from Hanford tank sludges (to reduce the volume of high level waste for vitrification); 2) evaluation of the MAG*SEPTM process to selectively recover cesium from Hanford tank liquids (to allow disposal of this liquid as low level waste and make available empty tanks which are not leaking to receive waste currently stored in tanks that are leaking); and 3) to selectively recover ruthenium from waste water (to allow large water volumes to meet effluent standards).

I have enclosed a single information sheet for each of these five efforts. I've also enclosed two additional sheets for technology projects which are not yet funded. One project removes nitrates from liquids and destroys the nitrates leaving no waste products, the second is geared to the recovery of gold and precious metals from printed circuit boards.

Bradtec's technologies also have value outside the DOE remediation market. The market for soil and water treatment for these contaminants is a large international market. In fact we have been approached about testing the ACT*DE*CONSM process for use at Chernobyl. We have also had several private sector international contacts on all three technologies.

It is very important to Bradtec that the ability to demonstrate and "certify" our technologies exist. To that end continued legislative and budget support to the Office of Technology Development is important to us. Also, we believe that OTD's support to small technology companies will provide private sector growth which can both help reduce the cost of the DOE and DOD clean-up efforts, as well as provide US companies with technologies that can be exported.

The Hanford Site Issue

Waste Management recently bid and was awarded a project to clean up 1,000,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil at the Hanford site. The soil is contaminated with uranium and copper. The Waste Management approach was to "wash" the soil and separate the large uncontaminated particles from the smaller contaminated particles. The smaller contaminated particles would be treated with Bradtec's ACT*DE*CONSM process to dissolve the uranium and copper from the soil. The Waste Management proposal resulted in a waste volume equal to less than 1% of the total soil volume treated.

The competing proposals all "washed" the soil leaving the small contaminated particles as waste. The soil washing approach left approximately 20% of the feed soil volume as waste. Westinghouse Hanford has documented the waste disposal cost at \$8,000 per cubic yard of waste. The Waste Management/Bradtec approach resulted in a savings of over \$1.5 Billion in waste disposal costs.

Following selection of Waste Management/Bradtec, two companies filed a protest. One of the companies protesting was SEG, a division of Westinghouse. Westinghouse Hanford has

Ms. Pam McElwee
February 10, 1993
Page 4

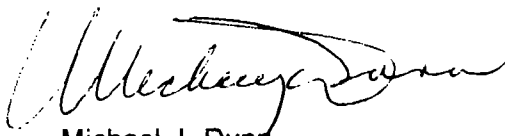
responded to the protest by cancelling the Waste Management/Bradtec contract and rebidding the work. In the rebid, chemical treatment (i.e., Bradtec's ACT*DE*CONSM process) is specifically not allowed in treating the soil. The new procurement specification guarantees:

- 1) that the waste volume reduction benefits of Bradtec's ACT*DE*CONSM process can not be included;
- 2) that the volume of waste for disposal will be approximately 200,000 cubic yards;
- 3) that Westinghouse Hanford will process the 200,000 cubic yards of waste at a cost to the US taxpayers of \$1.6 Billion; and
- 4) a division of Westinghouse will get to rebid the scope of work to another division of Westinghouse, with the impediment of Bradtec's technical advantage eliminated.

I may be missing something, but with what I know it appears that Westinghouse Hanford is intentionally eliminating effective technology, the result of which costs the taxpayers a lot of money, and results in Westinghouse Hanford getting more work (approximately \$1.6 Billion). As the President of Bradtec, I am angry, frustrated and believe that my company has been treated unfairly. As a taxpayer I am outraged, and question how Westinghouse can make these decisions with what appears to me to be such an obvious Conflict of Interest. If this is an area that is appropriate for you to look into, I would appreciate your efforts.

Again, thank you for your time and interest. I look forward to meeting you.

Very Truly Yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael J. Dunn", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael J. Dunn
President

Enclosures

Congratulations Katie McGinty
Special Assistant for Environment / Office of Vice President
The White House

"We will make the White House a place of team work and free flow of ideas." President-elect Clinton.

136 Courtyards East
Windsor Ca. 95492
(707) 838-9841

January 21, 1993

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Katie McGinty:

Responsibility for the welfare of the nation, as outlined in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America, now becomes one of your life missions. My interest and responsibility for the last fourteen years has been to educate leaders in our society about the political philosophy and value of a national service program. With my little computer I hope to share with you and your team at the White House some of my thoughts and ideas about this subject. Knowing that you have taken the time and consideration to look over these few pages dealing with my current and past efforts to make national service and service-learning a cultural reality in this great nation, would do my spirit good.

Enclosed you will find two letters of reply from the Clinton team (one from Leon Panetta and the second from Dee Dee Myers), two letters from me to the Clinton team (one on service-learning), two pages outlining the comprehensive political philosophy of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, and two 1980 articles on my vision of national service as an alternative to future wars in the Persian Gulf. For most Americans national service is really only local service; making their community a better place to live. The function of a well designed National Service Institution is to act as a catalyst to channel these decentralized local services into meaningful, well designed, beneficial projects, without the stagnation of many complex regulations and an indifferent bureaucracy.

I believe the people are willing to participate in such an endeavor if only the leadership articulates a clear vision of the financial cost, social benefits, and political difficulties of such an undertaking. These issues (cost, benefits, difficulties) deal with identifying the best catalyst (program) that motivates the next generation and this current generation to focus on real productive action. What political actions must be established to help move people from apathy to enthusiastic participation in their communities?

A computer-telephone system that allows for a decentralized national/community service institution to identify and plan long term complex projects is worthy of consideration, analysis, and development. It would facilitate a larger amount of the valuable input available from the many local diverse groups, as an alternative to the numerous bureaucratic meetings and forums. This allows for each concerned individual and group 24 hour access to electronically stored documents outlining policy, projects, time lines, and the means to offer recommendations for change and modification. The computer industry's development of user friendly, advance management network software is critical if we are to more effectively improve the coordination of these local WPA & CCC programs. Such developments could serve in the identification of meaningful work projects, training programs, and a rapid identification of sloppy, slipshod, criminal activities.

To rebuild a nation we need the collaboration of special interest groups, (not an easy task), which requires much continued effort to bring them into agreement over meaningful action rather than divisive disagreement. A computer communication information system, would help this cause and has the potential of developing a new evolution and efficiency in community social organizations. I am sure even the White House will have great need for such a computer system if it hopes to achieve meaningful action and allowing for, "a place of team work and free flow of ideas".

To A Better Future - Sincerely yours, - Peter P. Jesella -





NORTH CAROLINA SPRING WATER ASSOCIATION INC.

To: Food and Drug Administration
Dockets Management Branch
(HFA - 305) Room 1-23
12420 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, Md. 20857

Ref: Federal Register
Vol. 58 No. 2
January 5, 1993
Proposed Bottle Water Regulations

By: James M. Heaton III
President
North Carolina Spring Water Association Inc.
P.O. Box 804
Banner Elk, N.C. 28604
Phone: 704-898-5003
Fax: 704-898-4078

TRUTH IN LABELING

Truth in labeling and the consumer's right to choose are of primary importance regarding the proposed bottle water regulations. Four of the proposed regulations as written do not uphold these standards. The following are four main categories requiring change:

- A. Spring Water vs. Bore Holes
- B. Mineral Water Exemptions and Definitions
- C. Labeling Source Requirements and Disclosure
- D. Domestic vs. Foreign

These four categories are discussed in detail in the following comments, including quotes from the Federal Register.



Chute Recycling Systems, Inc.

Pam McElwee
Old Executive Building
Room 286
17th and Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, D.C. 20501

27th January, 1993

Dear Ms. McElwee:

Thank you for taking the time to talk with me today. I understand how precious your time must be.

Chute Recycling Systems, Inc. is the distributor for a state-of-the-art recycling technology for multi-dwelling buildings. The system is based on a large lazy susan that sits under the trash chute in the trash room. On each floor is a control box attached to the chute door with buttons that correspond with glass, newspaper, etc. One presses the button for the desired material to recycle, opens the chute door and drops the recyclables. It is the most user friendly system available. It is also the only system which allows the residents to do the source separation at the site. Our success rates are much higher than any other method currently used for high rise buildings. In 1991, we won the National Recycling Coalitions "Best Recycling Innovation" Award.

We installed our first system in the Mid-Atlantic Region this past weekend in Silver Spring, Maryland. We will be having a Opening Ceremony for both Press and Legislators on March 10th, 1993 at 7.30 pm. If you or any of your staff would be interested in attending or inspecting the system, please let me know.

Once again, thank you for your time and good luck with your new position. I see the next few years as the beginning of an era of respect for the environment. If I can be of any assistance when it comes to recycling, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

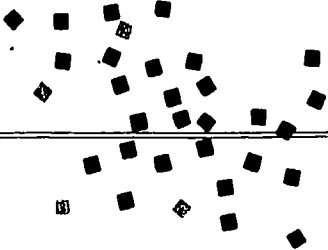
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dana-Lee Smirin".

Dana-Lee Smirin.
(Recycling Director)

end

SALES BY BIG STUFF, INC.

1301 RITCHIE ROAD • CAPITOL HEIGHTS, MARYLAND 20743
(301) 499-3700 • (301) 499-3705 FAX
D.C. Office (202) 342-7329



MICRO TRACERS, INC.

1370 Van Dyke Avenue, San Francisco, California 94124 • (415) 822-1100

27 January 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Office of Vice President Albert Gore
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20501

RE: FDA Failure to Regulate Selenium Added to the Feed and
Drinking Waters of Animal and Poultry; effective
"deregulation" of April 1987; Objections to this Act Still
Pending and Lawsuit in Washington, D.C. Court of Appeals
Against Denial of Objections Pertaining to Human Health,
Animal Welfare and Quality Control.

Also, my letter to you dated 9 December 1992 (copy attached).

Dear Ms. McGinty;

This letter is pursuant to my phone conversation this date with
Mr. Brad Wiss of your Office.

While selenium is an essential nutrient, it is also highly toxic
at low dietary levels (lethal dose 50% for rats and mice is 7ppm
1/4 ounce/ton- the same as for arsenic) and it is extremely
dangerous as a pollutant in aquatic systems (lakes and rivers).

In 1983, the environmental disaster caused by excessive selenium
in irrigation runoff into the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge
was front page news in most California newspapers and was widely
reported nationwide.

In April 1987, the FDA effectively "deregulated" selenium as a
feed additive without preparing an Environmental Impact Statement
based on a scientifically worthless Environmental Impact
Assessment (EIA) submitted by the American Feed Industry
Association and a subsequent "Finding of No Significant Impact"
(FONSI) issued by the FDA.

My company, Micro-Tracers, Inc. suffered irreparable economic harm
when the FDA eliminated the principal quality control requirement
that applied prior to April 1987, that selenium premixes be
analyzed. I believe this requirement is critically important in
minimizing the adverse environmental impacts that may be caused by
feed use of selenium.

The US Department of the Interior and the US-EPA have both
evaluated the EIA and "FONSI" and concluded they are
scientifically indefensible.

27 January 1993

It is almost 6 years since the "deregulation" and the FDA has refused to hold Administrative Hearings on any of the issues. In July 1992, it denied all non-environmental Objections forcing my small company (less than \$1 million in annual sales) to take the Agency to Court or else forever waive our rights.

Can you help? My interest is to see the premix analysis requirement reinstated although an additional item of public interest would be to see that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared.

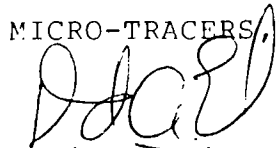
Possibly the Regulation should be rolled back to its pre-1987 form, although this could possibly cause some nutritional deficiencies. I would hope you might encourage the FDA-CVM to reinstate the premix analysis requirement pending completion of a proper Environmental Impact Statement to be funded by the various groups that have an economic interest, the American Feed Industry Association, the National Pork Producers Council, the National Turkey Federation, the National Broiler Council and the Selenium-Tellurium Development Association. (these groups have all Petitioned to Intervene in Micro-Tracers' suit against the FDA).

I would be pleased to visit you at any time if you think this might be helpful. Also, I would be most grateful if you phoned me collect to discuss the matter.

When I met with FDA last November, various of their personnel all stated "You must be very happy Al Gore has been elected Vice President).

With best wishes and thanks.

MICRO-TRACERS, INC.



David A. Eisenberg
President
DAE:dae

cc: Mr. Brad Wiss

LINDA STARKE

Editor & Writer

29 January 1993

Katie McGinty
Environmental Affairs
Office of the Vice-President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Katie McGinty:

I am writing to support the recommendation contained in *Partnerships to Progress*, the recent PCEQ report, for a National Council on Sustainable Development. I hope that this kernel of a good idea from the last administration does not get lost in the transition shuffle. Even more than a National Council, I think the time is right for bodies like this--policy advisory groups with representatives of all sectors of society--to be set up in all the states. I hope the Vice-President will consider aiding and encouraging such initiatives.

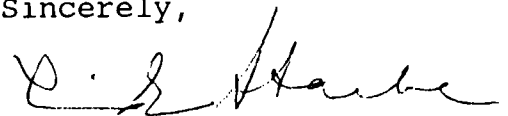
I am currently researching a book on similar groups in Canada, the Round Tables on the Environment and the Economy, which you are probably familiar with. Enclosed for your interest is an article I submitted to the *Post* right after the Little Rock economic summit. They did not want to run it, but if I get the time I will rework it and trying to get it published elsewhere. In the meantime, I thought you might find it useful.

If I find some funding support for my research project in time, I am thinking about preparing a short paper on the Round Tables to distribute at the Louisville conference in late May. I think this could alert interested state legislators to the possible role for multistakeholder forums, and to the various funding and membership options used in Canada, which might give them ideas for sources of support in their own states. I would certainly also alert people to the PCEQ recommendation for a National Council.

For your reference, I am the editor of the Brundtland report, of *Changing Course* by the Business Council, and of all the *Worldwatch* books for the last decade, among other things, as well as the author of a 1990 follow-up to the Brundtland report, called *Signs of Hope*.

I hope you find the enclosed of interest, and very best wishes in your challenging new job.

Sincerely,



1789 Lanier Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 387-4238

5532 Poplar Street
Philadelphia, PA 19131

Ms. Katie McGinty
Special Assistant: Environmental and Energy Affairs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

First, I wish to congratulate you on your new job as President Clinton's environmental and energy "czar". Working within the President's cabinet is quite an honor. Next, I'd like to tell you why I am writing to you. The reason stems from an article about you which appeared in The Philadelphia Inquirer on 1/17/93. That article made mention of your interest in "better communication between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. business community". This sounds to me like a collaborative approach to environmental problem-solving, and I believe that I can help get you started in the right direction with this idea.

About a year ago, I had the opportunity to attend a conference on compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act of 1990. This conference was sponsored by the Institute for Cooperation in Environmental Management (ICEM) and involved participants from numerous walks of life. There were corporations, government agencies (Federal, State, Local), environmental and public interest groups, private consultants, a few colleges and universities, and foundations. The concept here was to convene parties that are normally at odds with each other with environmental problems/solutions and to have them exchange ideas on how to comply with the new Clean Air Act. This workshop was highly successful and the new regulations are being implemented nationwide. Now, what I have in mind here is to apply this same approach to other environmental and energy issues (water pollution, alternative energy sources, resources conservation/recycling) and to do this on a national basis (as ICEM's workshop covered only PA, NJ, DE, VA, and WV). If you wish for me to provide any pertinent information, either from ICEM or from my own files, please contact me at (215) 832-6170 or (215) 877-3930 (my home phone number). A complimentary list of ICEM Clean

Air Workshop participants is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Daniel Eugene Snowden
Daniel Eugene Snowden

P.S.: Please give my highest regards to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, and EPA Administrator Carol Browner; I'll be watching them closely.

PUBLIC FORESTRY FOUNDATION

Jan. 29, 1993

Katie McGinty
Environmental Policy Director
White House

Dear Ms McGinty:

Our organization is working with the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEE) in attempting to get the National Forest Service to practice sustainable, multiple-use forestry as the basic laws instruct them to.

As you know, they do not generally practice this kind of forestry. Their rule is to "get the cut out" and this generally means clearcutting.

We need White House help! President Clinton needs to appoint or have the Secretary of Agriculture appoint Forest Service officials who are committed to practicing sustainable forestry.

One case in point is the struggle which AFSEE, with whom we are associated in creating citizen monitoring organizations in key western forests, is having in the Clearwater National Forest in Montana where they have documented numerous violations including stream sedimentation and pollution, Chinook salmon "on the threshold of extinction", old growth stands being decimated and other biological standards being abused or ignored.

There is one crisis after another in our old growth Western Pacific forests that have been documented by dozens of environmental organizations, individuals and forest service employees working with AFSEE.

To begin with we need White House help in the Clearwater.

But more importantly we need the message to go out from the White House that the National Forest Service must return to fundamental, simple, sustainable forestry based on principles that will protect the integrity and multiple use of forests, create more jobs, protect wildlife and provide recreation, hunting and fishing.

In short, we need to stop the wholesale slaughter of our National Forests by a timber industry which cares only about one thing: profits, and to hell with spotted owls and multiple use.

Please Ms McGinty, help us,

Lu Haas



January 26, 1993

Katy McGinty, Special Assistant to the President for environmental policy
Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Re: SERIOUS TAX REFORM TO EASE NECESSARY SACRIFICE

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I feel confident that you are aware of and share the concerns of millions of Americans who understand that the present condition of the U.S. economy places our future in jeopardy. I also feel confident that you would publicly support a real opportunity to help reverse this condition, allay these valid fears, and ease the discomfort of the necessary sacrifices that face us.

With that in mind, I want to be sure you also are aware of a single change you could help implement that would increase our nation's economic growth and savings rates, promote deficit reduction and overall productivity, and raise employment and business investment levels. At the same time, this single change would simplify tax collections, minimize tax collection costs, and assure that the nation's tax burden is fairly distributed to everyone who benefits from the government services and the free market system that we enjoy in the United States.

Citizens for an Alternative Tax System (C.A.T.S.) educates and organizes U.S. citizens to promote *replacing* federal corporate and personal income taxes with a national sales tax (NST). C.A.T.S. supporters commissioned the results of a COREMOD simulation based on a variation of the Washington University Macroeconomic Model (WUMM), commercially available from Lawrence H. Meyer and Associates. Results of this study were presented by Dr. John Qualls, of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, to the House Ways and Means Committee on or about July 18, 1991. (An updated study is under development.)

The C.A.T.S. study projects that abolishing corporate and personal income taxes and replacing them with an NST of 16% would yield the same funds as current federal corporate and personal income taxes, estate taxes, and gift taxes, plus bring about each of the results suggested in the second paragraph of this letter. Specifically, among other benefits, this study shows that simply replacing federal income taxes with a 16% NST would yield the following:

- Reallocation of GNP away from consumption and toward investment. The investment share of GNP would rise two percentage points (from 17.1% to 19.1%).
- Increased private savings rate (total of personal and business savings) from 15.4% to 18.1%.
- Increased real business investment (19 to 20% higher when business uses the extra cash flow resulting from elimination of the corporate income tax and related compliance expenses to invest in improvements in plants and equipment).
- Higher level of capital stock, resulting in more employment. The number of new jobs generated reaches 900,000 within 10 years, 1,600,000 within 20 years.

While the regressivity of the present income tax structure has been acknowledged publicly by President Clinton and others, the NST, a proportionate tax on consumption, would assure that those with the most to spend would pay the most taxes. The NST can be structured to help alleviate the desperate needs of our homeless, jobless, and low income earners. One possible way to prevent undue tax burden on these low income groups under the NST is to offer a rebate to all U.S. citizens, or those passing needs testing. This system would allow for a consistent tax rate on all retail transactions, assuring that luxury food, shelter, clothing, and other luxury items are not subsidized by the federal government (U.S. taxpayers).

There are many more reasons to convert to the NST: It would have a positive impact on the environment from reduced paper consumption. It would allow our government to obtain a fair amount of funds from foreign merchants doing business in the U.S. Since the NST obviously could not tax U.S. merchants' sales in foreign countries, it could lower the price of U.S. goods abroad, helping to level the playing field of international trade which has long has been tilted against U.S. merchants. By converting to the NST, we can drastically reduce the IRS' annual budget and still virtually eliminate tax evasion which the IRS estimates could be as much as 35% of owed taxes each year; even drug dealers would be forced to contribute to the society they now plunder. Conversion to the NST will immediately and forever establish this administration as the vanguard of real government reform in the minds of all Americans.

Ms. McGinty, the deficit and many other challenges we face demand tough decisions and actions. These actions will require sacrifice on the part of many Americans who already feel victimized by (though not at fault for) the economic ravages of the past 12 years. Most Americans understand that these sacrifices will be necessary to reverse our economic situation and secure the future of our country for our children and their children.

For all Americans, the historic event of replacing personal and corporate income taxes with the NST would help ease the pain of their sacrifices with the knowledge that their wages will no longer be slashed by federal withholding, their productivity, savings, and investments will be rewarded rather than punished, their dollars need not be wasted on compliance, and they no longer need bare their souls for, nor fear the IRS.

The C.A.T.S. plan to replace federal income taxes with a fair and simple NST continues to gather support with voters and legislators at state and national levels. Of course, more information is available by contacting C.A.T.S. at: 1 (800) 767-7977. Also, you may want to consult any of these members of Congress:

Sen. Robert Bennet (R, UT)
Rep. Chris Cox (R, CA)
Rep. Philip Crane (R, IL)
Rep. Newt Gingrich, (R, GA)

Rep. Sam Gibbons (D, FL)
Rep. Daniel Schaeffer (R, CO)
Rep. Richard Schulze (D, PA)
Rep. W. J. "Billy" Tauzin (D, LA)

Please write soon and let me know your views on this innovative plan.

Sincerely,



G. Ashley Lewis, III
P.O. Box 5483
Austin, TX 78763-5483

cc: Distribution
enclosure: Austin C.A.T.S. flyer



ENVIRONMENTAL
WARRANTY

ENVIRONMENTAL WARRANTY, INC.
15 NORTH MAIN STREET
WEST HARTFORD, CT 06107
FAX: (203) 521-5810

TEL: (203) 521-4747

A Brief Summary of Coverage and Underwriting Procedures

Purpose

Today, there are a new set of things to worry about when you are involved in a commercial real estate transaction.

Hazardous substances, asbestos, PCBs and underground storage vessels - if they go undetected - can result in severe loss: the costs of remediation, loss of business, and a drop in property value.

That's why it is so important for a prospective buyer, lender and their attorneys to be aware of environmental conditions before the transfer of property is affected. Toward this end, Environmental Warranty, Inc. offers a two-point program of protection:

- 1. in-depth environmental engineering evaluation of the property under consideration, and*
- 2. insurance to cover the costs of remediating environmental problems that were not detected at the time of the site assessment.*

Environmental Engineering Assessment

The basis of Environmental Warranty, Inc.'s program is an extensive environmental engineering assessment of the property. The assessment company is selected from a group of high-quality environmental and geotechnical service companies. By means of the assessment, a report on the presence of environmental concerns will be produced. This report will list the specific conditions uncovered by the engineers, as reviewed by Environmental Warranty, Inc.'s Technical Services Group.

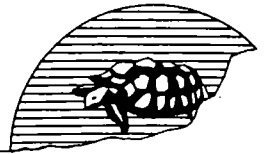
The Insurance

But why the insurance? Because even the most complete evaluation cannot guarantee that all environmental conditions are detected. Such things as illegally-dumped or spills of hazardous materials by previous occupants and asbestos hidden in old construction can, and do escape detection.

This policy is issued for the a 3-year term with a limit equal to the property value. The policy lists all known contaminants discovered at the time of the environmental evaluation, any overlooked would be covered and remediation paid for. The option to renew coverage would be available at the end of the initial term, subject to insurance company approval.



Michael A. McCoy, D.V.M.



132 Citrus Avenue • Imperial Beach • CA • 91932

(619) 423-0495

January 8, 1993

Trey Lindseth
393 Russell Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Trey,

I appreciated the opportunity to talk with you about the enclosed materials.

I will contact you about Friday January 15 to briefly evaluate the project if you have had time to read it over.

I will be the contact person on the project.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael A. McCoy, DVM

*Jnt for info
I have forwarded to
Region V EPA Jnt.*

Reply to: Robert M. Klink
P.O. Box 750188
Dayton, Ohio
45475-0188
513-438-0100

February 8, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

The Honorable Albert Gore
Vice President of the United States
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Susan Gaffney, Branch Chief
Management Integrity Branch
Office of Federal Financial Management
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

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

Carol Browner, Director
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Violation and lack of enforcement of Grant Agreement between
U.S. Government (via USEPA) and Steuben County Regional Waste
District in Angola, Indiana; Construction Grant No C-180986-02

Dear New Office Holders,

Welcome to your new offices and responsibilities!

I have been identified as a Republican for a long time however
I definitely want to see some changes in government to once again
make our government of the people (as opposed to bureaucrats), by
the people (as opposed to professional politicians), and for the

people (instead of for their own self serving interests).

To be specific, relative to my immediate complaint, please review the attached letter to the USEPA IG office dated January 29, 1990 and my follow up letter to Vice President Dan Quayle dated exactly one year ago today.

I believe that I have been, and continue to be today, the victim of a local government agency making use of United States EPA construction grant funds of millions of dollars to further advance their own personal, political and agency agendas INSTEAD OF using the monies for the particular purposes included in the executed Grant Agreement and the various federal regulations pertinent thereto, as published in the Federal Register over the years prior to this grant execution.

I have also attached copies of the written answers that I recieved in response to those letters..... basically ignoring the most serious questions (the investigation by the IG was severely limited to only David McPhearson's allegations against the LPA), and glossing over the balance.

Based upon what has happened in this situation, and on the responses that I recieved, you can undoubtedly guess who I DIDN'T vote for in the 1992 election! Because a lot of people are very aware of this situation, I also carried a large number of voters along with me that are also very tired of this and very similar situations of government agencies literally running over private citizens with no provocation whatsoever.

If you really do, as you say that you do, want to make a change in the way things have been done in the government, this would be a good place to correct a bad situation, to show a good example, and, as well as point out that agreements are for implementation and enforcement as written, not as personally desired by a political individual.

I started building in October, 1988 with all of the proper permits and assurances including the necessary signed agreements from this LPA. I have performed in every respect according to those signed agreements and permits.

It is now going on FIVE YEARS LATER, and my homes are still not being allowed to be connected to the EPA funded sewer collection, so my "new" (in 1988 and 1989) construction (and investment) stands rotting away while the LPA refuses to meet with us. They seem to feel that they are entirely above the law.

When I met about this matter with USEPA Region 5 (Chicago) Construction Grants Office there was agreement after review of the documents, that the grant agreement had been/was being violated,

but they choose to ignore it as a "local matter". Doesn't the local taxpayer/user of a federally grant funded system have any rights at all after the grant is approved? Particularly when lots of federal tax dollars were used to fund this system, at 90% or so of the costs!

After several years after the request was made, the USEPA Inspector General's Office conducted a very minor surface level investigation into very limited aspects of the allegations against the LPA (they wouldn't touch the investigation of misuse of grant funds - said that they had no authority in that area!... WHO DOES THEN?), the IG investigator Mr. Walter Sanborn personally told me that he felt that there was considerable wrongdoing by the LPA but he was not allowed to spend enough time on it to prove anything and he was getting pressure to close the file as quickly as possible, but that if I wanted to pursue it in a civil suit, I could.

Aren't all government agencies supposed to protect the interests of it's citizens? Isn't that the way that our forefathers set up our government in the first place? Or are you going to break the campaign pledge of President Clinton, and continue to let "Big Government" be the adversary of the common citizen?

I suspect that in a strongly Republican County, and a strong Republican Administration in the White House for the last 12 years, the feeling of being above the law may have been justified. They certainly have, in their arrogance, won so far and it's been a crushing blow to this law abiding citizen of the United States, as well as to many others that I know. We have stacks of volumes of laws to prevent this kind of thing from happening! That is why I'm asking for your assistance.

It seems to me (and of course it's also the law/regulations and in the signed grant agreement) that when an LPA applies for a federal grant for specific purposes and uses specific properties to entice the federal agency to approve that grant, it has the obligation to allow those properties to use the grant funded system. It should be that simple!

More specifically, I am requesting that this be looked into at the earliest possible date by those in the federal government who are willing to find accurate information, enforce the grant agreement as it was executed, and to further prosecute those who are ignoring laws/regulations and the grant agreement, to the fullest extent of the law.

I will be happy to come to Washington to discuss and review this matter in great detail if necessary, either formally or informally, to get this resolved as soon as possible. This has so far cost me hundreds of thousands of dollars. It's said that "every dog will have his day"..... so far the politicians have had their day..... without any interference from USEPA at all!

Just to be clear, I am not and I have not in the past asked any agency to intervene directly in the litigation that was surrounding this matter. I certainly understand that that will be finally played out in the courts as it should be.

I do believe however that YOU, as representatives of the people, have a direct and sworn obligation to uphold the laws of our land and see to it that everyone who works in any agency that reports to you does the same, as well as to be responsible to the citizens of this great United States.

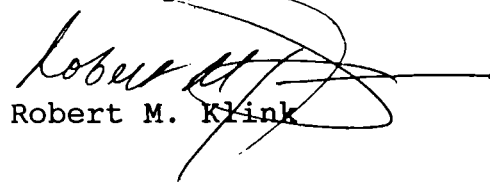
Volumes of additional documentation could be added to this letter, however we believe that the necessary ones are included herein to give you some of the important background with which to see that wrong is being done by a government agency to a private citizen.

Again, I request you intervention to simply review and enforce the grant agreement for this particular grant, not only as it relates to my specific concerns, but much more importantly, to every taxpayer and voter in this United States.

Let's keep it a free country (with the government responsive to the people and their needs, instead of aggravating the common people without provocation) as clearly our forefathers intended that it should be.

cc: file

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert M. Klink", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Robert M. Klink

February 1993

INTRODUCTION

Two Alaskans, Mr. Stan Stephens and Ms. Riki Ott, Ph.D, both of Prince William Sound, will be in Washington, D.C. the week of February 22-26 and seek the opportunity to visit your office to talk about critical oil issues in Alaska.

Mr. Stephens is a board member of the Regional Citizens' Citizen Advisory Council, mandated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to oversee Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) operations in Port Valdez. Stan is a leader in the tourism industry in Alaska and operates a small cruise ship business from Valdez.

Dr. Ott is President of the Oil Reform Alliance, a coalition of commercial fishing and environmental organizations which formed after the Exxon Valdez oil spill to reform oil industry practices. Riki has masters and doctorate degrees in marine pollution and fishes commercially in Prince William Sound.

We have summarized our concerns in a 40 page report entitled "Status Report on Alaska's Oil Industry: A Blueprint for Improving Performance" which addresses North Slope, TAPS and Cook Inlet operations. Our concerns focus on irresponsible waste disposal practices, inadequate government oversight for monitoring and compliance, faulty structural integrity of the TAPS pipeline and TAPS trade tankers, and inadequate spill prevention measures, especially tug escort in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet.

The "Status Report" also addresses aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Our concerns here focus on cleanup workers' health, long-term and ongoing damage to fish and wildlife, damage to fishermen, Natives and municipalities, squandering of civil settlement monies, and lack of followup with requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

We would welcome the opportunity to share not only our concerns with you, but also our solutions. None of these problems is insurmountable. However, we firmly believe these issues must be addressed before the oil industry is allowed into other environmentally sensitive areas in Alaska, such as outer continental shelf lands.

We are traveling as volunteers and concerned citizens working towards a citizens' perspective on what must be accomplished by us all to achieve environmentally sound oil development in Alaska.

We look forward to meeting with you.

Contact numbers: Stan Stephens - (907) 835-4731
Riki Ott - (907) 586-2820/424-3915

Temporary local number: (703) 549-0515

P.S.: Stan recently returned from the Shetland Islands spill site where he observed the disastrous break up of the tanker Braer.



CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Robert A. Roland
President

February 19, 1993

Ms. Katherine McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
for the Environment
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Last summer former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Mike Deland and former Secretary of Commerce Barbara Franklin met with a number of representatives from the Global Climate Coalition, including myself, to discuss the recently-concluded U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Mr. Deland subsequently wrote to Mr. John Shlaes, Executive Director of the Global Climate Coalition. In his letter Mr. Deland said, among other things:

"I wanted to add some emphasis to a point which surfaced all too briefly during our meeting: the importance of **demonstrable progress on energy efficiency** and other programs which have been initiated by U.S. industry and which will control net greenhouse gas emissions in this country." (Boldface in the original.)

CMA is a non-profit trade association whose member companies represent more than 90 percent of the productive capacity of basic industrial chemicals in the United States. The chemical industry is a major consumer of virtually all types of energy. In 1991, the industry consumed approximately 5.4 quadrillion Btus of energy -- the equivalent of 2.6 million barrels a day of crude oil -- for fuel and power, and as a feedstock or raw material for industry processes. This represented about 7 percent of total U.S. energy use.

The chemical industry makes a major contribution to the strength of the American economy. We employ 1.1 million men and women throughout the country, and we pay an average wage twenty-five percent higher than the average manufacturing wage. We are a high-technology, highly-competitive industry. As a result, we have become the largest export sector of the American economy, with exports of \$44 billion and a sectoral trade surplus of \$17 billion in 1992. Operating in an intensely competitive global economy, the U.S. chemical industry depends on an adequate supply of energy at competitive prices.

Ms. Katherine McGinty
February 19, 1993
Page Two

The U.S. chemical industry is among the U.S. industrial sectors that have an admirable record of improvement in energy efficiency the last several decades.

From 1974 through 1991, the U.S. chemical industry has grown 93 percent as measured by value added in constant dollars, roughly 3.9 percent per year. At the same time, our energy efficiency, measured by energy consumed against value added, has improved 43 percent. That is, our energy consumption per unit of output has fallen by 43 percent. As a result, the chemical industry now consumes much less energy than would be the case if we had not made the concerted effort to improve energy efficiency.

These improvements were the result of efforts to improve energy efficiency, rather than any effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a means to address global climate change concerns. Therefore, they are an excellent example of a "no regrets" action.

I must point out, however, that the U.S. chemical industry's growth in output and exports over this period resulted in a modest increase in total energy consumed, notwithstanding the energy efficiency improvements described above. If our energy-related greenhouse gas emissions directly tracked our energy consumption, they, too, will have increased over this period. This should highlight the difficulty, in a growing economy, of achieving absolute reductions in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. This also shows why it is important to examine energy consumption per unit of output.

From the mid-1970s through 1985, CMA annually collected energy data from its member companies, aggregated it, and reported the results to the Department of Energy, as required by federal law. Following termination of the government's annual data collection effort in 1985, CMA also suspended its annual collection of chemical industry energy data. However, soon recognizing the importance of the data collection effort, CMA voluntarily reinstituted annual energy surveys of member companies in 1988. One CMA objective in reinstituting the annual survey was to maintain members' attention to, and interest in, energy efficiency.

For about a year now CMA's Energy Committee -- consisting of fifteen member companies strongly interested in energy issues -- and CMA staff have been developing a proposal to foster and to recognize additional energy efficiency improvement by CMA member companies. The CMA Energy Committee believes that implementation of the program elements by member companies will result in additional energy efficiency improvements, continuing into the future. I am happy to inform you that the proposed program, a copy of which is attached, was approved by CMA's Board of Directors at its January 22nd meeting.

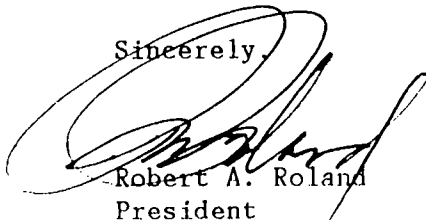
Ms. Katherine McGinty
February 19, 1993
Page Three

To address the science of the global climate change issue, CMA established the Atmospheric Research Council in 1991. The Council consists of twelve interested CMA member companies and is funded entirely by those companies. The Council was formed to address issues concerning the impact of chemical industry emissions on regional and global atmospheric change. The Council's activities include identifying and resolving scientific uncertainties about effects of increased concentrations of emissions in the atmosphere, and providing a scientific foundation for the industry's position in the debates on a global effort to control greenhouse gas emissions.

Among the Council's activities to date are the following. A project was funded to develop qualitative criteria for CMA members to use in screening materials emitted into the air by their facilities. In August, 1992, the Council hosted a workshop entitled "Understanding Global Climate Concerns Within the Chemical Industry". The workshop provided a broad overview of the climate change issue that was followed by a presentation -- based on the funded research project -- about techniques companies can use in preliminary assessments of their chemical emissions and volatile products. In addition to this workshop, the Council co-sponsored an international workshop on the measurement of OH and HO₂ radicals in the troposphere.

I hope you have found the above information to be of interest. CMA and its member companies have made demonstrable progress on energy efficiency and are voluntarily undertaking programs to foster and to recognize additional energy efficiency improvements. In addition, CMA and its members are working to improve the industry's understanding of scientific aspects of global climate change. I will also provide this information directly to other senior Administration officials. If you should have any questions about the contents of this letter, you or your staff may call me or Thomas Parker, Jr., CMA's Associate Director, Energy (tel. 202-887-1167).

Sincerely,



Robert A. Roland
President

attachment: CMA Energy Efficiency Continuous Improvement Program

U.S.WINDPOWER

U.S. WINDPOWER, INC.
500 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
TEL: 415-398-3825
FAX: 415-391-7710
A KENETECH COMPANY

February 22, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Director
President's Office of Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. McGinty:

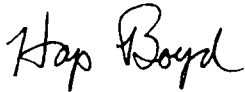
Congratulations on your new job! I think it's great the President created the position and that he chose you to fill it.

I realize that you are exceptionally busy right now. However, when your schedule allows I would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you and brief you on the status of wind energy.

My company has recently signed domestic and foreign contracts to develop windplants. The cost of wind energy is making it competitive with other electrical generation technologies.

I am including some recent articles and information on wind. I will phone for an appointment in a few weeks.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hap Boyd".

Robert T. Boyd
Director of Regulatory Affairs

CLEAN
FUELS
DEVELOPMENT
COALITION

February 10, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty, Special Assistant
to the President for the Environment
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

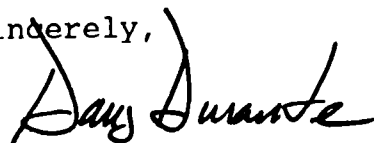
Dear Ms. McGinty:

Congratulations on your recent appointment to direct the
White House Office on Environmental Policy.

I have copied you on the attached letter to Mr. Neel, but
wanted to also seek your direct assistance in this matter. You,
of course, are aware of the critical role transportation fuels and
auto issues will have on the environment. Vice President Gore's
participation in this event as I have suggested in the attached
letter would seem to be a perfect opportunity to begin a process
of coordinating federal environmental policy and elevating the
environment to a higher level.

In addition, I want to take this opportunity to introduce
myself and our organization and offer our assistance in any areas
pertaining to energy, transportation, and the environment. I was
a member of the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for the Clean Air
Act and have worked on alternative fuels issues for the last dozen
years. In fact, while on staff on the National Alcohol Fuels
Commission in 1978, was on loan to then Congressman Gore for a
gasohol seminar in Tennessee. Please do not hesitate to contact
me if we can be of any assistance and I hope you will be able to
assist us in our effort to have the Vice President participate in
the conference in San Antonio.

Sincerely,



Douglas A. Durante
Executive Director



PACE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL STUDIES

NICHOLAS A. ROBINSON
JAMES D. HOPKINS PROFESSOR OF LAW

15 February 1993

78 NORTH BROADWAY
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. 10603
(914) 422-4244
FAX (914) 422-4180

Hon. Katherine McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
for the Environment
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C.
FAX: 202 - 395-3744

Dear Ms McGinty:

I have today sent the enclosed letter to Carol Browner at EPA regarding your changes to the regulatory format of NEPA. I trust that President Clinton and Vice-President Gore will strengthen the White House role in overseeing NEPA regulations and agency compliance therewith, and not weaken this important environmental protection safeguard by assigning it out of the White House to even a Cabinet level EPA.

I wish you well in your deliberations. You may recall that the House of Representatives prevented President Carter from measures to weaken NEPA in his early days in office; I trust that President Clinton will heed that experience today.

Sincerely yours,

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

MEYERS & ASSOCIATES

THE CAPITOL HILL OFFICE BUILDING
412 FIRST STREET, SE WASHINGTON, DC 20003
202/484-2773

February 24, 1993

Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of White House Office on
Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., Room 286
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Wellman, Inc.

Dear Director McGinty:

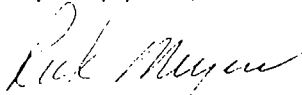
It has been most impressive to watch as President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and you have made yourselves available to so many people as you shape and form this Administration. This kind of personal inter-action is extremely vital and obviously very productive.

In that regard, I write today to advise you of a Fortune 500 company that is the largest recycler of plastics in the United States, Wellman, Inc. Wellman is vertically integrated and its corporate family begins with the material recovery facilities and runs all the way through manufacturing from recycled plastic. Being the premier plastic recycler/manufacturer in the United States, Wellman officials have significant and critical knowledge that could be used by you and other Administration officials as you consider various environmental and economic strategies.

Wellman is very interested in issues such as recycling, investment tax credits, trade, manufacturing, and textiles. I am enclosing a couple of Wellman, Inc. Annual Reports which you may find useful in better understanding their corporate structure and the products they manufacture from recycled plastic. These Wellman officials would like to make themselves available to share their corporate knowledge with you, your staff, and others as you may so direct. We would very much appreciate the opportunity to personally meet with you and discuss several of these issues. Wellman would like to make its officials available to you and the Administration for testimony and/or professional input.

Thank you for your kind consideration to this request.

Very truly yours,



Richard (Rick) L. Meyers
Wellman Washington Representative

enclosures

cc: Thomas M. Duff, CEO, Wellman, Inc.
Dennis M. Sabourin, VP, Wellman, Inc.



GLOBAL CLIMATE COALITION

March 12, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant & Director
White House Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 284
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Katie:

The Global Climate Coalition has submitted the attached comments on the U.S. National Action Plan to the Council on Environmental Quality in response to the notice listed in the Federal Register on December 8, 1992. Our comments contain recommendations in twelve areas of specific concern that our members feel need additional analysis or improvement. Four key areas of focus are:

- **the need for an economic analysis of proposed actions under the NAP, including an assessment of the impact on economic growth, jobs and international trade and competitiveness;**
- **continuing opposition to the use of rigid targets and timetables as a strategy for meeting the objectives of the climate treaty, especially as the scientific community continues to debate the relative impact any emissions may have on climate change;**
- **the full range of voluntary actions and estimates of their impacts should be reflected in the NAP;**
- **full implementation of the Energy Policy Act should be made a cornerstone of the NAP.**

As you may know, the Global Climate Coalition consists of over fifty different business organizations with both domestic and international interests. Our members include a wide range of industrial concerns including agriculture, utilities, oil, gas, railroads, automobiles, chemicals, mining, minerals and broad business groups. Eighteen of America's largest trade groups belong.

GCC members are actively engaged with the Congress and the United Nations on a wide variety of issues related to global climate, technology cooperation and transfer, international regulation, and science and economics. In the last two years, we have participated vigorously in the negotiations on a climate change treaty and made several presentations to promote business cooperation in this area. The GCC was also a lead U.S. business group and spokesman on climate in Rio de Janeiro at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and were actively involved in the first interim INC negotiating session this past December in Geneva. Coalition representatives have also met with interested parties in Japan and Europe to discuss implementation of the climate treaty, the needs of developing countries, and future activities of the United Nations.

The GCC has been engaged with Congress on the climate change debate, pointing out the necessity to balance environmental concerns with economic considerations, especially as it impacts on the U.S. industrial base and American jobs.

The Coalition has also worked with various Federal agencies on programs which promote the development and export of energy and environmental technology, including the development of a Technology Resource Guide to assist U.S. companies in exporting environmental technology. We have also advocated the creation and implementation of the Technology Cooperation Corps to aid developing countries in assessing their technology needs. We have closely followed the Administration's initiatives in the climate area, and have worked with the Department of State, A.I.D. and others on technology cooperation and industry involvement in development issues.

I know you are quite busy. I look forward to sitting down and talking with you when you have a chance.

Sincerely,



John Shlaes
Executive Director

attachments

March 8, 1993.

Rt. 2 Box - 314

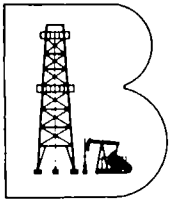
Littleton, NC 27850.

Ms Mc Linty,

Please help the Farmers of America
and do not lend your support to the
Delaney clause. Without using chemicals
on the crops we grow we will not be
able to produce enough food at a price
people can afford to pay for it. We
need all of the help and support we
can get.

Thank you for your help.

Linda S. Giles
W. E. Liles



Berry Petroleum Company

Post Office Bin X
Taft, California 93268
(805) 769-8811

March 2, 1993

The Honorable Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Proposed BTU Tax

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Berry Petroleum Company is an independent producer with over 95% of our production in California, of which virtually all is heavy crude oil (13° API gravity). The imposition of the BTU tax, as proposed, could be fatal to not only our operation, but every independent producer in California. It also threatens the majority of California's oil production, even if produced by integrated companies.

First, one must recognize that the West Coast (or PADD V) oil supply/demand is unique, in that PADD V has a glut of crude, ie. supply is in excess of demand. This situation has occurred due to the federal prohibition of exporting Alaskan North Slope ("ANS") crude. ANS crude is forced into California, rather than its natural markets in the Far East, reducing wellhead prices in California and Alaska. This policy is directly responsible for premature declines in production and well abandonments on the West Coast. Without the prohibition, the price for California heavy crude should be approximately \$4.00 below West Texas Intermediate ("WTI"), due to the characteristics of heavy crude. With the prohibition, the average discount is approximately \$8.00, and has been as high as \$11.00. A flat \$3.47/bbl tax on California heavy and WTI, punishes California crudes unfairly, eg. \$3.47/\$12.00 heavy crude price is 29% versus \$3.47/\$20 WTI price is 17%. Thus, the tax will punish the value of California crude and product refined therefrom more significantly than other crudes.

Much of California's heavy crude is consumed as bunker and residual fuel oil which is very sensitive to the Pacific Rim market. Thus the BTU tax, an additional cost, will price such products out of the market and significantly reduce heavy oil demand and the price for California heavy crude. This is not theory, this is fact. Witness what the California Legislature did two years ago - they made bunker fuel subject to state sales tax (roughly 7%) thinking it would raise revenue. The outcome was that the bunker fuel market in Los Angeles disappeared virtually overnight. Many jobs were lost and wellhead prices declined.

The Honorable Katie McGinty
March 2, 1993
Page 2

It was so drastic, that the legislature repealed the tax on bunker fuel while facing a huge deficit. The BTU tax of \$3.47/bbl will kill the bunker fuel market on the West Coast, dramatically reducing our heavy crude price. As you are aware, *70% of California's production is heavy crude oil or 650,000 barrels per day. Heavy crude oil reserves, conservatively, represent 20% of U.S. recoverable oil reserves.*

Second, we understand that the Administration is considering moving the point of collection from refinery gate to the refined product level. Such action is crucial to reduce the possibility and impact of the tax being backed onto the producer in the form of lower crude prices.

Third, it is our understanding that natural gas purchased as fuel to generate steam to recover heavy oil will be subject to the BTU tax. Natural gas is the dominant fuel for cogeneration facilities and portable steam generators due to strict environmental regulations. Unless an exemption is made, California heavy crude will be imposed with two layers of the BTU tax, which is outright double taxation. We estimate that this tax will increase the lifting cost of California heavy crude oil by 50¢ to \$1.00 per barrel. A producer's steam cost is usually the largest single expense and is often the determining factor in development projects. The independent producer would be forced to absorb this cost - which would be the fatal blow to much of California's production. In addition, as the integrated company's production cost increases, they will continue their exodus out of the U.S., further damaging the oil industry infrastructure and weakening our national security.

Fourth, we strongly oppose the fact that oil will carry a 133% surcharge over coal. This is not fair or equitable if the stated policy objective of favoring cleaner fuels is to be strictly observed. To be credible, the BTU tax must be weighed on objective scientific analysis with regard to environment pollutants. Clearly, oil is more favorable than coal in this regard. We believe that onshore California produced crude oil is the most environmentally-safe produced crude oil in the world - yet it appears that California producers will bear the largest percentage of burden.

Thus, the BTU tax sacrifices the domestic, environmentally-safe heavy oil production, which will prematurely decline, *in favor of* foreign produced crude, regardless of its high production and transportation environmental impacts. This is not a sound energy or environmental policy.

Fifth, we urge the Administration to adopt an import fee on crude oil in lieu of the BTU tax. An import fee will increase U.S. production, employ more Americans, reduce foreign imports, tankers and their associated environmental risk and reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

The Honorable Katie McGinty
March 2, 1993
Page 3

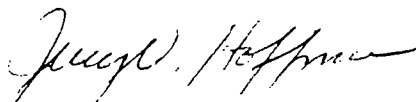
As you are aware, the federal, state and local governments have a large interest in the health of California oil and gas production. The federal government's ownership in Elk Hills crude (government share is approximately 50,000+ barrels/day) will be directly impacted, as will substantial royalty interests. The budget crisis which looms large in the California state budget and many other local governments will be exacerbated by the imposition of the BTU tax. An outcry from these governments is inevitable once they understand the impact to them! We believe that an economic recovery in California will be impossible unless the BTU tax is modified as per our recommendations below.

In summary, our recommendations are:

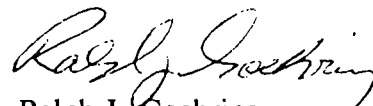
- * **Lift the ban on exporting ANS crude**
- * **Consider the impact on price/cost of California heavy crude and remove the disincentives**
- * **Move the collection point away from the producer**
- * **Exempt, from the tax, fuel used in the production of energy**
- * **Tax oil and coal based upon their true environmental associated risks relationship**
- * **Impose an import fee in lieu of the BTU tax on oil**

We are not opposed to some measure of "fair shared sacrifice" to reduce the nation's deficit, but the BTU tax, as proposed, is extremely damaging and perhaps fatal to the California heavy oil industry. We look forward to working with you and your staff to address and resolve these difficult issues.

Respectfully,



Jerry V. Hoffman
President



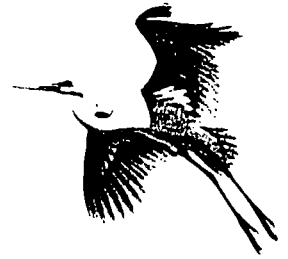
Ralph J. Goehring
Chief Financial Officer

cc: The Honorable Hazel O'Leary
The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen

California Delegation
Executive Committee, CIPA
Ms. Denise Bode, IPAA
Robert Kaiser, DPC
E. Del Smith & Company

National Audubon Society

NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
1789 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12203
(518) 869-9731



March 10, 1993

Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the
President for the Environment
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

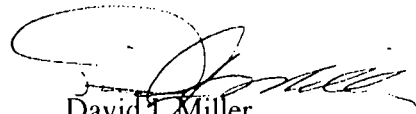
I have been extensively involved in forming an Industry, Labor and Environmental Coalition for a Clean Water/Jobs program. After facing a potential conflict a year ago with 1200 labor demonstrators, we were able to forge a coalition of union, construction and environmental interests around Long Island Sound. The attached material outlines the story of the coalition and its success to date.

Yesterday, a delegation of our coalition (list attached) met with 15-20 offices in Congress in an effort to gain, and in many cases renew, support for our platform. The Clean Water/Jobs Platform has been endorsed by over 100 business, labor, municipal and environmental organizations around Long Island Sound. The coalition has been spreading the word to other national estuary sites and coastal areas from Puget Sound to Casco Bay in Maine. We are utilizing the proposed Lowey/DeLauro Estuary Restoration Act as our legislative vehicle (Dear Colleague attached). This legislation had over 50 co-sponsors last session and will be introduced in the 103rd Congress within the next two weeks. In the Senate, Senators Lieberman, Dodd and Moynihan will introduce companion legislation again this year by the end of March.

I am writing to you because we need your help in promoting this Clean Water/Jobs Program. It is not often that environmental clean-up, jobs creation, aid to municipalities and infrastructure improvements can be achieved all in one package. It is even less often that strong support and solidarity is received from general contractors, labor unions, municipal leaders, state agencies and environmental groups on a legislative proposal. When I spoke of our coalition and this legislation at the AFL-CIO Labor Temple in Seattle last November, local building trades, union and environmental representatives joined me to discuss their support of this initiative with the Seattle Post-Intelligence. This is an example of the unified support this proposal generates.

Our Coalition hopes that your office and Vice-President Gore can work with the Administration, Congress and specifically the Budget Office to pursue the objectives of this legislation. I look forward to your reaction and would be pleased to answer any questions. I look forward to discussing these issues with you.

Sincerely,



David J. Miller
Regional Vice President

cc. Vice-President Al Gore

Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont



Sierra Club Agricultural Committee



3-11-93

Ms. Katie McGinty
Special Ass't to the President, Environment
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am writing you in behalf of small and moderate-sized farms, farms that practice sustainable agriculture. As a sustainable farmer and one that has been in the environmental movement for many years, I have supported President Clinton in his quest for the Presidency and his efforts to cut the budget, however I feel that the present cuts single out farmers who are trying to be good conservationists. As President Clinton has said, "it is only fair that those who did not contribute last time do so this time". Thus I am asking the Administration to really cut costs by establishing a real \$50,000 payment limitation for federal farm program payments and require material participation in the operation of the farm to better focus payments on working farmers. I am also requesting the elimination of the three-entity rule and attribute payments to individuals to prevent subdivision into multiple legal entities to avoid payment limitations.

Finally, I am asking for increased funding for sustainable agriculture in the budget. I believe this would be good for the environment and small to medium sized farmers. Particularly I would encourage increased funding for Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program, Sustainable Agriculture Technology Development and Transfer Program (SATDP), Water Quality Incentives Program (WQIP), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) and FmHA lending that is directed at beginning farmers.

Many thanks for your consideration of these proposals.

Sincerely,

Robert Warrick, Chair, Sierra Club
Agriculture Committee
RR2 Box 11
Meadow Grove, NE 68752

Ronald B. Linsky
Executive Director

Board of Directors:

Orange County Water District
Langdon W. Owen, Chairman

Irvine Ranch Water District
Peer A. Steen, Vice-Chairman

County Sanitation Districts
of Orange County
A. B. "Buck" Catlin

Municipal Water District
of Orange County
Wayne A. Clark

San Juan Basin Authority
William W. Knitz

March 10, 1993

Katie McGinty
c/o Trey Lindseth
Office of the Vice President
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Katie:

Much has transpired in both of our worlds since our first meeting early last year. Congratulations and best wishes as you meet and fulfill your new challenges.

At the NWRI, we too have been busy. When we met in January 1992, the Institute was just beginning to define its identity. Now, just a year later, I am pleased to report that the NWRI research programs have grown in value to over \$8 million. A corner stone of this growth has been our ability to attract joint venture partners from the private and public sectors and leverage each other's limited resources to enhance the level of research projects to achieve significant results within reasonable time frames. The NWRI partnerships are tangible evidence of what President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been challenging all of us to do.

When Senator Simon visited in December of 1991, he suggested the NWRI expand its programs to include the small business entrepreneur eager to transfer the wealth of United States technology into the market place. The Senator was instrumental in focusing our attention in the area of his legislative interest, desalting, and in response we have recently established the NWRI Membrane Research and Technology Program in cooperation with several other partners.

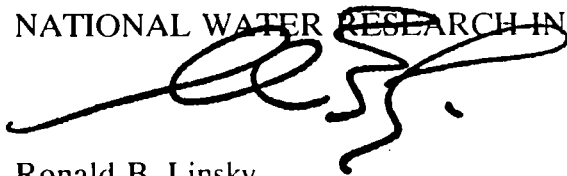
The center piece of the NWRI funding capability is the recent pledge by the Joan Irvine Smith/Athalie R. Clarke Foundation of \$1.25 million per year in support of the Institute's research programs. This vital multi-year base enables the NWRI to expand its joint venture partnerships which have already contributed in excess of \$5 million in matching funds.

Katie, my current schedule calls for me to be in Washington, DC from March 18-26, 1993. I would like to make an appointment to meet with you to provide an update on our various programs and to share with you our strategy regarding effective joint venture partnerships. Your staff can contact our Washington, DC representative, Mr. Jim McConnell at (202) 223-2451 to coordinate the time and location of the meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you again, I remain,

Sincerely,

NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. B. Linsky', written over the printed name.

Ronald B. Linsky
Executive Director

Michael Rozengurt, Ph.D.
8888 Lauderdale Court #216 F
Huntington Beach, CA 92646

March 11, 1993

Dr. Kathleen McGinty
Director,
Office of Environmental Policy
White House
OEOB, Suite 358
Washington, DC 20510

Subject: The Unbalanced Water Development: The Nation and Worldwide
Outlook, U.S. Congress Environmental Studies Conference, March 22, 1993

Dear Dr. McGinty:

The purpose of this letter is to share some of my thoughts with your staff on current precarious conditions of the Nation's coastal ecosystem. In some publications I was thrilled to learn that the current attitude toward utilization of water is based on the erroneous assumption that "water would never be a limiting factor on agricultural and urban growth." This approach nearly has devastating effects on the California shelf zone, and Gulf of Mexico fishery. Some of the decision-making communities have forgotten that the natural renewability of fresh water resources is limited by geophysical and meteorological properties of watershed. The lack of recognizing this natural phenomenon of any river has lead, in the former U.S.S.R., to over-estimation of water surplus. This in turn, has triggered the overpopulation growth, overloading the environment and to the end - the economic hardship and social unrest in many regions of the world. All this is, of course, exacerbated by man's failure to understand or even recognize the limits between balanced economics and healthy environment.

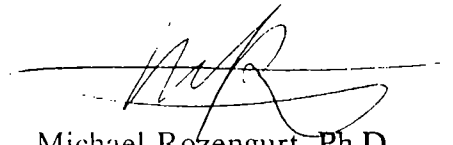
In my work for the National Council on Soviet and East European Research (Washington, D.C.) I have demonstrated the strategic role of water development on the former soviet Union economic infrastructure and living resources (I was in the past one of those who was responsible for planning, analysis and prediction of the role of water development on the societal infrastructure of the South of the U.S.S.R.). Arguably, much of the current development in coastal California or the Gulf of Mexico is similar to that of the Southern seas, estuaries and rivers of the former Soviet Union. By 1991, the latter has been suffering from the cumulative losses of about \$100 billion (five years period) not to mention public unrest in South Ukraine vs. Moldova; Central Asia; Uzbekistan vs. Karakalpakia and Tadjikistan; Kazakhstan vs. Uzbekistan, etc. There, as in other parts of the world, (Egypt, Jordan, western and southern Africa) the

Dr. McGinty
March 11, 1993
Page Two

despoliation of land and depletion of surface and ground water supplies are found to be interrelated to unrestrained or unbalanced water development. I found many parallels with my earlier work in Russia which bode ill for the future of my new country.

In light of said, I would like to inform you that among others I am planning to provide the briefing on the current outlook over the impact of excessive water development upon the surrounding environment and living resources in the semi-arid zones of the U.S., European, Central Asian and African continents at the U.S. Congress Environmental and Energy Study Conference on March 22, 1993, EF-100, the Capitol, 12:00 - 1:00. I think that this information may be of use in your own formulation of the long-term national water policy whose current uncertainty is appalling.

I have taken the liberty of attaching a few manuscripts and some reviews of my work in the United States since 1979. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (714) 962-2411, extension 3555.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'MR', is written over a horizontal line.

Michael Rozengurt, Ph.D.
Hydrology and Oceanography
Principal Environmental Specialist

MR:mcm
REF:MCGINTY.LTR

Attachments

814 PAW PAW DRIVE
HOLLAND
MICHIGAN 49423
March 9, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

No cancer-causing
pesticides in food! Please
help strengthen the Delaney
Act.

Gris Brins
(Mrs. A James Brins)
and ~~members~~ of
Lakeshore Environmental Action
Council



National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors

Pride In Our Past—Faith In Our Future

March 11, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant and Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to you today to introduce the National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors (NAPHCC) and the work that we do to promote water conservation, and to request an opportunity to meet with you in person to discuss a variety of water conservation issues.

The National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors was formed in 1883. We are the oldest trade group in the construction industry and the largest in the PHC industry. Currently, there are more than 5,700 members in NAPHCC.

From the beginning, NAPHCC has identified and responded to the needs of the industry. The original group, among its many accomplishments, built the framework for the industry's first apprenticeship system (Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship Training Approved), brought the problem of adequate sanitation to state legislatures and encouraged the invention of better appliances and fixtures.

Since our founding in 1883, NAPHCC has maintained a serious interest in plumbing standards codes and good plumbing design practices. There are currently four code bodies in the United States, including NAPHCC, which publishes the National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC). Although our code is the smallest in terms of usage, it is the only one developed by members of the contracting, engineering and inspection communities, and it is the plumbing code recognized and used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

During the past five years, as Congress began to explore and eventually passed (the National Energy Policy Act, P.L. 102-486) legislation regulating the manufacture of water conserving (low-flow) plumbing products, NAPHCC became increasingly involved in water issues.

While not initially a leader in promoting low-flow plumbing products, NAPHCC helped sponsor the research that resulted in establishing the viability of these products, and worked cooperatively with both Congress and representatives of the environmental and plumbing manufacturing community to reach an acceptable and workable compromise on the language that was eventually passed in the National Energy Policy Act.

In 1991, NAPHCC, in large response to the need to find ways to conserve water, particularly in those parts of the country such as California which had been experiencing a severe drought, asked the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help fund research to explore the value and availability of on-site wastewater treatment and recycling systems that use Graywater or combined wastewater to be reused for landscape irrigation and toilet and urinal flushing. We received a grant from EPA to conduct this research and have enclosed a copy of our final report, which clearly substantiates the value of, and need for, utilizing new approaches such as this one to solve the water conservation problems currently facing our nation.

Since publication of the report last Fall, we have begun our second EPA-sponsored grant project entitled "Commercial Building and Retrofit Guidelines and Financial Analysis," a computer software spreadsheet program to be used by building owners and communities in determining the opportunities and financial implications of using a wastewater treatment and recycling option, versus other water conservation or capacity increasing alternatives. This program will be completed sometime this Summer.

We will also be working with the General Services Administration in helping them prepare water conservation facilities handbooks for all of their 6,000 government properties. This book will help them to begin complying with the requirements of the National Energy Policy Act and will outline the water conservation options that are available for use in buildings, the ways to assess which options will be most cost effective and advice on helping building users comply with water conservation policies.

During the course of these past few years, NAPHCC has gained a great deal of insight into the need for water conservation, the many obstacles to its successful implementation and the importance of taking a comprehensive, rather than a quick single fix approach to solving our water shortage problems.

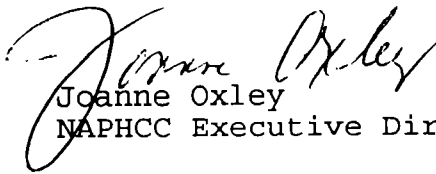
We would like an opportunity to meet with you to discuss a variety of issues; ranging from ways that you can help us promote the use of Graywater and combined wastewater treatment and recycling systems, to ways that we may be able to help the Federal Government begin compliance with the provisions of the National Energy Policy

Kathleen McGinty Letter
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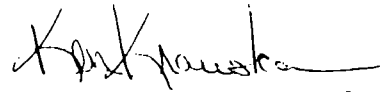
Act. We would also like to share with you our experiences in meeting with the many disjointed offices in the Federal Government that are dealing with water issues, and how this lack of coordination is hampering the implementation of effective water conservation initiatives.

We await an opportunity to meet with you at your earliest convenience. For further information, and to schedule a meeting, please contact Joanne Oxley at (703) 237-8100.

Sincerely,



Joanne Oxley
NAPHCC Executive Director



Kenneth E. Krauska
NAPHCC Past President &
Chairman, Research Committee

Enclosure

Kathleen McGanty Esq.
The White House Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

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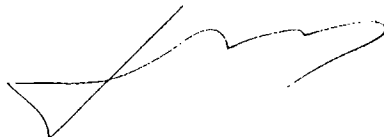
Dear Kathleen McGanty Esq.,

I am today writing to President Bill Clinton with a proposal for development of the functional stage in ecology and its possible favorable impact on U.S. environmental strategy, economics and legislation.

Because I have learned of your deep concern for environmental issues I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my letter to the President.

I would appreciate very much hearing your suggestions about how the implementation of the functional approach could become part of the new Democratic administration program.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'G. Detchev', written over a horizontal line.

Prof. G. Detchev D.S.
5101 Huntington Dr.N.#108
Los Angeles, C A 90032
Tel/Fax (213)221 2640

Enclosures.



Complete the Cycle Center

March 15, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy to the President
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 286
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The Complete the Cycle Center is a non-profit showroom of approximately 160 different products made from recycled materials, organized as a public education project and funded by the EPA. Former senator Tim Wirth, who now works for the Department of State, has supported this effort (see letter contained in the 'packet' of information regarding the Complete the Cycle Center).

A project of the Complete the Cycle Center is the Center for Environmental Solutions, which will be installing environmental education displays in airport terminals. This effort will begin next month, with a display in Denver's airport. (An artist's rendering of this display is being sent to you under separate cover). Representatives of many other airports have expressed an interest in having similar environmental education exhibits in the terminals of the airports where they work (some letters are enclosed). Although the exhibit that has been designed for the Denver airport displays recycled products, certain airport representatives have made particular requests regarding the subject of their exhibit: for example, the exhibit in Phoenix will concern water conservation.

A member of the Advisory Board for the Center for Environmental Solutions is actor and environmentalist Dennis Weaver. Dennis Weaver attempted to contact Senator Wirth on our behalf, and spoke with Mr. David Harwood of that office. As a result, I was requested to send information regarding our project to you. As I definitely wanted for you to have a copy of the artist's rendering of this first airport display, I waited to receive that drawing before sending this 'information'. The enclosed short (only 11 minutes) video shows the public service announcements by Dennis Weaver and Advisory Board member Martina Navratilova, as well as few film clips from television news stories about the Center.