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Clinton

CLINTON • GORE ON PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT

For all its rhetoric, the Bush Administration has been an environmental disaster. The President has ignored the threat of global warming and the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer, undermined enforcement of the Clean Air Act, supported drilling in Alaska's precious Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, abandoned his "no net loss" wetlands policy, and opposed efforts to increase recycling. The United States ought to lead the world in fighting for environmental protection, but George Bush has been dragging his feet abroad and ignoring his promises at home.

It's time for a change. Bill Clinton and Al Gore will give America a real environmental policy. They believe that environmental protection is fundamental to America's national security — and that we must reject Bush Administration attempts to force a false choice between environmental protection and economic growth. A Clinton/Gore Administration will challenge Americans and demand responsibility at every level — from individuals and families to corporations and government agencies — to do more to preserve our world.

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

Reduce pollution and solid waste

Preserve America's natural beauty and key resources

Use market forces to encourage environmental protection

Exert American leadership for a healthier world

Improve energy efficiency

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

The time for complacency is over. We need to take swift and aggressive action to turn our nation around, and make America a leader in the fight to save the planet.

We must renew our commitment to leave our children a better nation — a nation whose air, water, and land are unspoiled; whose natural beauty is undimmed; and whose leadership for sustainable global growth is unsurpassed.

Four goals:

- Reduce solid and toxic waste, and air and water pollution to ensure we leave our nation cleaner and healthier.
- Preserve places of natural beauty and ecological importance — such as our national parks, wilderness areas, old-growth forests, and wetlands — so that we can pass on America's natural splendor to our children.
- Shatter the false choice between environmental protection and economic growth by creating a market-based environmental protection strategy that rewards conservation and "green" business practices while penalizing polluters.
- Exert international leadership to advance our own nation's interest in a healthier global environment, a stable global climate, and global biodiversity. Reduce American and worldwide use of fossil fuels and airborne chemicals that destroy the ozone layer and work to keep our world's delicate environment in balance.

Reduce pollution and solid waste

- Create and expand markets for recycled products by providing revenue-neutral tax incentives which favor the use of recycled materials whenever possible.
- Create a solid waste reduction program which gives credits to companies that recover a portion of the waste they generate and penalizes companies that fail to do so. Less efficient companies would be forced to buy waste credits from more efficient companies, creating a strong profit incentive for reducing solid waste.
- Pass a new Clean Water Act with standards for "non-point-source" pollution and incentives for our firms, farmers, and families to develop ways to reduce and prevent polluted run-off at its source; launch a national education campaign to encourage all citizens to drastically reduce their contributions to "non-point-source" pollution made by household chemicals, lawn products, and pesticides.
- Reform and ensure proper enforcement of the EPA Superfund so that taxpayer money goes toward cleaning up toxic waste instead of paying legal bills. Currently, almost half of all federal Superfund appropriations go to pay lawyers' fees — while 22,000 Superfund sites threaten the health of citizens and communities across America.
- Support legislation that allows ordinary citizens to sue federal agencies that ignore environmental laws and regulations designed to preserve our environment — so government bureaucrats are made accountable for proper and effective environmental law enforcement.
- Support efforts to mandate public reporting on toxic chemicals used and

We need to adopt an aggressive market-based national strategy to cut pollution and decrease the generation of solid waste. We also need to take more effective measures to clean up pollution and waste which have already harmed our environment.

Every year millions of American families vacation in national parks, from Yosemite to Yellowstone. Those people deserve an Administration that cares as much about America's parks as they do.

produced by companies, and require those companies to develop plans for reducing their toxic chemical use.

- Crack down on environmental crime by holding companies and polluters responsible for their behavior. Corporations that deliberately violate environmental laws will pay the price — and polluters will be sent to jail where appropriate.

Preserve America's natural beauty and key resources

- Preserve our ancient forests for their scientific and ecological importance.
- Make the "no net loss" wetlands pledge a reality; base wetlands policy on science instead of politics by working with the National Academy of Sciences and other members of the scientific community to devise appropriate policies. Our wetlands act as a natural filter for much of the water America drinks, and make up one of our most important and fragile natural habitats.
- Rededicate the agencies that manage our national parks and wilderness lands to a true conservation ethic; expand our efforts to acquire new parklands and recreational sites with funds already available under the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Designate as a wilderness area the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and stop the crusade for new offshore drilling.

Use market forces to encourage environmental protection

- Place greater emphasis on preventing and reducing pollution before it happens, so we won't have to spend so much on cleaning it up after the fact. We can do that without big bureaucracies and public spending — by harnessing market forces, integrating environmental incentives into daily production decisions of big firms, and making polluters pay.
- Harness market forces to reward consumers and businesses that conserve, and penalize polluters and inefficient energy users.
- Create revenue-neutral tax incentives to encourage the use of alternative fuels like natural gas, and renewable energy sources like hydro-electricity, solar power, and wind power.

Exert American leadership for a healthier world

- Provide real international leadership to protect the world's delicate environmental balance.
- Limit U.S. carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 and accelerate the phase-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- Call on major banks and multinational institutions to negotiate debt-for-nature swaps that allow developing nations to reduce their crippling debt

The world faces a tremendous threat from global climate change, ozone depletion, and out-of-control and unsustainable population growth. We have seen seven of the hottest years in history over the last decade. The world's rainforests are disappearing at the rate of one football field each second. These and other developments clearly threaten our own interests — not just with the possibility of rising sea levels — but also through higher cancer rates, crop failures, and depletion of worldwide resources that we depend on for pharmaceuticals and other vital products. We must lead the world, not follow.

burdens by setting aside precious lands.

- Restore U.S. funding for the United Nations' population stabilization efforts, and allow U.S. foreign aid to support international family planning services.
- Explore partnerships and joint ventures with developing countries to preserve and protect rainforests, while accelerating important medical and agricultural research and development.

Improve energy efficiency

- Accelerate our progress toward more fuel-efficient cars, and raise the CAFE standards for automakers to 40-45 miles per gallon.
- Increase U.S. reliance on natural gas — which is inexpensive, clean-burning and abundant, and can reduce carbon dioxide emissions — by issuing an executive order to purchase natural gas-powered vehicles for the federal automobile fleet, following Texas' lead.
- Invest more in the development of renewable energy sources; encourage the use of new energy sources like wind and solar power, and new methods to make better use of the resources we already have.
- Stop spending 60 percent of the Department of Energy's budget on nuclear weapons, with nuclear power and fossil fuels receiving most of the rest.
- Convert some of our Cold War military spending to civilian purposes, like funding light rail systems, which can speed travel, save fuel, and provide transportation for people less able to afford it.
- Improve America's overall energy efficiency by 20 percent by the year 2000 by making energy conservation and efficiency central goals in every policy field — in planning communities, designing offices, developing transportation and regulating utilities.
- Sustain efforts to improve the efficiency of coal operations through development and use of clean coal technologies.

THE RECORD

Natural resources

- Arkansas received 14 Environmental Excellence Awards from Region 6 of the Environmental Protection Agency in July 1992 for wastewater pretreatment and treatment programs; for non-point source treatment programs; for recycling, waste reduction and solid waste management programs.
 - Arkansas is one of only a few states meeting all federal standards under the Clean Air Act.
 - In 1988 Arkansas developed what are considered to be some of the most progressive water quality standards in the nation. These regulations prevent point source pollution in the highest quality waters of the state — those streams, rivers, and lakes that have high recreational, scenic, and habitat values. One-hundred percent of Arkansas' lakes have been determined to be fishable and swimmable. To address Arkansas' most serious water quality problem, nonpoint pollution by animal wastes, Governor Clinton created a task force which has approved new management requirements and is developing additional legislation for the next session
 - Bill Clinton was endorsed by the Sierra Club in 1990.
 - Arkansas has been ranked in the top ten states for efforts in wetlands protection and energy research.
 - Governor Clinton helped create the Plant the Future program which aims to plant an additional 10 million trees each year for 10 years, and to establish a "no net loss" policy for forest land.
 - Encouraged the State Department of Education to emphasize environmental issues in all aspects of the curriculum. An Environmental Education Trust Fund also was created in 1991 at the Department of Pollution Control and Ecology.
 - Expanded Protected Lands. Since 1983, 31 new natural areas have been added to the state's System of Natural Areas, three state parks have been established, four new wildlife management areas have been created, and 30 separate tracts of land have been added to the state park system. The Natural and Cultural Resource Trust Fund, established by Clinton in 1987, provides about \$3 million a year to protect natural areas and restore historic structures.
 - In 1985 received the President's Public Service Award from the Nature Conservancy for "being a creative leader over the last six years in Arkansas land preservation work."
 - Created a state Land Bank, providing an initial \$1 million to preserve natural areas, purchase state park lands and wildlife management areas, and establish the Arkansas Natural and Rivers Commission. Arkansas has been ranked among the top 10 states for efforts in wetland protection and energy research spending.
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- Senator Gore strengthened the Clean Air Act of 1990 to increase monitoring of carbon dioxide emissions and prevent polluters from establishing "dead zones" around sources of pollution that remove people but not pollution.
 - Senator Gore was a leader in the successful efforts to kill provisions that would have allowed

drilling in the pristine Arctic National Wildlife refuge.

- Led efforts to eliminate below-cost timber sales and forest road subsidies.

Solid waste

- Governor Clinton banned the disposal of batteries, unshredded tires, and yard wastes in landfills. He required the state to expand its purchasing of recycled materials, and has established a goal of recycling 25% of the state's solid waste by 1995 and 40% by the year 2000.
- Established trust funds for recycling grants and waste tire management.
- Created two new divisions at the Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, a Recycling Division and a Marketing Board for recyclables. Finally, state law now mandates that every Arkansan shall have an opportunity and place to recycle.
- In 1980, the U.S. EPA and the State of Arkansas identified 314 open dumps in the state; since then, Governor Clinton has either closed or placed every one of them under litigation.
- Governor Clinton pushed through a measure to give the state authority to deny operating permits to companies with bad environmental records in this and other states. Increased criminal penalties and doubled civil penalties for violating the state's environmental laws and regulations.
- Senator Gore wrote legislation to encourage recycling and strengthen markets for recycled products by providing tax incentives for the purchase of "re-manufacturing" equipment and by strengthening markets for recycled products.

Hazardous waste

- Governor Clinton helped establish a hazardous waste program among the first approved by the EPA and later used as a model by the National Governor's Association.
- Passed a Chemical Right-to-Know Law: Clinton helped create the right of public employees to know about hazardous chemicals in the workplace.
- Empowered Citizens: Clinton put more citizen control into the state Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, and passed a law declaring that any lawsuit settlement which restricts a person's right to disclose the existence of an environmental hazard is contrary to public policy and void.
- Senator Gore authored the "Environmental Justice Act" to confront the "environmental racism" that puts minorities in low-income communities at excessive risk from environmental threats. The legislation would identify the most threatened communities and target assistance -- including health surveys and community grants -- to people in those communities.
- Sponsored legislation which prohibits "back hauling", a practice in which trucks carrying hazardous material in one direction are loaded with food products for return trips, often with inadequate cleanup from hazardous loads.
- Cosponsored the original Superfund Act which now is law. It resulted from hearings chaired by Senator Gore which revealed illegal dumping of billions of pounds of hazardous chemical waste.

- Sponsored an amendment passed in the Senate's 1992 Energy Bill to accelerate government efforts to procure the most energy efficient products. The amendment also provides grant money to states for energy efficiency and conservation initiatives.
- Led efforts to retain funding in the 1991 Interior Bill for research and development joint ventures designed to improve use of solar and other renewable forms of energy.
- Authored a provision of the Clean Air Act that would prioritize energy efficiency in urban planning and transportation efficiency.

Global leadership

- Senator Gore authored, introduced, and gained passage of a resolution stating that Antarctica should be preserved as a global ecological commons. Republicans, Democrats and leaders around the world have embraced the proposal.
- As Chairman of the U.S. Senate Delegation to the Earth Summit, Senator Gore worked to secure meaningful measures to protect the global environment. He has led efforts to initiate and support programs to arrest global warming, protect the earth's forests and oceans, enhance biodiversity, and conserve resources.
- Sponsored the creation of the Strategic Environment Research Program, which promotes cooperation between military and civilian scientists and researchers to advance efforts to understand the global environment. Gore also sparked efforts that for the first time will make available to civilian scientists data about the earth collected by U.S. intelligence agencies.
- Gained Senate passage of a measure to speed the phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals, forcing the Bush administration to finally act in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

CLINTON • GORE ON NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

For twelve years, the Republicans in Washington have undermined our national security and cut short our economic growth because they haven't had a national energy policy. In the last decade, 8,000 of our independent oil and gas producers have closed their doors; 300,000 Americans have lost their jobs. Of 4,500 domestic drilling rigs operating in the United States in 1981 when Ronald Reagan and George Bush took office, less than 700 remain in operation today. We've fallen behind our competitors in energy efficiency and are in danger of leaving future generations of Americans in a precarious position of overwhelming debt and dependence.

America needs a new national energy policy that enables Americans to control America's energy future. Instead of coddling special interests whose fortunes depend on America's addiction to foreign oil, the Clinton/Gore national energy policy promotes national security, energy diversity, economic prosperity, and environmental protection.

It's time to make the right energy choices.

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

Increase energy efficiency and conservation

Increase natural gas use

Expand the use of renewable energy sources

A safe, environmentally sound energy policy

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

Increase energy efficiency and conservation

- ✓ • Increase corporate average fuel economy standards from the current 27.5 miles per gallon to 40-45 miles per gallon.
- ✓ • Develop and implement revenue-neutral market incentives that reward conservation and penalize polluters and energy-wasters.
- ✓ • Adopt transportation strategies and highway spending programs that encourage car-pooling, high-efficiency highway technology, and mass transit by including conservation incentives in the federal matching fund program.
- ✓ • Promote changes in utility regulation to make energy efficiency profitable for both utilities and customers.
- ✓ • Strengthen federal programs to encourage energy-efficient housing, and to encourage state and local governments to adopt building codes that encourage conservation by calling for thicker walls and windows, new compact florescent bulbs, more efficient insulation and new low-cost housing construction that could cut domestic energy consumption by 25 percent using measures that would pay for themselves in 5 to 7 years.
- Increase energy efficiency in every federal agency and set standards to insure that federal grants, contracts, and projects support America's national conservation goals.

Increase natural gas use

- ✓ • Implement policies to expand markets for natural gas in every sector — homes, businesses, industry, electrical generation, and transportation.
- Speed development and certification of new natural gas pipelines to get natural gas to market, with special emphasis on areas not currently adequately served by natural gas.
- Convert the enormous federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- Use federal research and development dollars to develop new natural gas applications.

Expand the use of renewable energy sources

- ✓ • Create a civilian advanced research agency that will support civilian research and development of renewable technologies and renewable fuel programs.
- Reorient the mission of hundreds of national laboratories, moving from defense R&D to more work on commercial renewable energy projects.
- Change the tax code to create greater incentives for renewable energy use.
- Give incentives to utilities to adopt "least cost planning," which factors environmental, social and economic costs into fuel-use decisions. Least-cost planning is currently employed by utility companies in 17 states.

A safe, environmentally sound energy policy

- Oppose increased reliance on nuclear power. There is good reason to believe that we can meet future energy needs — with conservation and the use of alternative fuels — without having to face the staggering costs, delays and uncertainties of nuclear waste disposal.
- Oppose federal excise gas tax increases. Instead of a back-breaking federal gas tax, we should try conservation, increased use of natural gas, and increased use of alternative fuels.
- ✓ • Prohibit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska: work to expand the ANWR to include the 1.5 acre Arctic Coastal Plain while ensuring that Native Americans are able to use these lands for traditional subsistence hunting and fishing. Increased energy efficiency and the use of natural gas currently available in the lower 48 states can easily negate the need for ANWR drilling.

The Record

- In Governor Clinton's first term in 1979, he created a state Department of Energy which emphasized renewable resource development, reduced institutional barriers to energy conservation and encouraged the development of new energy sources.
- Established an Alternative Fuels Commission.
- Arkansas ranks 10th in the nation in energy research spending.

- Gore amendments enacted by the Senate as part of the 1992 energy bill:
 - Help small businesses increase their energy efficiency and cut their energy bills by establishing energy diagnostic centers where engineering students and their professors can work with small businesses.
 - Accelerate the government's efforts to procure the most energy efficient products and to provide grant money to states to fund energy efficiency and conservation initiatives.
 - Require the Tennessee Valley Authority of conduct least-cost planning analyses of energy supply and demand requirements.
 - Provides assistance to states to develop energy conservation and renewable energy initiatives.

- Senator Gore was a leader in the successful efforts to kill provisions that would have allowed drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

- Led efforts in the 1991 Interior Appropriations for solar and renewable joint venture programs.

- Senator Gore introduced legislation to involve America's national labs in developing and disseminating energy efficient technologies and practices.

October 26, 1992

Memo

To: Katie McGinty

From: Brooks Yeager, LCV

Re: Environmental Policy Positions in a New Administration

KATIE / New Names
from 1st draft
are *d.



This memo takes a first cut at identifying important environmental policy positions within the Federal Administration.

The memo makes an effort to indicate, in some cases, considerations that make a position important for environmental policy, or the type of person that would be considered appropriate for some of the key positions. The names mentioned are for illustrative purposes -- the list is necessarily incomplete and does not reflect any considered endorsement by the environmental community. The list of positions should broadly reflect the environmental community's priorities, but may omit some important mid-level positions. .

Key Cabinet-Level Positions:

The top positions that are primarily concerned with environmental policy:

1. Secretary of Interior;
2. Secretary of Energy;
3. Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
4. OMB Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy, and Sciences.

[Names that have been mentioned for these positions that would likely receive broad support in the environmental community: Senator Tim Wirth (for DOI, DOE, or EPA);, former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt (for DOI, DOE, or EPA); David Freeman (DOE).

Other possible candidates that would be attractive: EPA -- Peter A.A. Berle (currently Pres. Audubon; was NY DEQ Director); Gus Speth (former Director, CEQ, now heads World Resources Inst.)]

Environmental Policy Positions:

White House:

Asst. to the President for Science/Tech Policy;
Asst. to the President for Economic & Domestic Policy
Depty. Asst. to the President for Policy Planning; Special Asst. for
Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources;
Director, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs;
Chair, Council on Environmental Quality.

Economic Positions w. Important Environmental Responsibilities:

Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors

EPA and Related "Pollution" Positions:

Administrator;
Deputy Administrator;
General Counsel;
Inspector General;
Asst. Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation;
Asst. Administrator for Enforcement;
Asst. Administrator for External Affairs;
Asst. Administrator for Air and Radiation;
Asst. Administrator for Water;
Asst. Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency;
Asst. Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances;
Asst. Administrator for International Activities;
Asst. Administrator for Administration and Resources Management;
Ten Regional Administrators;

*[Possible names below Administrator level: Fred Krupp, CEO EDF;
Policy Planning -- Jonathan Lash, frmr Nat. Resources Secty to Kunin
in Vermont; David Gardiner, Leg. Dir., Sierra Club; International --
* Alan Miller (frmr NRDC, now heads Center for Global Change at U. of
Md.);*

DOJ:

Asst. Atty. General for Environment and Natural Resources;
Two Deputy Asst. Attys. General (key: who heads Environmental
Crimes Section;

[Possible names here: George Frampton / currently CEO, Wilderness Society; John Adams, CEO, Natural Resources Defense Council; Peter Berle, CEO, Audubon;]

DOD:

Depty. Asst. Secty. for the Environment;

DOE:

Asst. Secty. for Environment, Safety, and Health;

Asst. Secty. for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management;

Asst. Secty. for Defense Programs;

Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM)

Energy Policy Positions:

DOE:

Secretary

Depty Secretary

Asst. Secty. for Conservation and Renewable Energy;

Asst. Secty. for International Affairs and Energy Emergencies;

Asst. Secty. for Fossil Energy;

Asst. Secty. for Nuclear Energy;

Director. Office of Policy Planning and Analysis;

Director, Office of Climate Programs (created by HR 776);

Administrator, Bonneville Power Administrator (BPA);

[Possible names below Sec'ty level: Conservation -- Bill Nitze (currently Director of Alliance to Save Energy); Howard Geller (ACEEE senr. energy analyst); Alan Miller (Dir., Center for Global Change, U of Md.); Director, Office of Climate Programs -- Dan Lashof (NRDC);]

*

Non-DOE:

TVA: Commissioners (3);

NRC: Chairman;

Commissioners (5);

FEC: Commissioners (5);

Public Lands Positions:

DOI:

Secretary;
Solicitor;
Asst. Secty. for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks;
Asst. Secty. for Land and Mineral Management;
Asst. Secty. for Policy, Budget, and Administration;
Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM);
Director, Office of Surface Mining (OSM);
Director, National Park Service;
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
Asst. to the Sec'ty for Alaska

[Possible names:

Solicitor: Tom Udall/ New Mexico Atty. Genl.

David Getches, U. Col. Law Professor (water expert);

Charles Wilkinson, U. Col., U. Ore. Law Prof (Public Lands);

John Leshy, U. of Ariz. Law Prof. (on leave to Interior Comm);

Asst. Secty. for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks:

*Asst. Secty. for Land and Mineral Management: Jim Bacca /
currently New Mexico State Land Commissioner;*

*Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Jim Bacca; Brant Calkin
/ former NM Asst. Land Commissioner, former Pres., Sierra Club;
Bern Shanks / frmr enviro asst. to Gov. Babbitt; Diane Josephi / Idaho
State Demo. Party Chair*

*Director, Office of Surface Mining (OSM); Phil Shepard / Secty.,
Natural Resources, KY;*

*Director, National Park Service -- Lorraine Mintzmyer, frmr USPS
Regional Director;*

Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;

*Asst. to the Sec'ty for Alaska: Jeff Petrich / Interior Comm. Alaska
staff; Russ Shay / Wirth; Tim Mahoney / former Sierra Club
wilderness lobbyist, now consultant to Ak. native corporations;*

DOAg:

Asst. Secty. Natural Resources and Environment

(Supervisory responsibility over the Forest Service);

*[Possible names: Susan Rieff (frmr Bumpers staffer, now Env. Asst to
Gov. Richards in Texas); John Mumma / frmr Regional Forester; Dan
Beard / currently Interior Comm staff director;]*

Water, Coastal, and Marine Resources Policy Positions:

DOI:

Asst. Secty. Water and Science;

Director, Bureau of Reclamation;
Administrator, Western Area Power Administration (WAPA);
Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) (also: energy);

DOD:

Asst. Secty. for Civil Works (supervises Corps of Engineers);

Commerce:

Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA);
Director, National Marine Fisheries Service
Director, National Ocean Service
Director, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
Director, National Weather Service
(Oceanic and Atmospheric Research);

FERC (Five Commissioners) (also: energy);

Transportation Policy Positions:

DOT:

Secretary;
Depty Secretary;
Asst. Secty. for Policy and International Affairs;
Administrator, National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA);
Administrator, Federal Highway Administration;
Administrator, Federal Mass Transit Administration.

International Environmental Policy Positions:

NSC: Special Asst. for International Economic Affairs;

State:

UnderSecretary for Economic Affairs (G-7 sherpa):
Asst. Secty. for Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs;
Depty. Asst. Secty, Environment, Health, and Natural Resources (point person for GW negotiations);
Director, Environmental Protection Office;
Director, Ecology and Natural Resources Office;
Director, Man and the Biosphere Office;
Director, Global Change Office;

Treasury:

Asst. Secty. for International Affairs;

* [Possible names include Roger Dower (currently at World Resources Institute) ;]

Science Policy Positions:

White House:

Asst. to the President for Science/Tech Policy (also in enviro. policy);

National Science Foundation (NSF):

Director;

Deputy Director;

Asst. Director for GeoSciences; [Possible names: Irving Mintzer, (currently at Stockholm Institute); Michael Oppenheimer, (currently senior scientist at EDF);]

NASA:

Director;

Natl. Institute for Standards and Technology:

Director;

1. Do you support the Adams/Jontz proposals, which require nearly total protection for ancient forests while protecting workers?

→ I support the basic outlines of the Adams proposal to protect both ancient forests and lumber industry jobs. The recent controversy over destruction of the Pacific Yew, the source of the anti-cancer drug Taxol, reminded us that human life depends upon the biological diversity in intact ecosystems like old-growth forests. Their protection must be one of the nation's top conservation priorities. The loss of old-growth forests would mean the disappearance of irreplaceable knowledge.

We need to protect both ancient forests and families in logging communities. The Adams proposal to assist families and communities that have been adversely affected by timber shortages caused by federal actions and by exports of raw logs overseas are a good start, although the job protection provisions need more work. I would support federal efforts to expand processing and value-added manufacturing of wood products and to diversify the economies of Pacific Northwest communities dependent primarily upon lumber resources.

→ Additionally, I think we should consider developing a new system of user fees in the national forests and earmark the revenue raised to support ecological management and economic development in the lumber communities. The destruction of these forest resources must be stopped before they lose either their wilderness and recreational value.

2. Do you support expanding regulatory coverage of wetlands under the Clean Water Act to include all wetlands-destroying activity?

→ I am firmly in support of "no net loss" of our nation's wetlands and believe these critical areas must be protected. I strongly condemn George Bush's efforts to re-write the definition of wetlands to get around his campaign pledge to allow "no net loss." The nation's most critical ecosystems, wetlands, must be protected because of their importance for flood storage, surface and groundwater replenishment, pollution filtration, and wildlife habitat. New measures are needed to restore and protect them. I support the expansion of Section 404 authority to regulate activities that impact wetlands.

→ The wetlands policy of a Clinton Administration will be based on science, not politics. The recent attempt by the Competitiveness Council to rewrite wetlands regulations demonstrates the danger of allowing political considerations to govern the determination of wetlands policy. As President, I will work with the National Academy of Sciences and other members of the scientific community to devise an appropriate wetlands protection policy. Regulations, however, should be less stringent on lands that have lost many of their values as wetlands, especially farmlands that have already been cleared.

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3. Would your administration issue new regulations to restore the full protection from harmful agency action for species overseas?

→ I support legislation to apply the National Environmental Policy Act to federal actions overseas. As President, I would issue new regulations restoring protection for all listed species from sanctions by U.S. agencies. The protection of species, particularly those listed as endangered or threatened, is a responsibility of citizens and government. U.S. agencies should be required to protect listed species overseas, just as they are required to do so in this country.

4. Would you oppose any attempt to weaken the Endangered Species Act by allowing economics to play any part in the listing process?

→ I believe listing decisions for species under the Endangered Species Act should be based on the biological status of a species. Science should be the sole criterion in determining whether a species should be listed as endangered or threatened under the Act.

5. Do you support the passage of legislation designating the Arctic coastal plain as wilderness?

→ I support legislation expanding wilderness designation in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to include the 1.5 million-acre Arctic Coastal Plain. However, Native Americans should be able to continue to use these lands for traditional subsistence hunting and fishing. The nation must implement a strong, comprehensive energy strategy to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. We must not allow President Bush to use oil dependence as an excuse to open up the refuge to development.

6. Do you support an increase in auto fuel efficiency that would bring us to 45 mpg by model year 2001?

→ I support an increase in corporate average fuel economy standards from the current 27.5 mpg. No single energy measure appears to present such a significant opportunity for savings, national security, balance of trade, and the environment. The 45 mpg standard should be a goal of automakers and incorporated into national legislation.

→ But mandating higher efficiency standards is not enough. We need a national energy conservation strategy that will make use of revenue-neutral market incentives to reward consumers who conserve and make polluters and energy-wasters pay.

7. Do you support tax incentives to encourage new, renewable energy sources?

→ I support federal tax incentives for renewable resources. Tax incentives would merely level the playing field. Traditional energy sources reap many benefits from a tax structure slanted in their favor. Tax incentives would allow renewable energy to compete fairly.

→ We also need a new energy policy to lower the trade deficit, increase productivity, and improve the environment. We must rely less on imported oil, and more on cheap and abundant natural gas, and on research and development into renewable energy sources. We must achieve European standards of energy efficiency in factories and office buildings. That will free up billions of dollars to invest in the American economy.

8. Do you support Congressman Sikorski's Community Right to Know More Act, which would require public reporting on toxic chemicals used and produced by companies and requires these same companies to develop plans for reducing their toxic chemical use?

→ I support Congressman Sikorski's proposal to expand the list of chemicals for public right to know and for industries to provide information on toxic chemicals used and produced. However, industries need some level of protection to prevent "trade secrets" on the manufacturing process from leaking to competitors. I am very much in support of provisions requiring industries to develop plans and programs to reduce their use of toxic chemicals and would encourage the use of tax incentives for the installation of equipment designed to reduce these chemicals.

9. Do you support legislation that would require sources of polluted runoff to use mandatory controls as have been required to control pollution from "point sources" such as factories and sewage plants, rather than the current approach that relies on voluntary controls?

→ Should voluntary efforts continue to be inadequate, I will support legislation requiring mandatory controls for polluted runoff or non-point source pollution. However, because non-point pollution is diffuse and very difficult to control, more research is needed. If mandatory controls are enacted, they should be phased in over a period of time (perhaps three or four years) to allow for experimentation and implementation of the various non-point management practices.

As part of my New Covenant of personal responsibility, a Clinton Administration will launch a national education program to encourage all citizens to drastically reduce their contributions to non-point source pollution made by household chemicals, lawn products, and pesticides.

10. Do you support a moratorium on construction of new garbage and hazardous waste incinerators, like that proposed by Congressman Kostmayer in HR 3253?

I am in support of a moratorium on the construction of new garbage and hazardous waste incinerators to aid in the reduction of and recycling of wastes. In the meantime, the U.S.

2 | Environmental Protection Agency, in conjunction with state and local government and industry, should increase efforts to reduce and prevent waste, to recycle remaining waste into new products, and to create new markets. In turn, the American people must reduce their own wastes and purchase those products made from recycled materials. Some flexibility may be needed in a moratorium to allow hazardous waste clean-up under the Superfund Program. However, as a rule, incineration and landfilling of wastes should occur only as a last resort and only for those wastes that cannot be recycled and/or eliminated through the manufacturing process.

11. Do you support a mandatory diversion of recyclable materials from landfills and incinerators and mandatory recycled material utilization rates for industry to use recycled material in new products?

→ | I would create a long-overdue federal policy serious about dealing with the national solid waste crisis. It would be based on a carrot and stick approach. I would create economic incentives for recycling, source reduction, and implement mandatory diversion of recyclable materials from landfills and incinerators. The federal government must play a lead role in making recycling and re-use economically attractive. I would support a market-based system to make manufacturers and importers pay more of the cost of disposing of the goods they produce. This would encourage them to reduce the amount or toxicity of the waste associated with their products.

→ | In addition, producers and exporters would receive a subsidy when they use recycled material, to increase the rate of recycling. Tax incentive should also be used to favor recycled materials over virgin materials. Such a system should be revenue-neutral: all taxes would be offset with tax cuts in other areas.

→ | I would also support a system of rewarding credits to companies for recovering part of the waste generated by their products. The more recovered, the larger the credit. Companies would be required to obtain credits to produce waste generating products. Less efficient companies would be able to buy credits from more efficient companies with extra credits. In addition, a national "bottle bill" should be passed to create small deposits on all glass and plastic bottles to encourage recycling.

→ | As for the stick, there should be federally-mandated percentages of recycled materials required for specific products. Manufacturers should also be required to list recycled material content on their labels so that consumers can make informed choices. All federal government agencies should be required to purchase recycled products whenever possible.

Finally, the EPA should set up a special recycling department specifically designed to help "open up" national markets for recycled products. I have already created such a departmental division in Arkansas, but to fully open up national markets, we need federal leadership.

In Arkansas, through both legislation and executive order, we have banned the disposal of batteries, unshredded tires, and yard wastes in landfills. The state has been required to expand its purchasing of recycled materials. The state has established a goal of recycling 25% of our solid wastes by 1995 and 40% by the year 2000. Trust funds for recycling grants and waste tire management were also established. Further, the state has created two new divisions at the

Department of Pollution Control and Ecology: a Recycling Division and a Marketing Board for recyclables. Finally, state law now mandates that every Arkansan shall have an opportunity and place to recycle.

12. Do you support a climate change treaty in 1992 in which the U.S. agrees to the proposal of the European Community to stabilize CO2 emissions in industrialized countries in the year 2000 at 1990 levels?

→ I would support a climate change treaty in which the U.S. agrees to stabilize CO2 to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The United States could be doing a great deal more to control CO2 at home and encourage other nations to do the same. Instead President Bush is dragging his heels and obstructing progress towards a new climate agreement. This nation should be using its position as the world's remaining superpower and the largest generator of CO2 to take the lead in fashioning a climate treaty and reducing emissions, not catering to special interests for short-term political advantages.

→ New investment may be needed by American industries and government to make our nation much more competitive internationally. For the next ten years, America must implement greater energy conservation measures and restoration programs to remove CO2 emissions from the atmosphere.

13. Some nations including Germany, Australia, Denmark, and New Zealand have committed to CO2 reductions of 20-30% by the year 2005. Do you support such levels of reduction?

→ I am in support of reducing the United States' CO2 emissions even further and would give serious consideration to the 20-30 percent levels of reduction. As alluded to in question 12, I would implement many energy conservation measures including raising corporate average fuel efficiency standards for vehicles, improving energy efficiency for buildings, and expanding federal and state technical assistance reforestation programs. Global warming poses a dire threat to human survival around the world. The potential harm to the world's food basket would be severely damaging to the U.S. and devastating to the Developing World.

14. Do you support providing the full U.S. portion of international population assistance necessary, under the Amsterdam guidelines, agreed to by 79 countries including the U.S., to achieve access to contraception for everyone by the year 2000? This would amount to approximately 4% of current aid, or \$650 million in FY93, increasing to \$1.2 billion by the year 2000.

→ Although I am not prepared to commit to a specific funding level, I am in support of providing access to contraceptives to everyone. The rapidly increasing human population poses the single greatest threat to ecosystems and the quality of life on Earth. Strong efforts are needed now to control population growth or we can expect to see the worldwide population level increase two or three times the current 5.2 billion.

15. Do you support refunding the United Nations Population Fund and allowing U.S. foreign aid to go to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (reversal of the Mexico City policy)?

→ (Yes, I support refunding the U.N. Population Fund and allowing U.S. foreign aid to be used for Planned Parenthood. Individuals and families should have the right, information, and the means to determine whether or not to have children. However, I would continue a policy of refusing financial support for programs of forced abortion, such as China's. Women must have a right to choose for themselves whether or not to have children. We must have a consistent national policy of human rights that includes family planning rights.

16. Do you favor adoption of budget procedures that allow complete flexibility for transfers between defense, domestic discretionary and international spending during annual budget deliberations?

I do favor flexibility in budgeting. We need a federal budget which invests more in the future and spends less on the present and the past. As President, I'll throw out last year's budget deal, which brought us the biggest deficits in American history and the fastest-growing deficits since World War II. In its place, I'll establish a new three-part federal budget: a past budget for interest payments; a present budget for spending on current consumption; and a future budget for investments in things that will make our lives richer. Today the federal government spends only .9% of the budget investing in the future -- in education, child health, environmental technology, infrastructure, and basic research. We'll double that in a Clinton Administration.

17. Do you support a tax shift in which CO2 emissions are discouraged through a carbon tax and the revenue used to lower other taxes?

→ (The idea of a tax shift to discourage polluting is right in line with the principle of making polluters pay -- I would consider supporting such a revenue-neutral tax if it could be accomplished without unduly hampering our industrial competitiveness or raising consumer utility rates. Polluters should pay externalities, and a carbon tax is one way to do this. Another option worth close consideration is a credit system, in which CO2 sources would be required to obtain credits, and companies would be awarded credits for reducing or offsetting CO2 output. These credits would be tradeable. New sources of CO2 would be required to obtain credits; this approach would be a powerful incentive for industries to reduce lower CO2 emissions.

18. Do you support cutting federal subsidies for grazing, irrigation, mining, and below cost timber sales?

→ (I could support some changes in policy which could reflect market values, recognizing that there can be significant differences in values between public and private lands. Federal land management agencies now face severe budgetary difficulties, and revenues based on fair market value received from grazing, irrigation, mining, and timber harvesting on federal lands could be used by these agencies.

Clinton

CLINTON • GORE ON PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT

For all its rhetoric, the Bush Administration has been an environmental disaster. The President has ignored the threat of global warming and the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer, undermined enforcement of the Clean Air Act, supported drilling in Alaska's precious Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, abandoned his "no net loss" wetlands policy, and opposed efforts to increase recycling. The United States ought to lead the world in fighting for environmental protection, but George Bush has been dragging his feet abroad and ignoring his promises at home.

It's time for a change. Bill Clinton and Al Gore will give America a real environmental policy. They believe that environmental protection is fundamental to America's national security — and that we must reject Bush Administration attempts to force a false choice between environmental protection and economic growth. A Clinton/Gore Administration will challenge Americans and demand responsibility at every level — from individuals and families to corporations and government agencies — to do more to preserve our world.

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

Reduce pollution and solid waste

Preserve America's natural beauty and key resources

Use market forces to encourage environmental protection

Exert American leadership for a healthier world

Improve energy efficiency

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

The time for complacency is over. We need to take swift and aggressive action to turn our nation around, and make America a leader in the fight to save the planet.

We must renew our commitment to leave our children a better nation — a nation whose air, water, and land are unspoiled; whose natural beauty is undimmed; and whose leadership for sustainable global growth is unsurpassed.

Four goals:

- Reduce solid and toxic waste, and air and water pollution to ensure we leave our nation cleaner and healthier.
- Preserve places of natural beauty and ecological importance — such as our national parks, wilderness areas, old-growth forests, and wetlands — so that we can pass on America's natural splendor to our children.
- Shatter the false choice between environmental protection and economic growth by creating a market-based environmental protection strategy that rewards conservation and "green" business practices while penalizing polluters.
- Exert international leadership to advance our own nation's interest in a healthier global environment, a stable global climate, and global biodiversity. Reduce American and worldwide use of fossil fuels and airborne chemicals that destroy the ozone layer and work to keep our world's delicate environment in balance.

Reduce pollution and solid waste

- Create and expand markets for recycled products by providing revenue-neutral tax incentives which favor the use of recycled materials whenever possible.
- Create a solid waste reduction program which gives credits to companies that recover a portion of the waste they generate and penalizes companies that fail to do so. Less efficient companies would be forced to buy waste credits from more efficient companies, creating a strong profit incentive for reducing solid waste.
- Pass a new Clean Water Act with standards for "non-point-source" pollution and incentives for our firms, farmers, and families to develop ways to reduce and prevent polluted run-off at its source; launch a national education campaign to encourage all citizens to drastically reduce their contributions to "non-point-source" pollution made by household chemicals, lawn products, and pesticides.
- Reform and ensure proper enforcement of the EPA Superfund so that taxpayer money goes toward cleaning up toxic waste instead of paying legal bills. Currently, almost half of all federal Superfund appropriations go to pay lawyers' fees — while 22,000 Superfund sites threaten the health of citizens and communities across America.
- Support legislation that allows ordinary citizens to sue federal agencies that ignore environmental laws and regulations designed to preserve our environment — so government bureaucrats are made accountable for proper and effective environmental law enforcement.
- Support efforts to mandate public reporting on toxic chemicals used and

We need to adopt an aggressive market-based national strategy to cut pollution and decrease the generation of solid waste. We also need to take more effective measures to clean up pollution and waste which have already harmed our environment.

Every year millions of American families vacation in national parks, from Yosemite to Yellowstone. Those people deserve an Administration that cares as much about America's parks as they do.

produced by companies, and require those companies to develop plans for reducing their toxic chemical use.

- Crack down on environmental crime by holding companies and polluters responsible for their behavior. Corporations that deliberately violate environmental laws will pay the price — and polluters will be sent to jail where appropriate.

Preserve America's natural beauty and key resources

- Preserve our ancient forests for their scientific and ecological importance.
- Make the "no net loss" wetlands pledge a reality; base wetlands policy on science instead of politics by working with the National Academy of Sciences and other members of the scientific community to devise appropriate policies. Our wetlands act as a natural filter for much of the water America drinks, and make up one of our most important and fragile natural habitats.
- Rededicate the agencies that manage our national parks and wilderness lands to a true conservation ethic; expand our efforts to acquire new parklands and recreational sites with funds already available under the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Designate as a wilderness area the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and stop the crusade for new offshore drilling.

Use market forces to encourage environmental protection

- Place greater emphasis on preventing and reducing pollution before it happens, so we won't have to spend so much on cleaning it up after the fact. We can do that without big bureaucracies and public spending — by harnessing market forces, integrating environmental incentives into daily production decisions of big firms, and making polluters pay.
- Harness market forces to reward consumers and businesses that conserve, and penalize polluters and inefficient energy users.
- Create revenue-neutral tax incentives to encourage the use of alternative fuels like natural gas, and renewable energy sources like hydro-electricity, solar power, and wind power.

Exert American leadership for a healthier world

- Provide real international leadership to protect the world's delicate environmental balance.
- Limit U.S. carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 and accelerate the phase-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- Call on major banks and multinational institutions to negotiate debt-for-nature swaps that allow developing nations to reduce their crippling debt

The world faces a tremendous threat from global climate change, ozone depletion, and out-of-control and unsustainable population growth. We have seen seven of the hottest years in history over the last decade. The world's rainforests are disappearing at the rate of one football field each second. These and other developments clearly threaten our own interests — not just with the possibility of rising sea levels — but also through higher cancer rates, crop failures, and depletion of worldwide resources that we depend on for pharmaceuticals and other vital products. We must lead the world, not follow.

burdens by setting aside precious lands.

- Restore U.S. funding for the United Nations' population stabilization efforts, and allow U.S. foreign aid to support international family planning services.
- Explore partnerships and joint ventures with developing countries to preserve and protect rainforests, while accelerating important medical and agricultural research and development.

Improve energy efficiency

- Accelerate our progress toward more fuel-efficient cars, and raise the CAFE standards for automakers to 40-45 miles per gallon.
- Increase U.S. reliance on natural gas — which is inexpensive, clean-burning and abundant, and can reduce carbon dioxide emissions — by issuing an executive order to purchase natural gas-powered vehicles for the federal automobile fleet, following Texas' lead.
- Invest more in the development of renewable energy sources; encourage the use of new energy sources like wind and solar power, and new methods to make better use of the resources we already have.
- Stop spending 60 percent of the Department of Energy's budget on nuclear weapons, with nuclear power and fossil fuels receiving most of the rest.
- Convert some of our Cold War military spending to civilian purposes, like funding light rail systems, which can speed travel, save fuel, and provide transportation for people less able to afford it.
- Improve America's overall energy efficiency by 20 percent by the year 2000 by making energy conservation and efficiency central goals in every policy field — in planning communities, designing offices, developing transportation and regulating utilities.
- Sustain efforts to improve the efficiency of coal operations through development and use of clean coal technologies.

THE RECORD

Natural resources

- Arkansas received 14 Environmental Excellence Awards from Region 6 of the Environmental Protection Agency in July 1992 for wastewater pretreatment and treatment programs; for non-point source treatment programs; for recycling, waste reduction and solid waste management programs.
 - Arkansas is one of only a few states meeting all federal standards under the Clean Air Act.
 - In 1988 Arkansas developed what are considered to be some of the most progressive water quality standards in the nation. These regulations prevent point source pollution in the highest quality waters of the state — those streams, rivers, and lakes that have high recreational, scenic, and habitat values. One-hundred percent of Arkansas' lakes have been determined to be fishable and swimmable. To address Arkansas' most serious water quality problem, nonpoint pollution by animal wastes, Governor Clinton created a task force which has approved new management requirements and is developing additional legislation for the next session.
 - Bill Clinton was endorsed by the Sierra Club in 1990.
 - Arkansas has been ranked in the top ten states for efforts in wetlands protection and energy research.
 - Governor Clinton helped create the Plant the Future program which aims to plant an additional 10 million trees each year for 10 years, and to establish a "no net loss" policy for forest land.
 - Encouraged the State Department of Education to emphasize environmental issues in all aspects of the curriculum. An Environmental Education Trust Fund also was created in 1991 at the Department of Pollution Control and Ecology.
 - Expanded Protected Lands. Since 1983, 31 new natural areas have been added to the state's System of Natural Areas, three state parks have been established, four new wildlife management areas have been created, and 30 separate tracts of land have been added to the state park system. The Natural and Cultural Resource Trust Fund, established by Clinton in 1987, provides about \$3 million a year to protect natural areas and restore historic structures.
 - In 1985 received the President's Public Service Award from the Nature Conservancy for "being a creative leader over the last six years in Arkansas land preservation work."
 - Created a state Land Bank, providing an initial \$1 million to preserve natural areas, purchase state park lands and wildlife management areas, and establish the Arkansas Natural and Rivers Commission. Arkansas has been ranked among the top 10 states for efforts in wetland protection and energy research spending.
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- Senator Gore strengthened the Clean Air Act of 1990 to increase monitoring of carbon dioxide emissions and prevent polluters from establishing "dead zones" around sources of pollution that remove people but not pollution.
 - Senator Gore was a leader in the successful efforts to kill provisions that would have allowed

drilling in the pristine Arctic National Wildlife refuge.

- Led efforts to eliminate below-cost timber sales and forest road subsidies.

Solid waste

- Governor Clinton banned the disposal of batteries, unshredded tires, and yard wastes in landfills. He required the state to expand its purchasing of recycled materials, and has established a goal of recycling 25 % of the state's solid waste by 1995 and 40 % by the year 2000.
- Established trust funds for recycling grants and waste tire management.
- Created two new divisions at the Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, a Recycling Division and a Marketing Board for recyclables. Finally, state law now mandates that every Arkansan shall have an opportunity and place to recycle.
- In 1980, the U.S. EPA and the State of Arkansas identified 314 open dumps in the state; since then, Governor Clinton has either closed or placed every one of them under litigation.
- Governor Clinton pushed through a measure to give the state authority to deny operating permits to companies with bad environmental records in this and other states. Increased criminal penalties and doubled civil penalties for violating the state's environmental laws and regulations.
- Senator Gore wrote legislation to encourage recycling and strengthen markets for recycled products by providing tax incentives for the purchase of "re-manufacturing" equipment and by strengthening markets for recycled products.

Hazardous waste

- Governor Clinton helped establish a hazardous waste program among the first approved by the EPA and later used as a model by the National Governor's Association.
- Passed a Chemical Right-to-Know Law: Clinton helped create the right of public employees to know about hazardous chemicals in the workplace.
- Empowered Citizens: Clinton put more citizen control into the state Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, and passed a law declaring that any lawsuit settlement which restricts a person's right to disclose the existence of an environmental hazard is contrary to public policy and void.
- Senator Gore authored the "Environmental Justice Act" to confront the "environmental racism" that puts minorities in low-income communities at excessive risk from environmental threats. The legislation would identify the most threatened communities and target assistance -- including health surveys and community grants -- to people in those communities.
- Sponsored legislation which prohibits "back hauling", a practice in which trucks carrying hazardous material in one direction are loaded with food products for return trips, often with inadequate cleanup from hazardous loads.
- Cosponsored the original Superfund Act which now is law. It resulted from hearings chaired by Senator Gore which revealed illegal dumping of billions of pounds of hazardous chemical waste.

- Sponsored an amendment passed in the Senate's 1992 Energy Bill to accelerate government efforts to procure the most energy efficient products. The amendment also provides grant money to states for energy efficiency and conservation initiatives.
- Led efforts to retain funding in the 1991 Interior Bill for research and development joint ventures designed to improve use of solar and other renewable forms of energy.
- Authored a provision of the Clean Air Act that would prioritize energy efficiency in urban planning and transportation efficiency.

Global leadership

- Senator Gore authored, introduced, and gained passage of a resolution stating that Antarctica should be preserved as a global ecological commons. Republicans, Democrats and leaders around the world have embraced the proposal.
- As Chairman of the U.S. Senate Delegation to the Earth Summit, Senator Gore worked to secure meaningful measures to protect the global environment. He has led efforts to initiate and support programs to arrest global warming, protect the earth's forests and oceans, enhance biodiversity, and conserve resources.
- Sponsored the creation of the Strategic Environment Research Program, which promotes cooperation between military and civilian scientists and researchers to advance efforts to understand the global environment. Gore also sparked efforts that for the first time will make available to civilian scientists data about the earth collected by U.S. intelligence agencies.
- Gained Senate passage of a measure to speed the phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals, forcing the Bush administration to finally act in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

CLINTON • GORE ON NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

For twelve years, the Republicans in Washington have undermined our national security and cut short our economic growth because they haven't had a national energy policy. In the last decade, 8,000 of our independent oil and gas producers have closed their doors; 300,000 Americans have lost their jobs. Of 4,500 domestic drilling rigs operating in the United States in 1981 when Ronald Reagan and George Bush took office, less than 700 remain in operation today. We've fallen behind our competitors in energy efficiency and are in danger of leaving future generations of Americans in a precarious position of overwhelming debt and dependence.

America needs a new national energy policy that enables Americans to control America's energy future. Instead of coddling special interests whose fortunes depend on America's addiction to foreign oil, the Clinton/Gore national energy policy promotes national security, energy diversity, economic prosperity, and environmental protection.

It's time to make the right energy choices.

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

Increase energy efficiency and conservation

Increase natural gas use

Expand the use of renewable energy sources

A safe, environmentally sound energy policy

THE CLINTON/GORE PLAN

Increase energy efficiency and conservation

- ✓ • Increase corporate average fuel economy standards from the current 27.5 miles per gallon to 40-45 miles per gallon.
- ✓ • Develop and implement revenue-neutral market incentives that reward conservation and penalize polluters and energy-wasters.
- ✓ • Adopt transportation strategies and highway spending programs that encourage car-pooling, high-efficiency highway technology, and mass transit by including conservation incentives in the federal matching fund program.
- ✓ • Promote changes in utility regulation to make energy efficiency profitable for both utilities and customers.
- ✓ • Strengthen federal programs to encourage energy-efficient housing, and to encourage state and local governments to adopt building codes that encourage conservation by calling for thicker walls and windows, new compact florescent bulbs, more efficient insulation and new low-cost housing construction that could cut domestic energy consumption by 25 percent using measures that would pay for themselves in 5 to 7 years.
- Increase energy efficiency in every federal agency and set standards to insure that federal grants, contracts, and projects support America's national conservation goals.

Increase natural gas use

- ✓ • Implement policies to expand markets for natural gas in every sector — homes, businesses, industry, electrical generation, and transportation.
- Speed development and certification of new natural gas pipelines to get natural gas to market, with special emphasis on areas not currently adequately served by natural gas.
- Convert the enormous federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- Use federal research and development dollars to develop new natural gas applications.

Expand the use of renewable energy sources

- ✓ • Create a civilian advanced research agency that will support civilian research and development of renewable technologies and renewable fuel programs.
- Reorient the mission of hundreds of national laboratories, moving from defense R&D to more work on commercial renewable energy projects.
- Change the tax code to create greater incentives for renewable energy use.
- Give incentives to utilities to adopt "least cost planning," which factors environmental, social and economic costs into fuel-use decisions. Least-cost planning is currently employed by utility companies in 17 states.

A safe, environmentally sound energy policy

- ✓ • Oppose increased reliance on nuclear power. There is good reason to believe that we can meet future energy needs — with conservation and the use of alternative fuels — without having to face the staggering costs, delays and uncertainties of nuclear waste disposal.
- ✓ • Oppose federal excise gas tax increases. Instead of a back-breaking federal gas tax, we should try conservation, increased use of natural gas, and increased use of alternative fuels.
- ✓ • Prohibit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska; work to expand the ANWR to include the 1.5 acre Arctic Coastal Plain while ensuring that Native Americans are able to use these lands for traditional subsistence hunting and fishing. Increased energy efficiency and the use of natural gas currently available in the lower 48 states can easily negate the need for ANWR drilling.



BILL CLINTON

In November 1988, Governor Bill Clinton, a fifth generation Arkansan, became only the second governor in the state's history to be elected to a fifth term.



THE CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT

In terms of the environment, the old adage "better late than never" may apply to Bill Clinton. While conservation leaders have questions regarding Clinton's style and timing in his past support of conservation issues, many people take heart that his recent efforts—including an ambitious, pro-environment legislative package—demonstrate a forward-thinking commitment to address many conservation challenges.

In Clinton's current term, the Governor and the Arkansas legislature enacted one of the most wide-range legislative programs in the state's history. Major education, health, and environmental packages were included in the program.

Most complaints about Gov. Clinton's environmental record involve his appointees to commissions and his record on issues like clearcutting, water quality, and hazardous waste incineration. Citizens' groups criticize Clinton for his hesitancy to use the prestige of his office to bring about constructive change in Arkansas. Expressing the frustration felt by many in the state, one environmentalist noted that "Clinton has had over a decade to formulate environmentally-sound policies for the state of Arkansas. Unfortunately in this long span of time, relatively little headway has been made."

Less critically, local environmental leaders classify their governor as a "late comer" to the environmental movement. They appreciate Clinton's effort to actively promote the recent environmental package.

THE CLINTON RECORD

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS

To many Arkansas environmentalists, Clinton has a record of poor appointments. His restructuring of Arkansas' Pollution Control and Ecology (PC&E) Commission has been viewed as particularly bad.

Working with various citizens' interest groups, Clinton's office drafted a bill to reform the PC&E Commission. The new law was significant in scope, but its practical application has left much to be desired. According to environmentalists, just two days before the law took effect, Clinton reappointed Joe Pascale, an industry representative, to another term as commissioner. Environmentalists say that to his credit, Clinton recently appointed three environmentalists to the Commission; however, they insist the composition of the group continues to be unbalanced.

CONSERVATION OF LAND RESOURCES

Land conservation is a strong point in Clinton's record. Throughout his tenure as Governor, the Arkansas Forestry Commission has reforested over 130,000 acres of Arkansas land. Additionally, 24 areas have been added to the Arkansas System of Natural Areas, three state parks and four wildlife management areas have been established, and over 30 tracts of land have been added to the Arkansas state park system. With Clinton's help, the Arkansas legislature established a permanent fund for land preservation. In 1991, Clinton signed into law a major package of environmental legislation. Included in this package was an Act to establish a "no net loss" policy for forest land and to increase the state's forested acreage.

CLEAN WATER

Northwest Arkansas contains one of the largest and most dense poultry populations in the world. In Green Forest, the Tyson chicken processing facility refused to install a waste water pre-treatment plant. When the municipal sewer proved insufficient, the company and city began to use the nearby Dry Creek as a

(over)

drainage basin for its effluence. Environmentalists blame the PC&E Commission and, indirectly, Gov. Clinton for failing to effectively solve these problems.

Despite pleas for government action from local citizens' groups, the situation worsened. Not until the contamination had reached crisis levels did the Governor intervene. In May 1990, Clinton formed a task force to deal with the problem of animal waste. His appointments to the task force were again lopsided: two state environmentalists, eleven government officials, five public appointees, and nine agricultural representatives.

MEDICAL WASTE INCINERATION

Local environmentalists are dismayed with Clinton's inaction concerning the permission and construction of medical and hazardous waste incinerators. Groups petitioned the Governor to issue an Executive Order to halt the construction of these incinerators, pending study of their environmental impact on the state. The Governor's office response to these initial pleas was that such an order would be illegal.

Instead, Clinton wrote a letter to the Commission asking them to re-examine the permits and hold a public meeting to discuss the situation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATION

Despite survey results and petitions which expressed widespread opposition to a hazardous waste incinerator facility at Jacksonville, Arkansas, as early as 1986, plans progressed for the building of an incinerator to dispose of dioxin-contaminated waste. Opponents of the incinerator proposed several alternatives, including storing the waste and reducing the toxicity of the waste through various chemical processes. The Clinton Administration insists that incineration is the only method of disposal allowed under the law; environmentalists disagree.

1991 LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

In 1989, Clinton and the Arkansas legislature established a fact-finding task force to investigate Arkansas' solid waste problem. The group issued a report on the environment in October 1990 and drew up legislative proposals at the end of 1990, dealing with solid waste.

In 1991, Clinton's environmental record was strengthened by his support of a complete program for environmental reform. Altogether, environmentalists feel that the program was very impressive for their state. As a result of its passage, civil and criminal penalties for environmental violations were stepped up and the Arkansas Attorney General was granted the specific authority to enforce environmental law and prosecute serious violators, an authority which has been exercised relatively vigorously during the past several months.

THE PROMISES

Do you support a climate change treaty to stabilize CO₂ emissions in industrialized countries in the year 2000 at 1990 levels?

I would support a climate change treaty in which the U.S. agrees to stabilize CO₂ to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The United States could be doing a great deal more to control CO₂ at home and encourage other nations to do the same. Instead President Bush is dragging his heels and obstructing progress towards a new climate agreement. This nation should be using its position as the world's remaining superpower and the largest generator of CO₂ to take the lead in fashioning a climate treaty and reducing emissions, not catering to special interests for short-term political advantages.

Do you support expanding regulatory coverage of wetlands?

The nation's most critical ecosystems, wetlands, must be protected because of their importance for flood storage, surface and groundwater replenishment, pollution filtration, and wildlife habitat. New measures are needed to restore and protect them.

The wetlands policy of a Clinton Administration will be based on science, not politics. The recent attempt by the Competitiveness Council to rewrite wetlands regulations demonstrates the danger of allowing political considerations to govern the determination of wetlands policy. As President, I will work with the National Academy of Sciences and other members of the scientific community to devise an appropriate wetlands protection policy. Regulations, however, should be less stringent on lands that have lost many of their values as wetlands, especially farmlands that have already been cleared.

Do you support providing the full U.S. portion of international population assistance necessary to achieve access to contraception for everyone by the year 2000?

Although I am not prepared to commit to a specific funding level, I am in support of providing access to contraceptives to everyone. The rapidly increasing human population poses the single greatest threat to ecosystems and the quality of life on Earth. Strong efforts are needed now to control population growth or we can expect to see the worldwide population level increase two or three times the current 5.2 billion.

Excerpts from Bill Clinton's responses to LCV's presidential questionnaire, "Conservation Challenges for 1992."

The League of Conservation Voters is the 21-year old, non-partisan, political arm of the environmental movement. The League holds elected officials accountable for their conservation records and works to elect candidates to federal office who will protect the nation's environmental future. For information contact LCV, 1707 L Street, NW, Suite 550, Washington, D.C. 20036 202-785-8683.