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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

4 P-M MONDAY, June 14, 1993

ON EARTH SUMMIT ANNIVERSARY
PRESIDENT CREATES COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
For Economic Growth, Job Creation, Environmental Protection

WASHINGTON -- On the anniversary of the Earth Summit and, as the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development gathers for its first meeting, President Clinton today (6/14) named the President's Council on Sustainable Development to help craft U.S. policies that will encourage economic growth, job creation, and environmental protection.

"Every nation faces a challenge to identify and implement policies that will meet the needs of the present without compromising the future. America will meet that challenge with the help of this Council and the ideas and experience its members bring to this important task," President Clinton said.

Vice President Gore, who joined President Clinton in announcing the Council, said, "This Council will help us forge a new partnership among representatives of industry, labor, government, environmental organizations, and civil rights organizations. That partnership is vital to our success in addressing the global environmental issues facing every nation."

The Council, which has 25 members, will explore and develop policies that encourage economic growth, job creation, and effective use of our natural and cultural resources. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the future.

The Council's primary goals will be to:

- o Develop specific policy recommendations for a national strategy for sustainable development that can be implemented by public and private sectors;
- o Respond to the recommendations in Agenda 21, the comprehensive international policy declaration nations of the world agreed to as a pledge to global environmental action, and contribute to the U.S. plan to be submitted to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the international commission created at the Earth Summit to help ensure implementation of Agenda 21;
- o Sponsor projects that demonstrate and test the viability of the Council's recommendations and that encourage comprehensive approaches;
- o Establish links with other non-governmental organizations within and outside the United States;
- o Recognize outstanding sustainable development achievements through an annual Presidential award; and,
- o Educate the public about the far-reaching opportunities in sustainable development.

(MORE)

The Council will divide into issue-specific committees to develop strategies in particular areas such as sustainable agriculture and land use, efficient energy and transportation systems, environmental justice, eco-efficient manufacturing, environmental education, and setting environmental priorities.

The Council will meet quarterly over an initial two-year term that may be renewed for another two years. The Council's first formal meeting will be in September. In December, the Council will recommend a broad strategy for how the U.S. might achieve sustainable development goals in some of the critical areas identified in Agenda 21. In June, 1994, the Council will identify specific actions that should be taken to pursue the national sustainable development strategy.

The Council includes members of the President's cabinet (the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Interior, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency), and representatives of industry, environmental organizations, and the academic community.

President Clinton announced as co-chairs of the Council: Jonathan Lash, President of the World Resources Institute, and David T. Buzzelli, Vice President and Corporate Director of Environment, Health and Safety and Public Affairs at the Dow Chemical Company.

"The Council's membership and mandate reflect the belief that is growing among business and environmental leaders that good economic policy protects the environment and good environmental policy strengthens the economy. The Council is the right group at the right time to define broad policy goals and strategies that integrate government programs to strengthen the economy and protect the environment," Lash said.

Lash, a distinguished leader in international law, joined WRI in January from the Environmental Law Center at the Vermont Law School where he directed one of the nation's outstanding environmental law programs. He is the former Vermont Secretary of Natural Resources and has served as a senior staff attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council. WRI, based in Washington, D.C., is a nonpartisan policy research center on global environmental, economic, and development issues.

"To ensure a sustainable environment and economy, we must improve the decision-making process and establish priorities that target and resolve the most crucial issues first. This Council has the potential to contribute substantially to that goal," said Buzzelli.

Buzzelli, who has worked for Dow for 28 years, is a member of the company's Board of Directors and is responsible for guiding Dow's approach to environment, health and safety related issues. For many years, he has actively promoted sustainable development. The Dow Chemical Company manufactures and supplies more than 2,000 products and services. It operates 178 manufacturing sites in 33 countries and employs more than 60,000 people.

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THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WHAT: The President's Council on Sustainable Development represents a groundbreaking commitment to explore and develop policies that encourage economic growth, job creation, and effective use of our natural and cultural resources. That's what sustainable development is all about; development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the future.

WHO: The 25-member council builds a new partnership among representatives from industry and government (including Cabinet members), as well as environmental, labor, and civil rights organizations to develop bold new approaches to integrate economic and environmental policies. President Clinton has announced as co-chairs of the Council: Jonathan Lash, President of the World Resources Institute, and David T. Buzzelli, Vice President and Corporate Director of Environment, Health and Safety and Public Affairs at the Dow Chemical Company. The Council will be supported by representatives of federal agencies and other organizations.

HOW: The Council's primary goals will be to:

- o Develop specific policy recommendations for a national strategy for sustainable development that can be implemented by the public and private sectors;
- o Respond to the recommendations in Agenda 21, the comprehensive international policy declaration nations of the world agreed to at the Earth Summit as a pledge to global environmental action, and contribute to the U.S. plan to be submitted to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the international commission created at the Earth Summit to help ensure implementation of Agenda 21;
- o Sponsor projects that demonstrate and test the viability of the Council's recommendations and that encourage comprehensive approaches;
- o Establish links with other non-governmental organizations within and outside the United States;
- o Recognize outstanding sustainable development achievements through an annual Presidential award; and,
- o Educate the public about the far-reaching opportunities in sustainable development.

The council will divide into issue-specific committees to develop strategies in particular areas such as sustainable agriculture and land use, efficient energy and transportation systems, environmental justice, eco-efficient manufacturing, environmental education and setting environmental priorities.

WHEN: The Council will meet quarterly over an initial two-year term that may be renewed for another two years. The Council's first formal meeting will be in September. In December, the Council will recommend a broad strategy for how the U.S. might achieve sustainable development goals in some of the critical areas identified in Agenda 21. In June 1994, the Council will identify specific actions that should be taken to pursue the national sustainable development strategy.

Biographical Information on Co-Chairmen



DAVID T. BUZZELLI is vice president and corporate director of Environment, Health & Safety and Public Affairs for The Dow Chemical Company. In 1993, he was elected to the Dow Board of Directors and serves on the company's Management Board. Mr. Buzzelli joined Dow in 1965, and has held several engineering, environmental and management positions, including a four-year term as president and CEO of Dow Chemical Canada, Inc. While in Canada, Mr. Buzzelli served as chairman of the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association, the organization credited with creating Responsible Care®, a chemical industry initiative that has since been adopted in 20 countries. He was also a charter member of both the Canadian National and Ontario Round Tables on the Environment and the Economy, which were formed to develop strategies on sustainable development.

In the U.S., Mr. Buzzelli has continued to promote sustainable development. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Global Tomorrow Coalition, he supported the forming of national and regional round tables to further discuss sustainable development issues. He is chairman of the Keystone Center Board of Trustees. Mr. Buzzelli has also been closely associated with the Business Council on Sustainable Development, comprised of 48 CEOs from around the world, including Dow CEO Frank Popoff. This group presented a report calling for the harmonization of environmental and industrial policies in both industrialized and developing countries. He also worked closely with the President's Commission on Environmental Quality, of which Dow was a member. Mr. Buzzelli received a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Minnesota and a master's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Delaware.

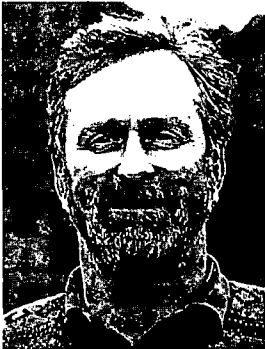


JONATHAN LASH is president of the World Resources Institute (WRI), a Washington-based center for policy research and technical assistance on issues of poverty, development, natural resources and environmental quality. Before joining WRI, he directed the Environmental Law Center at Vermont Law School and helped establish the Institute for Sustainable Communities, an agency that conducts environmental training and program assessment in Eastern Europe.

From 1987 to 1991, Mr. Lash headed the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources. He was in charge of overall management and policy development for the departments of Forests, Parks and Recreation, Fish and Wildlife, and Environmental Conservation, and he helped write several innovative statutes on issues ranging from pollution prevention to protection of pristine streams. As Vermont's Commissioner of Environmental Conservation in 1985 and 1986, he managed state programs dealing with solid waste, hazardous materials, air and water pollution, and groundwater protection.

Mr. Lash served as senior staff attorney at the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) from 1978 to 1985, representing NRDC on issues relating to public lands, federal coal leasing, strip mining, energy conservation, synthetic fuels, and the budget for federal environmental protection. From 1975 to 1978, he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Washington, DC. During the 1960s, he was a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic and then trained volunteers headed for Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Lash's publications include [A Season of Spoils](#), an investigation of the Reagan administration's environmental policies, and [The Synfuels Manual](#). He graduated from Harvard College in 1967 and earned a master's degree in education in 1971 and a law degree in 1974 from the Catholic University in Washington, DC.



JOHN HAMILTON ADAMS has been executive director for the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) since 1970. He is a graduate of Michigan State University and Duke University School of Law. Mr. Adams is chairman of the Open Space Institute and serves on the Boards of American Conservation Association, Catskill Center for Conservation, Green Seal, Hudson River Foundation, Winston Foundation for World Peace, Woods Hole Research Center, and World Resources Institute. He is currently an adjunct law professor at New York University.



BRUCE BABBITT is U.S. Secretary of the Interior. He was Governor of Arizona for nine years, 1978 to 1987, and Attorney General of Arizona, 1975 to 1978. In 1988, he was a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for President. Mr. Babbitt, who was in the private practice of law at the time of his nomination to be Interior Secretary, also was national president of the non-partisan, non-profit League of Conservation Voters. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame, then received a master's degree in geophysics from the University of Newcastle in England, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1965.



RICHARD BARTH is chairman, president and chief executive officer of Ciba-Geigy Corporation. He is a member of the boards of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, Committee for Economic Development, The Bank of New York, New York Medical College, and Bowater, Inc. Mr. Barth has served as general campaign chair for the United Way of Westchester and Putnam, Inc. He holds degrees from Wesleyan University and Columbia Law School.



RONALD H. BROWN is U.S. Secretary of Commerce. He began his career as a welfare caseworker for the City of New York, simultaneously attending law school at St. John's University. After four years in the Army, Secretary Brown launched his distinguished professional career with the National Urban League. In 1981, Brown became a partner in the Washington, DC law firm of Patton, Boggs, and Blow. He was elected to the office of chairman of the Democratic National Committee in February 1989.



CAROL M. BROWNER is administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. From 1991 to 1993, Ms. Browner was secretary of Florida's Department of Environmental Regulation. Previously, Ms. Browner has served as legislative director for Senator Al Gore and chief legislative aide for environmental issues to Senator Lawton Chiles. A native of South Florida, Ms. Browner received her bachelor's degree from the University of Florida at Gainesville in 1977, and her law degree in 1979.



DAVID T. BUZZELLI is one of two co-chairs of the Council on Sustainable Development. He is vice president and corporate director of Environment, Health & Safety and Public Affairs for The Dow Chemical Company. He was elected to the Dow Board of Directors in 1993 and serves on the company's Management Board. Mr. Buzzelli began his career at Dow in 1965 and has held a number of management positions. He is a member of The Conference Board Council on Environmental Affairs, a member of the Board of Directors of Global Tomorrow Coalition and chairman of The Keystone Center Board of Trustees. He also serves on the World Resources Institute Advisory Board.



REV. DR. BENJAMIN E. CHAVIS, JR. is executive director and chief executive officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a position he assumed in 1993. He is an ordained minister of the United Church of Christ and a distinguished 30-year veteran of the civil rights movement. Dr. Chavis has also served as executive director of the Commission for Racial Justice of the 1.7 million-member United Church of Christ. Under his leadership, the Commission for Racial Justice issued the landmark report, Toxic Waste and Race in the United States, and sponsored the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit.



RICHARD A. CLARKE is chairman and chief executive officer of Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He began his career in 1955 as an attorney for PG&E and has held a number of legal and executive management positions. Mr. Clarke also serves as a director of BankAmerica Corporation and Potlatch Corporation and serves on the Advisory Board of the University of California, Berkeley, Walter A. Haas School of Business, and the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, Board of Trustees of the Boalt Hall Trust. Mr. Clarke received his bachelor's degree in political science and his law degree from the University of California at Berkeley.



A. D. "PETE" CORRELL is president and chief executive officer of Georgia-Pacific Corporation. He joined Georgia-Pacific in 1988 and has more than 25 years experience in the forest products industry. He was elected to his current position in May 1993 and will become chairman of the board and CEO in December 1993. Mr. Correll is also active in many business and civic activities. He holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Georgia and master's degrees from the University of Maine (Orono) in pulp and paper technology and chemical engineering.



KENNETH T. DERR is chairman and chief executive officer of Chevron Corporation, a position he has held since 1989. He is a director of Citicorp, American Petroleum Institute, American Productivity and Quality Center, Bay Area Council and Invest-in-America; vice chairman of National Petroleum Council; member of The Business Council, Business Council for Sustainable Development, Business Roundtable and California Business Roundtable. Mr. Derr graduated from Cornell University earning a bachelor's degree in 1959 and a master's degree in 1960.



THOMAS R. DONAHUE is secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO. He has served in a variety of positions ranging from organizer and business agent to first vice president of the Service Employees International Union, and executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president. Mr. Donahue also served as assistant secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations during the Johnson Administration. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO in November 1979 and re-elected every two years since then. He is a member of the Board of Directors of several organizations including the Muscular Dystrophy Association, National Urban League, the African-American Institute and the National Institute for Dispute Resolution.



JUDITH M. ESPINOSA is cabinet secretary for the New Mexico Environment Department. She is also chair of the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission. Ms. Espinosa previously served as director of Bernalillo County mobile source air pollution programs. For her work, she was awarded the Conservation Voters Alliance Friend of the Environment Award in 1989, the EPA Regional Administrator's Award for leadership, and she was honored by the New Mexico State Legislature with a 1990 Senate Memorial. Ms. Espinosa previously served as New Mexico's Secretary of Transportation. Her private sector experience includes work with Westinghouse Corporation.



MIKE ESPY is U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. Prior to being appointed to this position in 1993, he represented the second district of Mississippi in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served on the Agriculture and Budget Committees. He was chairman of the Domestic Hunger Task Force of the Select Committee on Hunger, the Lower Mississippi Delta Caucus, and the Natural Resources, Community and Economic Development Task Force of the House Budget Committee. As Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Espy administers broad programs to maintain America's safe, abundant, and reasonably priced supply of food and fiber, while protecting and preserving the nation's soil and water resources.



JAY D. HAIR, PhD, has served as president and chief executive officer of the National Wildlife Federation, the nation's largest conservation education organization, since May 1981. He serves on several Boards of Directors, including Clean Sites, Inc., The Windstar Foundation, Kids for Saving Earth, and is chairman and president of IUCN-US (The World Conservation Union) and IUCN North American Regional Councilor. In 1991, he was appointed to the Investment Policy Advisory Committee (INPAC) as a U.S. Trade Representative.



SAMUEL C. JOHNSON is chairman of S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. He holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Cornell University and a master's degree of business administration from Harvard Business School. He is active on numerous boards and associations including Mobil Corporation, Deere and Company, H.J. Heinz Company, Johnson Worldwide Associates, Inc. and Johnson International, Inc. He is a member of the Business Council, chairman of the board of The Johnson Foundation, Inc., and chairman of the Advisory Council, Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell. He is also a member of the Executive Committee & Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy, and the Business Council for Sustainable Development.



FRED KRUPP is executive director of the Environmental Defense Fund, an organization that links science, economics and law to create innovative, economically viable solutions to environmental problems. Mr. Krupp serves on the boards of Resources for the Future, the Connecticut Fund for the Environment, and the Recycling Advisory Council. He was a member of the President's Commission on Environmental Quality, and currently serves on the Governor of New York's Environmental Advisory Board and the National Commission on Superfund. He graduated from Yale University and the University of Michigan with a law degree.



JONATHAN LASH is one of two co-chairs of the Council on Sustainable Development. He is president of the World Resources Institute (WRI), a Washington-based center for policy research and technical assistance on issues of poverty, development, natural resources, and environmental quality. Mr. Lash came to WRI from the Environmental Law Center at Vermont Law School, where he directed one of the nation's outstanding environmental law programs. He is the former Vermont Secretary of Natural Resources and has served as a senior staff attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council.



KENNETH L. LAY is chairman and chief executive officer of Enron Corp., the nation's largest natural gas company. He began his career in 1965 as a corporate economist with Exxon Company, U.S.A. Mr. Lay has held various positions within government, academia and industry, including Deputy Under Secretary for Energy of the U.S. Department of the Interior and assistant professor at George Washington University. Mr. Lay was also an officer in the U.S. Navy. He serves on several boards and associations and is a member of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board. He received bachelor's and master's degrees in economics from the University of Missouri. He earned a PhD in economics from the University of Houston.



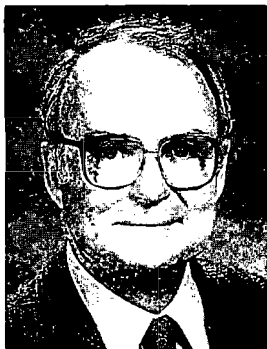
ALIDA ROCKEFELLER MESSINGER is a leading U.S. philanthropist and a principal supporter of environmental organizations, principally those promoting environmentally benign energy sources such as energy efficiency and renewable energy. The mother of three young children, she also supports efforts that link children and environment. She was named "Philanthropist of the Year" in 1988 by the National Society of Fundraising Executives, and in 1989 was given the Ms. Foundation award for Philanthropic Vision. She is a daughter of John D. Rockefeller III and a sister of Senator Jay Rockefeller.



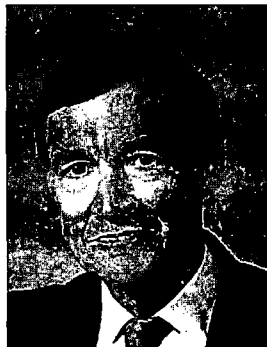
HAZEL ROLLINS O'LEARY is U.S. Secretary of Energy. Prior to her appointment at the Department of Energy, Ms. O'Leary, an attorney, was president of Northern States Power Company's (NSP) Gas Utility, executive vice president of NSP, and a member of NSP's Executive Management Committee. She also served as vice president and general counsel for O'Leary Associates, an international energy consulting firm in Washington, DC.



MICHELE PERRAULT is president of the Sierra Club. She also served as national president of the Sierra Club from 1984 to 1986 and has directed its International and Education programs. Her career spans work with the League of Women Voters, the New York Zoological Society, and Bank Street College. Ms. Perrault's public service includes leadership positions at local, state, national, and international levels, where she has advocated building sustainable communities and fostering education for ecological sustainable development.



WILLIAM DOYLE RUCKELSHAUS is chairman and chief executive officer of Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., one of the nation's largest waste disposal companies. He became the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's first administrator when the agency was formed in 1970. Then, again in 1983, he was appointed by President Reagan as the fifth EPA administrator. Mr. Ruckelshaus serves as a director of several corporations and has been or is currently a member of The Trilateral Commission, the President's Commission on Environmental Quality and the Recycling Advisory Council. Mr. Ruckelshaus represented the United States at the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development.



JOHN C. SAWHILL is president and chief executive officer of The Nature Conservancy, an international organization dedicated to preserving biodiversity. Before joining the Conservancy, Mr. Sawhill headed the energy practice of McKinsey and Company, was president of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, and served as deputy secretary of Energy in the Carter Administration. He was president of New York University from 1975 to 1979, and served as administrator of the Federal Energy Administration during the Ford and Nixon Administrations.



TED STRONG is executive director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. He is a persuasive advocate for the Warm Springs, Yakima, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes' ecosystem management philosophies and goals, which combine science and business acumen with traditional Indian values. Previously, Mr. Strong managed his own international trade and consulting company, was comptroller for the Yakima Indian Nation, and served as president of the Native American Finance Officers Association. Mr. Strong is a Yakima tribal member.

TIMOTHY E. WIRTH is an ex-officio member of the Council on Sustainable Development. He is counselor of the U.S. Department of State. He was elected U.S. Senator from Colorado in 1986 and served until 1992. His Senate Committee assignments included Armed Services, Budget, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and Energy and Natural Resources. Prior to his election to the Senate, Mr. Wirth represented the Second Congressional District of Colorado for 12 years. He has served on the board of Denver Planned Parenthood, was a founding member of Denver Head Start, is a member of the Colorado Black Chamber of Commerce and serves on the Advisory Board for the Colorado Hispanic Agenda.

PCSD - Talk w/ Dan.

7-7-93

How useful? Partic report to the CSD.

A. Info Xchange (annual)

Multi-year work program

6 mo's in advance.

Less relev to PCSD.

Intergovt - but who

* The SD Plan.

Govt shld write, PCSD shld review.

How do?

Eileen: What did people do sear'g up for Rio? Patricia Blisquett (CEQ) gave Mark Kindall (still at EPA).

Murray + Shafer prob met w/ them.
- did they have ref. conferences.

John Shafer

Basic Docs
from Rio

Zell Stever
Army Corps of Engineers

272-8536

0525

Mark Kindall (EPA)

260-8486

John Shafer -

6/14-25

6/29-7/8 - 7/9

was there a negotiator.

1
get Murray's
papers on
shit.
Esp a
2-3 pp.
summary.
If not,
write
Touch base
w/ Kindall.

→ no inter agency stuff
sear'g for Rio.
→ only conf. call.

Genie Herfurth

647-9266

docs

final docs
from CSD

meets in N.Y.

→ Inter-Ag. Task Force would recommend.

462-7715

APPENDIX F

PREPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL REPORT

The United States National Report was compiled in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on June 1-12, 1992. The U.S. National Report reviews the nation's experience over the 20 years since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden. Along with reports from other countries participating in the conference, it will be used by the UNCED secretariat to analyze global and regional trends and practices, as well as localized problems, which are shared by many countries. The report also will be used to share information on environment and development issues with other countries and within the United States.

The U.S. National Report is based on the guidelines for national reports that were adopted at the first session of the UNCED Preparatory Committee. The sections address the topics outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/228, which sets out the scope and the terms of reference for UNCED. To prepare the report, the President's Council on Environmental Quality first convened a federal interagency team (see Acknowledgements) in December 1990. Each section of the report was assigned to a federal agency which assumed the lead role in drafting that section. Other agencies contributed information, drafted subsections of text, and participated in the review and revision process.

At the end of May 1991, a draft report was made available for public comment for a period of approximately six weeks. During the public comment period, the draft report was discussed at a series of five "roundtables," or public meetings where experts discussed specific report topics. Roundtable participants (see Acknowledgements) were nominated by various nongovernmental organizations. Senior federal officials selected participants and ensured that environmental and development organizations, women, minorities, indigenous peoples, youth, academia, labor, and business and industry groups were represented. Participants were invited to comment on the draft report and to use the information contained in the report as a basis for identifying priority issues that the United States might discuss in the future. Two public hearings were planned by nongovernmental organizations in conjunction with the roundtables: one in Baltimore, Maryland, following the Baltimore Roundtable and one in St. Louis, Missouri following the Chicago, Illinois Roundtable. In addition, a number of non-governmental organizations have been convening meetings since the roundtables to consider issues that should be raised at UNCED.

After the public comment period, the federal interagency team revised the report, considering written comments, roundtable discussions and discussions at other public meetings. The report was circulated in late November and early December 1991 for final policy clearance by senior officials at all of the federal agencies and departments involved in environment and development policies and programs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Council on Environmental Quality gratefully acknowledges the assistance of many governmental and non-governmental organizations in the preparation of this national report. We thank the federal contributors listed below, especially the U.S. National Report Interagency Team, who spent countless hours coordinating, writing and reviewing. We thank the many individuals also listed below, who, through participation in roundtable discussions at public sessions and through follow-up comments, helped to review and strengthen the report. We also acknowledge countless others who contributed through providing public comment, case studies, review and assistance. Thank you.*

Michael R. Deland
Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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1992

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

JUL 9 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: P.J. Simmons, OEP
FROM: Mark Kindall *mk*
SUBJECT: Rio Round-up -- Notes

Per your request, I have attempted to reconstruct a chart of the agency leads for negotiating the various chapters of Agenda 21. It should be more-or-less accurate.

how/who
As far as how the coordination process went, it differed with each issue, and each issue coordinator. For example, the coordinating groups that I ran on Chapters 19-21 tended to be fairly small, since relatively few agencies were interested in hazardous and solid waste and toxic chemicals. I recall having active participation from several offices at EPA, as well as interagency participation from the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, Interior, and Defense. Prior to PrepCom IV, I held a meeting on each of the chapters and discussed every paragraph of the proposed text. I then drafted an annotated negotiating text, circulated it for comments, incorporated comments and attempted to resolve disputes. At some point during this process I attended a meeting with NGOs in Washington where we discussed some of the issues involved in the texts. I worked off of the finalized versions of these annotated texts during the negotiations at New York which produced the final drafts of Chapters 19-21.

who differed
Most interagency coordinators followed a pattern relatively similar to that which I outlined above. However, some of the chapters (such as several that Jerry Kamens of AID handled) were relatively non-controversial within the government, and few agencies had comments. I doubt that Jerry Kamens held any meetings on several of his chapters. On the other hand, some of the larger chapters, like Oceans, required many meetings focusing on particular topics. And finally, some chapters were so sensitive (such as financial resources), that few agencies had the opportunity to contribute much to the development of the U.S. position.

who organized
Overall coordination of the effort was handled by a special office within the State Department that was created for that



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contains at least 50% recycled fiber

USUNCED

purpose -- USUNCED -- which was headed by Ambassador Robert Ryan. The office was staffed by people seconded from several agencies to work on the project, including David Williams from Interior/BLM, Zell Steever from DOD/COE, Gary Larsen from USDA/USFS, and Michael Kane from EPA/OPPE. Once it was established, this office ensured that negotiating instructions were completed for all chapters of Agenda 21 prior to each negotiating session. The office handled logistical arrangements for the (massive) delegation, both at PrepCom IV in New York and at Rio. It also coordinated public liaison, and was responsible for setting up frequent briefings with NGOs. If you would like to find out more about this office, you should speak to David Williams, who served as the administrative head of the office.

David
Williams

Lead Agencies for Agenda 21 Chapters

Chapter 2:	State/EB	
Chapter 3:	AID	
Chapter 4:	State/EB	
Chapter 5:	State/OES/CP	
Chapter 6:	HHS/PHS	
Chapter 7:	AID	
Chapter 8:	CEQ	
Chapter 9:	State/OES/EGC	
Chapter 10:	AID	
Chapter 11:	USDA/USFS	
Chapter 12:	AID	
Chapter 13:	State/OES	
Chapter 14:	AID	
Chapter 15:	State/OES/EHC	
Chapter 16:	State/OES/EHC	
Chapter 17:	State/OES/OA	
Chapter 18:	EPA/OIA (PC 1-3); USUNCED (PC 4 - Rio)	
Chapter 19:	EPA/OIA	
Chapter 20:	EPA/OIA	
Chapter 21:	EPA/OIA	
Chapter 22:	EPA/OIA (PC 1-3); State/OES/NTS (PC 4 - Rio)	
Chapter 23:	CEQ	
Chapter 24:	CEQ	
Chapter 25:	CEQ	
Chapter 26:	CEQ	
Chapter 27:	CEQ	
Chapter 28:	CEQ	
Chapter 29:	CEQ	
Chapter 30:	CEQ	
Chapter 31:	CEQ	
Chapter 32:	CEQ	
Chapter 33:	State/E	
Chapter 34:	State/OES/ENV	
Chapter 35:	State/OES/EGC	Chapter 38:
Chapter 36:	EPA/OEE	Chapter 39:
Chapter 37:	AID	Chapter 40:
		State/IO/T
		State/L/OES
		State/OES

Core - CSD
Speech

501
Dale Willman



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DATE:

7/13/93

TO:

P.J. Simmons

FAX NUMBER:

~~6224~~ 2710

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

6224

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover):

9

MESSAGE:

Please call if you
want to discuss - these
are broad brush
background pieces.

I also have lists of participants;
other thoughts on consensus...

FROM: MARY HOLLAND

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 395-5750

FAX NUMBER: (202) 395-3745

May 22, 1991

PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING NATIONAL REPORT**INTRODUCTION**

In preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), each participating country has been requested to prepare a national report by July 1991. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has lead responsibility for preparing the U.S. national report.

The national reports will provide the UNCED secretariat with basic information concerning environment and development trends and problems -- retrospectives reflecting each country's experience over the last twenty years, and an identification of current issues and problems. On the basis of this information, the secretariat will be able to analyze global and regional trends and practices, as well as localized problems that are shared by many countries.

The National Report will provide an important opportunity for the U.S. to discuss key domestic environment and development issues. In addition, it will serve as an important component of the multi-stage efforts of the U.S. government and the non-governmental community to prepare for UNCED '92.

The national reports are not intended to be the means for defining policy on the issues to be addressed at UNCED. Government views and policies for purposes of UNCED will be articulated and negotiated principally through the UNCED Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings. Nevertheless, the process of preparing the National Report, in particular the integrative thinking that it will stimulate, should reinforce the process by which the U.S. defines how it might address the national, regional and global policies that will be considered at UNCED.

STEPS FOR PREPARATION OF U.S. NATIONAL REPORT**OUTLINE AND DRAFTING:**

The outline for the U.S. National Report (attached) is based primarily on the guidelines for the national reports which were prepared for the first session of the UNCED PrepCom (Nairobi, August 1990). Those guidelines, in turn, take into account U.N. General Assembly Resolution 44/228 which sets out the scope and terms of reference of UNCED.

The U.S. National Report will contain a section on each of the substantive issues identified in the General Assembly resolution, focusing upon domestic aspects of the issues under discussion. Each section is being prepared by a Government agency assuming a lead role for that section. Other agencies are involved through submission of information, drafting of text, and review, as appropriate.

AGENCY AND PUBLIC COMMENT:

Once the draft chapters are prepared, they will be circulated among federal agencies and then made available for public comment. Comments from reviewers will be incorporated as appropriate, and the revised texts will serve as the basis for discussion at a series of five roundtables to be convened by CEQ (with joint sponsorship of agencies and institutions). Roundtable participants will comment on the prepared texts and use the information therein as a basis for identifying issues and priority areas that may need to be addressed by the U.S. in the future.

ROUNDTABLES:

app. 4 per
In addition to reviewing the draft National Report, the roundtables will provide an opportunity to discuss both the domestic and international implications of the environment and development issues on the UNCED agenda. Each roundtable will devote at least a half day to each substantive topic. The roundtables are public meetings, and limited time will be available for comments by public observers.

8 Each roundtable will consist of 20 participants and will have at least two co-chairs from federal agencies and two vice-chairs from the nongovernmental community. There will be a core of 15 participants for both days, and for each day, an additional 5 experts in the given issue areas. CEQ expects to have the roundtable co-chairs and vice-chairs serve as a steering committee which CEQ may consult both in preparing for the roundtables and in revising the national report. CEQ invited federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations to inform it if any agency or organization was interested in nominating a co-chair or vice-chair.

Choosing the individuals to invite to the roundtable is an important task. Bearing in mind the U.S. government's interest to include as many nongovernmental organizations and interest groups as possible in the process, efforts are being made to ensure that a broad range of groups are represented through participation of their nominees in the roundtables. CEQ has sought the assistance of federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the identification of participants.

CALENDAR FOR PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL REPORT**December 19, 1990**

Meeting of agency focal points. The purpose of the meeting is for the agency focal points to review and revise the draft outline of the national report, and to identify which agency or agencies is to be responsible for preparing each section of the report.

January 18, 1991

Meeting with groups in the nongovernmental community to enlist their cooperation

January 31, 1991

Meeting of interagency team to review chapter progress and to refine the National Report outline.

January - March, 1991

Chapter teams meet and draft text.

March 12, 1991

Meeting of interagency team to review progress on draft chapters and to discuss roundtable procedures and nominees.

March 15, 1991

Submission of draft chapters covering review and analysis of the past twenty years.

March 18, 1991

Compilation by CEQ of the various chapters. Circulation of drafts among agency contributors for initial review on content.

April 1 - 30, 1991

Revision of sections on the basis of comments received.

May 1 - 15, 1991

Interagency policy clearance and Executive Office Clearance.
[Draft Outline of Report is Attached]

May 15 - 28, 1991

Revision of sections on the basis of comments received.

May 17 - 18, 1991

First roundtable: [Chapters 4 & 5 available separately]

May 30, 1991

Draft chapters available for roundtable participants and public comment.

May-July ROUNDTABLES**Roundtable I**

May 17-18, Warrenton, Virginia, American Bar Association meeting
on environmental law: panel on May 18

Environmental law
Environmental impact assessment

Roundtable II

June 3-4, San Francisco

Biological diversity
Oceans
Freshwater
Environmental education

Co-chairs: LaJuana Wilcher, Asst. Administrator for Water, EPA

Sylvia Earle, Chief Scientist, NOAA

Tom Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External
Affairs, Smithsonian

Vice-chairs: Elliott Norse, Chief Scientist, Center for Marine
Conservation

Tony Cortese, Dean of Environmental Programs, Tufts
University

Roundtable III

June 13-14, Boulder

Protection of land resources (deforestation, soil erosion,
drought, desertification)
Indigenous Americans and environmental protection
Energy
Air and atmosphere

Co-chairs: Richard R. Roldan, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land
and Minerals Management, Department of Interior

Linda Stuntz, Deputy Under Secretary for Policy,
Planning and Analysis, Department of Energy

Mike Shapiro, Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Air and Radiation, EPA

BOULDER Roundtable, continued

Vice-chairs: Tom Lambrix, Manager, External Communications,
Phillips Petroleum

Tom Malone, Sigma Xi (Scientific Research Society)

Ralph Cavanagh, Natural Resources Defense Council

Roundtable IV

June 26-28, Chicago

Economics and the environment (including costs and benefits
of environmental protection, trade, technology transfer, debt,
and international assistance)

Biotechnology

Population statistics and the environment

Co-chairs: Deborah Wince-Smith, Assistant Secretary for
Technology Policy, Department of Commerce

Sidney Jones, Assistant Secretary for Economic
Policy, Department of Treasury

Vice:chairs: Michael Diamond, Associate Director, YMCA USA,
Chicago

Ross Stevens, Environmental Affairs Manager, DuPont

Roundtable V

July 11-12, Baltimore

Waste and toxic chemicals

Environmental emergencies

Human health

Living and working conditions of the poor

Co-chairs: Linda Fisher, Assistant Administrator for Pesticides
and Toxic Substances, EPA

Dr. Frank Young, Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Health, Science and Environment, HHS

Vice-chairs: J. Ron Condray, Vice President, Monsanto Chemical
Company

Robert Pollard, Steering Committee, U.S. Citizens
Network for UNCED

June - July, 1991

Revision of chapters on the basis of comments made at roundtables. Edit for style integration.

Late July, 1991

Circulation of final draft report, including results of the roundtables, to Steering Committee, agency focal points and NGO's.

August - September, 1991

Final clearance and submission of final text to UNCED secretariat in early September.

INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS

As discussed above, NGO involvement will be key in preparations for UNCED.

Preparation of National Report

1. Meeting in January
2. Solicitation of NGO comments on draft text of national report
3. Participation through vice-chairs of roundtables and through representation in roundtables

Public Hearings

Two public hearings are being planned by NGOs, one following the Baltimore Roundtable and one in St. Louis following the Chicago Roundtable. CEQ and State Department will participate in the hearings along with other federal representatives.

A number of NGOs are independently convening meetings to consider issues that should be raised at UNCED. CEQ is planning to take advantage of those meetings to seek the comments of the meetings on the issues raised in the report and on policy issues to be addressed at UNCED.

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

CEQ will keep Members of Congress and their staffs informed of the progress being made in preparing the national report.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5000

March 1, 1991

The Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Bill,

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has been charged with preparing the U.S. National Report for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The National Report is an important component of the multi-stage efforts of the U.S. Government to prepare for UNCED which will be held in Brazil in June 1992. I am writing to ask you to join CEQ in providing expertise and financial support for this important undertaking.

The National Report will review our domestic actions during the last twenty years in the substantive areas under consideration by the conference. In addition, the report will identify the priority issues facing the U.S. today.

In December, we launched a process for preparing the report which is based on extensive interagency cooperation. We are particularly pleased that the Environmental Protection Agency is collaborating fully in this process. The report's preparation will also involve the participation of a broad range of nongovernmental organizations from the for profit and not for profit sectors. Their perspectives will include the environment, development, business, trade, labor, women, youth, indigenous people, state and local governments, population issues and education.

After a draft of the report is prepared and reviewed by the agencies, CEQ will convene a series of five roundtables at which recognized experts from the nongovernmental organizations and the interagency report team will be asked to review the draft report, to identify the priority domestic issues facing the United States today, and to propose possible policies and actions which may be considered in addressing those issues.

The roundtables have been organized so that each one will consider approximately four of the substantive issues addressed in the national report. For each roundtable, two Co-Chairs from government agencies and two Vice-Chairs from the non-governmental community will be identified. The Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs will be called upon not only to assist in the management of the roundtables, but also to work with CEQ in selecting the individuals

to invite to each roundtable. The Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs will also be requested to assist CEQ in the final stages of the report by reviewing the final draft with a view to integrating the various sectoral chapters.

I would like to take this opportunity to invite you or a senior official of your agency to assume the position of Co-Chair for one or more of the roundtables. Given the particular interests of EPA, I would like to suggest that you consider acting as Co-Chair for Roundtables I and II, to be held in San Francisco on April 22nd and 23rd and Baltimore on May 9th and 10th. I know that your contribution or that of your representative would be invaluable in ensuring a successful outcome of the roundtable.

A tentative schedule for the roundtables is attached to this letter. We expect to invite 15 to 20 experts to each roundtable, and we have invited both the agencies and the nongovernmental community to submit to us names of individuals whom they suggest be invited to participate. We would like to urge you to give serious consideration to nominating experts, both inside and outside government, who are familiar with the issues addressed in the report.

In addition to the contributions discussed above, I would appreciate the financial assistance of your agency in supporting the national report process. CEQ has estimated that the cost of preparing, publishing and distributing the national report, including the cost of convening the roundtables, is \$150,000. CEQ does not have sufficient funds in its appropriations for the entire cost. I would, therefore, kindly request that your agency participate in meeting the cost of the national report by contributing \$30,000.

Let me thank you already for your agency's very positive contribution to this process to date. I hope that you will be able to co-chair the roundtables in San Francisco and Baltimore.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. If you would like additional information, please do not hesitate to call me or ask your staff to contact Patricia Bliss-Guest or Mary Holland at (202) 395-5750.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Deland

TO: DAN AND CATHY

FROM: P.J.

DATE: 7/12/93

RE: PRE-RIO PROCESS USED FOR REPORT AND NEGOTIATIONS

Prior to Rio, four main interagency processes were used to prepare for UNCED: the first led to the writing of the U.S. National Report; the second established U.S. negotiating positions for chapters of Agenda 21; the third and fourth established U.S. positions on biodiversity and climate change. The first two processes are discussed below.

I. Preparing the National Report

To learn more about the process used to write the national report, I spoke with: Erica Keen, who was the Assistant Managing Editor of the National Report; David Cottingham, who represented NOAA as a member of the U.S. National Report Interagency Team; and Zell Steever at the Corps of Engineers, also a former member of the Interagency Team. The report reviewed 20 years of America's environmental experience. The process used to prepare it was marked by a high degree of public participation.

December 1990

The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) oversaw this initiative. It first prepared a draft outline of the Report, based on guidelines set forth by the UN (relating to Agenda 21 issues). It then convened a federal interagency team in December 1990 to review and revise the draft outline for the report.¹ At the meeting, it assigned various federal agencies lead roles in drafting particular sections of the report.

January-May 1991

The interagency team met with NGOs for one day to enlist their participation. Over the next few months, lead agencies began drafting text for their chapters, requesting other agencies to contribute information, draft sub-sections of text and participate in the review and revision process as appropriate. The nine chapters were as follows:

- 1 U.S. Population and the Environment
- 2 Human Health and the Environment
- 3 Indigenous Peoples

¹Members included David Darr, John Fedkiw, Fred Kaiser (DOA); Lawrence Campbell and Warren Farb (DOC); David Cottingham and Janice Sessing (NOAA); Jack Blanchard, Tom Laverty and Rebecca Thomson (DOE); Thomas Cloutier, Scott Daniels (HHS); Malka Pattison (DOI); Annie Petsonk (DOJ); Nancy O'Neal Carter and Zell Steever (State); Gerald Kamens (AID); Michael Springer (Treasury); Dinah Bear, Scott Farrow, Robin O'Malley (CEQ); Elizabeth Drye, Michelle Keene, Peter Truitt (EPA); Hassan Virji (NSF); Norman Hartness (OMB); Katy Moran (Smithsonian); Wendy Beaver (USIA); David Strother (USTR).

- 4 Economics, Energy and Agriculture
- 5 Environmental Law and Institutions
- 6 Natural Resources Endowment and Key Environmental Issues
 - A Air Quality
 - B Climate Change and Stratospheric Ozone Depletion
 - C Freshwater and Wetlands
 - D Oceans and Coastal Resources
 - E Land and Mineral Resources
 - F Plants, Animals and Biodiversity
 - G Toxic Substances
 - H Wastes
 - I Biotechnology
- 7 Environmental Emergencies
- 8 EIAs
- 9 Environmental Education

In mid March, the interagency team reviewed draft chapters on review and analysis of the past 20 years, and CEQ began distributing drafts among agency contributors for initial review on content. In April, authors revised chapters based on comments.

May-July 1991

Interagency and Executive Office clearance took place in early May, with comments being incorporated into sections in the latter part of May. The Interagency team then issued a draft report for public comment for a period of about six weeks. During the public comment period, three full-time staff members and a secretary of CEQ² organized five "roundtables" (public meetings). These roundtables, each focusing on approximately four major issues³, offered opportunities for experts to discuss specific report topics. Each roundtable consisted of approximately 20 participants, with at least two co-chairs from federal agencies and two vice-chairs from the NGO community; 5 of the participants were "experts" who gave presentations in the relevant issue area. The participants of the roundtables were selected after being nominated by NGOs, then chosen by selected federal officials.⁴ [See attachment "A" for list of participants.] The government representatives at each roundtable mainly

²The three CEQ staffers were: (1) Patricia Bliss-Guest, Executive Editor, who worked part time for 7 months on the Report; (2) Mary Holland, Managing Editor, who spent about 9 months, full-time; and (3) Erica Keen, Assistant Managing Editor, who spent about 7 months, full-time. CEQ also contracted out some logistics work to prepare for some of the roundtables. The total cost of preparing, publishing and distributing the national report-- including the cost of convening the roundtables spending-- was approximately \$150,000.

³Issues at the Roundtables were as follows:

- I: Env Law and Env Impact Assessment (in conjunction with the ABA)
- II: Biodiversity, Oceans, Freshwater and Env Education
- III: Protection of Land Resources, Indigenous Americans, Energy, Air & Atmosphere
- IV: Economics & Env, Biotechnology and Population Stats and the Env
- V: Waste and Toxic Chems, Env Emergencies, Human Health, Living-Working Cond of Poor

⁴The officials ensured that environmental and development organizations, women, minorities, indigenous peoples, youth, academia, labor and business and industry groups were represented.

conducted presentations and listened to what other participants had to say. Participants could comment on the draft report and use the information in the report as a basis for identifying priority issues that the U.S. might discuss in the future. (The NGOs also planned two public hearings in conjunction with the roundtables: one in Baltimore and another in St. Louis). There were brief opportunities at each roundtable for public comment, but the meetings were not particularly well attended. Transcripts appeared in the federal register.

Fall 1991

After the public comment period, the interagency team revised the report (each agency editing the section over which it had the lead role) considering written comments, roundtable discussions and discussions at other public meetings. It then circulated the report in November-December 1991 for final policy clearance by senior officials at all of the federal agencies and departments involved in environmental and development policies and programs.

Erica Keen noted that the NGO community's response to the final report was generally positive, as marked by its decision to drop its original plans to prepare a separate national report.

II. Preparing for Agenda 21 Negotiations

To learn more about the interagency process used to develop U.S. negotiating positions on Agenda 21, I spoke with: Mark Kindall (EPA-OIA), who was an issue coordinator during the pre-Rio process; and Zell Steever, who was a member of the coordinating office at State.

The interagency process was a "traditional" one used for clearance which worked "well" and involved over 20 agencies, according to Kindall and Steever. The State Department coordinated overall efforts through a special office called, "USUNCED," headed by Ambassador Robert Ryan. The office was staffed by 8 people seconded from several agencies⁵ and two secretaries. It ensured that negotiating instructions were completed for all chapters of Agenda 21 prior to each of the four negotiating sessions ("PrepComs") and UNCED itself, and handled logistical preparations for the massive delegation-- both at PrepComs and at Rio. It also coordinated public liaison, and was responsible for setting up frequent briefings with NGOs.

USUNCED assigned various agencies the lead roles in determining U.S. positions on each chapter of Agenda 21; it also requested that each agency appoint one contact to act as a coordinator in the clearance process. [See attachment "B" for list of lead agencies for Agenda 21 Chapters.] The coordination process between the lead and other agencies varied significantly, and was dependent on the level of interest in an issue and the style of the coordinator. Some non-controversial issues, like hazardous and solid waste or toxic chemicals, were handled by relatively small coordination groups which met infrequently, since

⁵These people included David Williams from Interior/BLM, Zell Steever from DOD/COE. Gary Larson from USDA/USFS and Michael Kane from EPA/OPPE. David Williams was the administrative head of the office.

fewer agencies were interested. In extreme cases-- as with several non-controversial chapters handled by AID such as desertification-- the coordinator did not need to hold any meetings with other agencies, and chose only to circulate drafts of proposed text. Conversely, some issues were so thorny, such as financial resources, that agency participation was deliberately limited to avoid protracted debate. When conflicts could not be resolved at the staff level, they were elevated to the Assistant Secretary or Deputies level.

For most issues, however, the participating agencies achieved consensus, and documents were forwarded to OMB for final clearance. According to Steever, OMB may have played a less significant role than it might otherwise have due to time constraints, and commented primarily on key issues only. Consensus was built unusually fast, perhaps because of the "threat" that President Bush would attend the Rio proceedings, according to Steever; the White House put pressure on agencies to achieve consensus, which likely put a special "spin" on the process.

While this process did not enlist as much public participation as did the one used to write the national report, the participants contacted several NGOs who they believed were representative of large segments of the public and NGO community. As with other aspects of the process, the level of NGO ad-hoc participation depended heavily on the issue and the lead agency/person involved. According to Steever, NGO participation could have been more useful, had the NGO participants received advance copies of documents. Since they usually participated without the benefit of having read proposed text, their comments tended to be extremely general. Some NGO representatives, however, offered to become more intimately involved with the process and thereby had considerable influence over the drafting of particular texts.

III. Additional Notes

Mary Holland, Managing Editor of the National Report, mentioned that the process she oversaw was probably marked by "too much review" (ultimately 6 working drafts were produced). However, the efforts to involve such a wide range of agencies and groups from the early stages in the process led to positive feelings among participants and NGOs. The participants were generally excellent listeners, giving NGOs and the public the feeling that they valued outside opinions. Unfortunately, according to Holland, the White House was less receptive to outside comments.

David Cottingham stressed that the process for preparing the Report was entirely separate from the one used to determine U.S. negotiating positions. While the Report's preparation was theoretically supposed to "serve as an important component of the multi-stage efforts of the U.S. government and the NGO community to prepare for UNCED '92," the conclusions of the participants did not play a meaningful role in the parallel process of defining U.S. policy on UNCED matters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The U.S. National Report roundtables were sponsored by the Council on Environmental Quality with assistance from many organizations and individuals:

ROUNDTABLE I: Warrenton, Virginia, May 18, 1991

Co-sponsored by the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Environmental Law: Annual Conference
Plenary Discussion Facilitated by Dinah Bear, Council on Environmental Quality and Annie Petsonk, Department of Justice.

ROUNDTABLE II: San Francisco, California, June 3-4, 1991

Co-Chairs:

David Cottingham, National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
Tom Lovejoy, Smithsonian Institution
LaJuana Wilcher, Environmental Protection
Agency

Vice-Chairs:

Anthony Cortese, Tufts University
Elliott Norse, Center for Marine Conservation

Participants:

David Brower, Earth Island Institute
Bill Brown, Waste Management Inc.
Suzanne Butterfield, California Department of
Water Resources
Judith Connor, The Nature Conservancy
Christina Desser, Muir Investment Trust
Peter Douglas, California Coastal Commission
Bill Frank, Jr., Northwest Indian Fisheries
Commission
Richard Gutting, National Fisheries Institute
Charles Higginson, Council on Ocean Law
John Humke, The Nature Conservancy
Dwayne Lee, Port of Los Angeles

Marda Mayo, U.S. Citizens Network for UNCED
Kathy McGlauffin, Project Learning Tree
John Monarch, Chevron
Debra Moore, Environmental Defense Fund
Andy Palmer, American Oceans Campaign
George Paul, Lewis & Roca
Michelle Perrault, Sierra Club
Claude Poncelet, Pacific Gas & Electric
Kathryn Cameron Porter, Conservation
International
Mike Smith, American Museum of Natural History
Merv Tanno, Council of Energy Resource Tribes
Sherri Tonn, Pacific Lutheran University

Special Assistance:

Maria Brown, Center for Marine Conservation
Katie Genshlea, U.S. Citizens Network for UNCED

Terry MacGillivray, TRI

ROUNDTABLE III: Boulder, Colorado, June 13-14, 1991

Co-Chairs:

Richard Roldan, Department of the Interior
Mike Shapiro, Environmental Protection Agency
Richie Williamson, Department of Energy

Vice-Chairs:

Ralph Cavanagh, Natural Resources Defense
Council
Thomas Malone, St. Joseph College

Participants:

Sarah Bates, University of Colorado
Scott Berg, American Forest Council
Robert "Hap" Boyd, Kenetech Corporation
Daniel Chiras, Colorado Environmental Coalition
Martha Hahn, Grand Canyon Trust
Robert Haywood, Pacific Gas & Electric
Don Kratz, American Mining Congress
Doug Larson, Western Interstate Energy Board
David Lester, Council of Energy Resource Tribes
Dan Magraw, University of Colorado
James Mahoney, International Technology Corp.
Mike McCloskey, Sierra Club
Jana McKeag, National Indian Gaming
Commission

Steve Moore, Native American Rights Fund
Gale A. Norton, Attorney General, Colorado
Gareth Porter, Environmental & Energy Studies
Institute
Stephen Schneider, National Center for
Atmospheric Research
Dewey Schwalenberg, Native American Fish &
Wildlife Society
Larry Sherwood, American Solar Energy Society
Craig Vogel, National Coal Association
Tom Walton, General Motors Corporation
Bob Woodall, Georgia Power Company

Special Assistance:

Bruce Byers, International Peace Research
Institute

Lisa Grayson, JT&A
John Wade, Sierra Club

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ROUNDTABLE IV: Chicago, Illinois, June 26-27, 1991

Co-Chairs:

Nancy Carter, Department of State
Sidney Jones, Department of the Treasury
Deborah Wince-Smith, Department of Commerce

Vice-Chairs:

Robert Masuda, YMCA of the USA
Thomas Spaulding, YMCA of the USA
W. Ross Stevens, III, E.I. DuPont de Nemours
and Co.

Participants:

Nancy Alexander, Friends Committee on National
Legislation
Lakshmi Bharadwaj, University of Wisconsin
Phil Claxton, World Population Society
Jason Clay, Cultural Survival, Inc.
Karen Conner, Institute for Social Ecology
Dale Didion, Carrying Capacity Network
Richard Godown, Industrial Biotechnology
Association
Ambassador Joseph Greenwald, U.S. Council on
Industry and Business
John Hall, Sustainable Agriculture Working Group
Ann James, Office of Congressman John Porter
(Illinois)

Kathy Kushner, Hudson Institute
Tom Merrick, Population Reference Bureau
Nader Nazmi, Lake Forest College
Kathryn Cameron Porter, Conservation
International
Niel Ritchie, Institute for Agriculture and
Trade Policy
Michael Teitelbaum, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
Shyam Thapa, Family Health International
George Tolley, University of Chicago
Will Toor, Student Environmental Action
Coalition
F.A. Vogelsberg Jr., E.I. DuPont de Nemours
and Co.

Special Assistance:

Lisa Grayson, JT&A

ROUNDTABLE V: Baltimore, Maryland, July 11-12, 1991

Co-Chairs:

Scott Daniels, Department of Health & Human
Services
Linda Fisher, Environmental Protection Agency
Michael McGinnis, Department of Health
& Human Services
Larry Reiter, Environmental Protection Agency
Frank Young, Department of Health & Human
Services

Vice-Chairs:

J. Ron Condray, Monsanto Chemical Company
Robert Pollard, Institute for Global
Communications

Participants:

Garrity Baker, Chemical Manufacturers
Association
Louis Beliczky, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum
& Plastic Workers of American Union
Elizabeth Bowen, Morehead Medical School
Linda Wallace Campbell, National Toxics
Campaign
David Chittick, AT&T
Eric Christensen, Community Nutrition Institute
Joseph Curran, Attorney-General, Maryland
Anna Danegger, Student Environmental Action
Coalition
Don Edwards, Panos Institute

Chris Gacek, Heritage Foundation
Louis Head, Southwest Organizing Project
Burr Henemann, Center for Living Resources
Rekha Mehra, International Center for
Research on Women
Robert Percival, University of Maryland at
Baltimore
Jerry Pogue, Green Seal
Michael Powell, Office of the Attorney-General,
Maryland
Linda Schierow, Congressional Research Service
Fran Spivy-Weber, National Audubon Society
Terry Yosie, American Petroleum Institute

Special Assistance:

Chris Darling, Baltimore Citizens Committee
Marilyn Karr, Baltimore Citizens Committee

Terry MacGillivray, TRI

A special note of appreciation to the United States Citizens Network for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Executive Director Catherine Porter and the many citizens working groups who contributed greatly throughout the roundtable and public comment period.

Lead Agencies for Agenda 21 Chapters

Chapter 2:	State/EB	
Chapter 3:	AID	
Chapter 4:	State/EB	
Chapter 5:	State/OES/CP	
Chapter 6:	HHS/PHS	
Chapter 7:	AID	
Chapter 8:	CEQ	
Chapter 9:	State/OES/EGC	
Chapter 10:	AID	
Chapter 11:	USDA/USFS	
Chapter 12:	AID	
Chapter 13:	State/OES	
Chapter 14:	AID	
Chapter 15:	State/OES/EHC	
Chapter 16:	State/OES/EHC	
Chapter 17:	State/OES/OA	
Chapter 18:	EPA/OIA (PC 1-3); USUNCED (PC 4 - Rio)	
Chapter 19:	EPA/OIA	
Chapter 20:	EPA/OIA	
Chapter 21:	EPA/OIA	
Chapter 22:	EPA/OIA (PC 1-3); State/OES/NTS (PC 4 - Rio)	
Chapter 23:	CEQ	
Chapter 24:	CEQ	
Chapter 25:	CEQ	
Chapter 26:	CEQ	
Chapter 27:	CEQ	
Chapter 28:	CEQ	
Chapter 29:	CEQ	
Chapter 30:	CEQ	
Chapter 31:	CEQ	
Chapter 32:	CEQ	
Chapter 33:	State/E	
Chapter 34:	State/OES/ENV	
Chapter 35:	State/OES/EGC	
Chapter 36:	EPA/OEE	
Chapter 37:	AID	
		Chapter 38: State/IO/T
		Chapter 39: State/L/OES
		Chapter 40: State/OES

DAVID --

These some thoughts I pulled together regarding the shape of the Sustainable Development Plan required by the UNCSD. While we will still need to think through exactly what the Plan will look like, I think there are some important points that Tim could raise at the meeting tomorrow:

- o The UNCSD requires that each country prepare and submit a "Sustainable Development Plan" (although it is unclear exactly what the plan should entail)
- o The G-7 countries at their 1992 summit in Munich committed to submitting their Plans to the UNCSD by January 1, 1994. This commitment was repeated at the 1993 summit in Tokyo
- o The US intends to meet the January 1, 1994 commitment with a first iteration of the Plan. The PCSD should play an important role this fall in the development of the Plan. However, the Plan ought to be viewed as a living document, one that will be revised based upon the ongoing experience of this group.
- o An initial draft of the Plan will be distributed to this group in sufficient time to allow for some discussion at the next PCSD meeting.
- o In terms of overall themes for the Plan, "consumption" is an issue that comes to mind. [See attached note.] This theme could be developed across all relevant sectors to provide a basis for action to promote sustainable development.

NOTE TO EILEEN FROM DAN

RE: POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

7/16/93

Overview: focus plan on idea of Consumption

- Partnership*
- Awareness + Education / Leadership*
- o Underlying assumption would be the mutual compatibility of environment and economy (= "sustainable development"). *New technol in energy, trans, buildg, mfg, agro.*
 - o Would relate specifically to:
 - + energy-efficiency
 - + pollution prevention / recycling
 - + "green" GDP / natural resource accounting
 - + *education*
 - o Strategy could be substantially drawn from actions announced at Earth Day 1993 (incl. global warming, Executive Orders and Dept. of Commerce initiative)
 - o This is the flip side of the international population issue -- one that is esp. relevant to the US (by far greatest per capita impact on the global environment)
 - o Legitimizes US calls for *partnership with* developing countries on international forests, population and other issues *indiv, waste, climate*

Leadership Responsibility

Structure *World problems - we need coop.*

1. Some analysis of current US consumption patterns, economic costs and impacts on the environment, relative to other countries
2. Strategy for improving economic performance and reducing impact on the environment based upon better consumption patterns

cc: Cathy

Spurring-Promoting Investment in env-related tech: develop quickly env appropriate technologies (esp energy, trans, build const, mfg and agro)

Education; Awareness

Enabling people and insitutions to recognize better an ecosystem mgmt approach

Participation; partnerships with science and industry (and the rest of the world)

Information building; data sharing; research

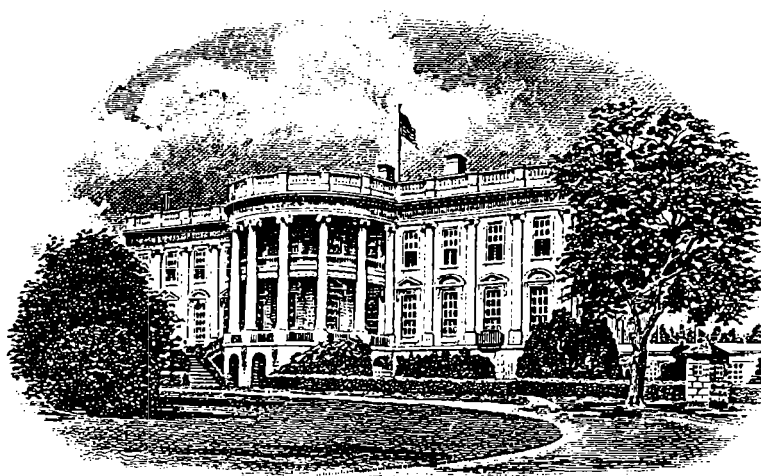
Leadership, Responsibility. Global effects of negligence, need cooperation with the rest of the world. The Gore theme. By acting in way which sets example, we will remain a global superpower and be able to derive the moral and political suasion necessary to influence developments in the developing world.-- to protect biodiversity where most threatened; to prevent pop growth and development trends in LDCs from repeating mistakes we made (pollution, waste, destruction).

OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

TO: STEVE VAURIK
FROM: F. J. SIMMONS
DATE: July 22 1993
FAX: 647 0191

Number of pages including cover: 2

COMMENTS: PCSD press Release.



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THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, July 19, 1993

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***** MEDIA ADVISORY ***** TOMORROW *****
GORE TO OPEN FIRST MEETING OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
PCSD To Craft Economic Growth, Environmental Protection Policies
***** TUESDAY, JULY 20 10 AM (EST) *****

WASHINGTON -- Vice President Gore will open the first session of the President's Council on Sustainable Development Tuesday (7/20), marking the beginning of the Council's work to develop U.S. policies that will encourage economic growth, job creation, and environmental protection.

The Vice President will give the opening remarks to the President's Council on Sustainable Development at 10 AM (EST) Tuesday (7/20) at the National Wildlife Federation Building in the Kimball Conference Center (1400 16th Street, NW).

"Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the future. This Council will help meet that goal by forging a new partnership among representatives of industry, labor, government, environmental and civil rights organizations. That partnership is vital to our success in addressing the global environmental issues facing our nation and every nation," Vice President Gore said.

The PCSD was named by President Clinton in June on the anniversary of the Earth Summit one year ago. The Council has 25 members charged with exploring and developing policies that encourage economic growth, job creation, and effective use of our natural and cultural resources. Tuesday (7/20) is the Council's first meeting.

NOTE: The event is open to press. Media wishing to cover the Vice President's remarks should arrive at the National Wildlife Federation Building (1400 16th Street, NW) starting at 8:30 AM (EST). They should use the 16th Street entrance and will be escorted to the Kimball Conference Center. Media should expect a security sweep and will be credentialed at the door.

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