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Environment Issue Briefs

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Environment Issue Briefs

Arctic Preservation

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore are opposed to oil and gas leasing in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve (ANWR). Instead, they support efforts to designate ANWR as a wilderness area. The Arctic is a spectacular wilderness and the relatively small amount of oil that might be found there would not significantly improve U.S. energy security or reduce our dependence on imported oil. America's leverage is as a consumer of oil, not as a producer. That is, our long-term interests are best served by finding alternatives to oil and reducing oil use in our economy, particularly the transportation sector -- where two-thirds of oil is consumed. The Middle East has approximately 660 billion barrels of proven oil reserves (63.7% of the world's supply) while the United States has only 26 billion barrels (3.6% of the world's supply). The most optimistic estimates have stated that 9 billion barrels may lie under the ANWR. As long as the U.S. continues to consume 25% of the world's oil, we will continue to rely on imports irregardless of the ANWR reserve. To become energy self-sufficient our priority must be to conserve energy, use our abundant, clean and domestic supplies of natural gas and find alternative sources of energy for the future.

Bush-Quayle Record:

effect
Bush long?
President Bush and Vice President Quayle strongly support opening ANWR to oil leasing. Bush believes that drilling in the ANWR would create 735,000 jobs, a figure arrived at by the American Petroleum Institute, even though his own administration's estimates are closer to 200,000. Bush believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will help reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil and promote the domestic oil and gas industry. However, the oil reserves of the ANWR could provide at best 2% of our daily needs.

ON ANTARCTICA: The 26 nations responsible for protection of Antarctica recently adopted a new agreement that among other things, bans mining in Antarctica for at least 50 years. The United States was quite literally the last nation to agree to that provision, and the only after the State Department (under direct orders from the White House) succeeded in persuading other nations to adopt a mechanism allowing for a lift of the ban after 50 years. Hence, because of the President's unwillingness to foreclose mining in Antarctica (unlike every other nation with an interest in Antarctica), the continent could be opened to oil and gas

exploration sometime in the future. The Administration has also stymied progress on a comprehensive agreement to protect the Arctic. While certain nations have sought a formal accord extending environmental protection to that region, the Administration has taken the lead in blocking such efforts.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

In the 102nd Congress, Senator Gore is a cosponsor of legislation to make the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge a wilderness area. In the fall of 1991, he helped lead the fight against national energy policy legislation that would have allowed oil and gas leasing in ANWR.

ON ANTARCTICA: Al Gore has been the nation's leading proponents of efforts to preserve Antarctica as a global ecological commons. Senator Gore authored, introduced and gained ~~Senate Foreign Relations Committee~~ passage of a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in favor of Antarctic protection.

Quayle Record: As a Senator, Dan Quayle did not cosponsor legislation to open ANWR to oil and gas leasing. He was not, however, on Committees of jurisdiction.

CAFE Standards

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore are committed to increased CAFE standards. They ~~have endorsed or~~ cosponsored bills that would achieve a CAFE level of 40 miles per gallon by the year 2001. In addition, they have supported gas-sipper rebates that reward purchasers of energy efficient cars and penalize purchasers of gas guzzlers. Toward that end, they want to work with auto manufacturers, forging new government-industry partnerships to make our domestic automakers the most competitive in the world, providing the kind of high-tech, high-wage jobs that U.S. auto workers deserve. Our competitors have played this game very effectively. It is time for our nation to stand up, and take the challenge head-on.

Bush-Quayle Record:

George Bush and Dan Quayle are firmly opposed to new increases in CAFE standards. The CAFE law mandated improvements to 27.5

only once -- 1985??

miles per gallon by the mid-1980s. As the 27.5 mpg standard kicked in, the Reagan Administration used the law's discretionary authority to routinely roll back the standard to 26.5 mpg. In 1989, President Bush shifted CAFE policy slightly when he refused to roll back the standard -- and thus CAFE was set and remains at 27.5 mpg. It was against this backdrop that Senator Bryan drafted and garnered significant support for a new set of CAFE standards in 1989. The Bush Administration opposes the Bryan bill.

The Administration has stated that the U.S. transportation sector is overwhelmingly dependent on oil, that oil savings achievable from substantially higher CAFE levels are modest at best, and that the economic cost is much too high. Rather than "establishing arbitrary targets," we should first assess how available technology could concurrently meet energy, environmental, and safety requirements. In the meantime, the Department of Transportation should undertake a rulemaking process for the purpose of establishing CAFE standards for model year 1996 and thereafter. The Administration further states that it is unlikely that higher CAFE levels will be achieved without vehicle downsizing, leading to increased numbers of traffic injuries and fatalities. Finally, the Administration contends that increased CAFE standards will cost jobs.

The President's National Energy Strategy proposed nothing in the way of efficiency in the transportation sector. Incredibly, the President's National Energy Strategy would result over the long term in a 60 percent dependence on foreign oil, a level of dependence unprecedented even at the time of the disruptive oil embargoes of the 1970s.

Clinton/Gore Record:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore are on record as supporting the aggressive increase in Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards contained in the Bryan/Boxer bills. Senator Gore is a cosponsor of the Bryan bill.

In 1982, Gore held an oversight hearing on DOT's Congressionally-mandated program for researching safety in small autos. Consumer advocacy groups complained that the program was being cut back, and, that much of the research was being performed jointly with manufacturers.

Quayle Record:

In 1991, Quayle was outspoken in his attack on the Bryan bill -- calling it a national highway death act.

In 1985, Quayle voted to kill an amendment that would have prohibited car manufacturers from accepting fuel economy tax credits for exceeding newly lowered CAFE standards if the fuel

*Clinton
on this*

efficiency attained is less than Congress' original CAFE standard (failed 46-48). He also voted against an amendment to instruct NHTSA to maintain CAFE standards at 27.5 miles per gallon, rather than roll the standard back to 26 m.p.g. (passed 52-39).

Clean Air

Clinton-Gore Position:

*Clinton
EPA
ICF
Study?*

Bill Clinton and Al Gore support strong laws to clean the air in America. They will push for full and timely implementation and enforcement of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Studies even have estimated that the Clean Air Act could create 20,000-40,000 jobs if it is carried out to its full extent.

Bush-Quayle Record:

In 1989, George Bush introduced a clean air bill. From this bill, the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments were passed, representing a major bi-partisan achievement for the U.S. Congress and the Bush Administration. The Amendments will lead to a 10 million ton reduction in acid rain related emissions, and steady, tangible cuts in urban smog and toxic pollutants. By breaking with his predecessor in the White House and supporting efforts to overhaul a critical but out-of-date law, George Bush played a central role in gaining passage of the new Act.

The ultimate test, however, of George Bush's commitment to clean air is how his Administration implements the Amendments he urged passage of. By law, that job is assigned to the EPA. However, implementation of the Act has been influenced greatly by the Council on Competitiveness, headed by Dan Quayle. The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments contain key deadlines that EPA is required to meet, largely to provide guidance to industry and the states on how to comply with the Act. Despite EPA's best efforts, Quayle's Competitiveness Council has frequently blocked their work, forcing the agency to miss crucial deadlines. In a classic example, the Competitiveness Council intervened to weaken an EPA action that would have restricted the burning of lead batteries in municipal waste incinerators. The result ended up in court, where the weakened regulations were declared to be illegal. In addition, the administration has failed to take over 50 pollution control actions required by the Act while the President has further weakened the Act by endorsing a permits loophole. He took this action against the advice of his EPA chief Bill Reilly and despite the fact that the Department of Justice, the EPA's General Counsel, and the Comptroller General of the U.S. all found the loophole to be illegal.

Clinton Record:

considered by urban planners when designing highway systems, etc., and

check out! { Arkansas is one of the few states in the nation currently in compliance with all federal Clean Air Act standards.

Gore Record:

Al Gore was a strong supporter of the 1990 CAA Amendments, and was principal sponsor of key amendments addressing stratospheric ozone depletion, a measure to add carbon dioxide -- the primary greenhouse gas -- to the list of substances ~~measured in urban areas~~, to prevent polluters from establishing "dead zones" around polluted properties by buying surrounding real estate instead of cleaning up pollution.

Quayle Record:

Dan Quayle voted for final passage of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1977, as a member of the House of Representatives.

Not familiar with the legislation In 1991, Quayle's Council on Competitiveness sought more than 100 changes in the Clean Air Act, including a proposed amendment that would have allowed companies to increase pollution to any amount above their permit limits after giving notice to the state regulator, as long as the state did not object within seven days. Further efforts included forcing the EPA to relax monitoring regulations for emissions causing acid rain, and weakening a proposal to cut pollution over the Grand Canyon caused by a nearby power plant that created a haze over the Canyon and impaired visibility. The record clearly reflects that Quayle's attempts to dilute the Clean Air Act were on behalf of big Republican campaign contributors with special access to Dan Quayle and his anti-environment Council, and not for working Americans.

what? what? In January, 1990, Quayle altered his position on acid rain, in particular sulphur dioxide emissions. While in the Senate, he had denied they caused harmful effects but he has now aligned himself with Bush, who concedes their dangers.

all votes In 1985, Quayle voted against tabling an amendment that would have prohibited the EPA from pursuing sanctions against violators of the Clean Air Act.

In 1977, Quayle voted for a substitute to relax provisions of the Clean Air Act. The measure aimed to delay and relax automobile emissions standards, reduce the warranties for emissions control devices, and make other changes in existing law regarding mobile sources of air pollution (adopted, 255-139).

Clean Water

Clinton-Gore Position:

To improve the quality of our water, Bill Clinton and Al Gore believe we need to turn greater attention to the polluting effects of water running off our agricultural fields, city streets, and suburban developments. We need a new Clean Water Act with standards for non-point source pollution and incentives that will unleash the creative potential of our firms, farmers, and families to reduce and prevent polluted run-off at the source.

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Administration never forwarded a Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal to the Congress and, partly as a result, there is unlikely to be a reauthorization of the CWA this year.

The Administration has missed every single deadline for action established in the 1987 Clean Water Act Amendments. As of 1991, four-fifths of industry sources of toxics discharging into rivers remained unregulated. In 1987 Congress established three new requirements to control these releases. None of these were implemented properly by the Bush Administration. Bush does not appear to have an articulated policy or program to protect and restore America's rivers. Bush claims credit for a few clean water accomplishments: 1) in 1990 EPA issued a rule establishing standards for industries and municipalities to apply for stormwater discharge permits; 2) the EPA in 1991 proposed water quality standards for as many as 105 toxic pollutants in 22 states that failed to adopt adequate standards on their own; 3) the EPA claims its regulations annually prevent the direct release of more than 500 million pounds of toxics into the water; 4) the administration secured agreements with cities to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by June, 1992; 5) Bush's FY91, FY92, and FY93 budgets have provided \$100 million each year for the cleanup of Boston Harbor; and 6) the EPA tripled the old record in collecting penalties for water pollution violations in 1991.

Clinton Record:

Over 88% of Arkansas' rivers streams are safe for swimming and over 85% are fishable.

Gore Record:

Al Gore has been a consistent supporter of the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. He voted in 1977 (House Roll Call 541) to increase the liability of persons who caused oil spills and to create a fund for cleaning up oil spills not covered by liability.

Quayle Record:

Dan Quayle opposed in 1979 (House Roll Call No. 398) the Safe Drinking Water Act Authorization.

Al vote?

In 1988, Quayle voted against shifting \$300 million from NASA R & D to EPA for use in Clean Water programs (failed 32-64). He voted for funding \$25 million for grants for the Nonpoint Pollution Control Program and \$5 million for Wellhead Protection program, offset by funding reductions of \$13 million for EPA salaries and expenses, \$10 million for abatement, control, and compliance account, and \$6 million for R & D (passed 63-33).

In 1987, Quayle voted to override President Reagan's veto of the bill to amend and reauthorize the Clean Water Act of 1972, authorizing \$18 billion through fiscal year 1998 in federal aid to state and local governments for construction of sewage treatment plants, and more than \$2.4 billion for other water pollution control programs (passed, 86-14).

In 1979, Quayle voted against the Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act, increasing liability for those who cause oil spills and establishing a \$200 million fund (funded by a per-barrel payment by oil refiners) to pay for clean-up and damages not covered by liability (passed, 332-59).

Endangered Species

* statistics on projects held up by the Act - very few??
GAO report.

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore support reauthorization of the ESA, although specific information about any amendments which would be acceptable to them is not available. They reject the false choice that pits jobs versus the environment.

Bush-Quayle Record:

George Bush has skirted the Endangered Species Act on numerous occasions.

(called the "Extinction Plan")

and 'repealed' by law

In a highly publicized case, Bush appointed a "God-squad" to determine the fate of the spotted owl, an endangered specie. The Bush administration decided to ignore the findings of experts and the laws of this country and allow logging of lands where the spotted allow nests. Secretary Lujan rejected out of hand an owl recovery plan developed by his own hand-picked task force; then he commissioned a second study which no owl expert would sign; and then he proudly announced he knew it was illegal, but what the hell, let Congress fix it.

Declined to introduce legislation
As further evidence of Administration desire only to politicize the

Due to a deliberate slowdown in the listing process ordered by the Reagan-Bush Administrations, there is a huge backlog of species waiting to be listed and even more that need to be evaluated under the Act. Recovery plans have been developed for less than half of the species on the list. The Secretary of the Interior has not

issue -- not to solve it, Lujan has

Smoking guns?
- finding
- missed deadline

requested adequate funds from Congress to invest in recovery efforts.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

In 1978, Senator Gore voted to exempt the Tellico Dam project in Tennessee from Endangered Species Act considerations. The project was perceived as a threat to the habitat of the snail darter. Today, the snail darter has been reintroduced and is alive and well.

In 1988, Senator Gore supported reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

In 1990, Senator Gore voted to table an amendment directing the Forest Service to review land management protection plans for the Spotted Owl because it would have compromised the Endangered Species Act's consultative process provisions. (Role Call 303, Second Session, 101st Congress)

Quayle Record:

In 1988, Quayle voted for the Endangered Species Act (passed, 93-2).

In 1978, Quayle voted for the Fishermen's Protection Act Amendments which authorized an embargo of wildlife products from foreign countries that do not cooperate on the conservation of endangered species. It also substituted a no-fault compensation program for the Fishermen's Gear Compensation Fund (passed). He also voted for the Marine Mammal Protection Act Authorization, which authorized \$13.7 million in FY 1979, \$14.9 million in 1980, and \$16.6 million in 1981 for programs under the Act (passed).

In 1977, Quayle voted in favor of an amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act reducing the porpoise kill quota, providing relief for the tuna industry if the quota cannot be met, limiting the taking of eastern spinner dolphins and banning fish and fish products from countries that do not comply with U.S. standards (passed, 244-109).

Energy Policy

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore support a national energy policy that promotes national security, energy diversity, economic growth and environmental protection through increased energy efficiency and conservation; increased use of natural gas; research, development

*Check w/ Russ Al's record on nat'l gas pipelines.

check Clinton record.

and use of renewable energy sources; without increased reliance on nuclear power. * watch Al's Clinch River record.

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration proposed a National Energy Strategy in 1991, after two years of development. The Administration's energy strategy promotes the use of nuclear power, drilling for oil in ANWR, development of natural gas, limited energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.

The Energy Strategy would streamline the licensing process of nuclear power plants, new hydroelectric power projects and new natural gas pipelines. It proposed a limited financial incentive for renewable energy facilities and relied on the market to encourage energy efficiency.

The Bush Administration should be credited with halting the ravaging of federal research and development programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy. In fact, these programs have been modestly increased during the Bush presidency.

Clinton Record: In 1979, Governor Clinton created a state Department of Energy which emphasized renewable energy development, and encouraged energy efficiency. He also has established an Alternative Fuels Commission. Arkansas ranks 10th in the nation in energy research funding.

Gore Record:

Al Gore has consistently supported a balanced energy policy -- promoting the development of domestic and alternative fuels during the oil crises of the 1970s. He supported in 1977 (House Roll Call 326) funding for research on electric vehicles (Good contrast to Administration's Battery Consortium). He supported throughout the latter years of the 1970s the now defunct synfuels program. He voted in favor of the National Energy Act of 1977, which imposed a gas guzzler tax, a tax on crude oil, and the fuel use act -- discouraging the use of oil and gas as a boiler fuel. Although he has not usually voted in favor of nuclear power development efforts, he did vote in 1979 (House Roll Call No. 390) to reject termination of funding for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor in Tennessee. He has consistently opposed imposition of an oil import fee. He has generally voted in favor of coal research efforts. Finally, during this period he was on record in support of the windfall profits tax (Roll Call S. 99/2 170).

During the 102nd Congress, Senator Gore reintroduced S. 201, which includes provisions to save energy in transportation through market-based incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles. He

cosponsored S. 279, Senator Bryan's CAFE bill. And he cosponsored S. 742, the National Energy Efficiency and Development Act, introduced by Senator Wirth -- a bill that promotes energy efficiency and renewable energy development in the United States, natural gas production, alternative fuel use, and exports of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Senator Gore voted for final passage of the pending Energy Bill, which on balance represents a positive step forward in energy policy by promoting the use of natural gas, energy efficiency, renewable energy and alternative fuels. Senator Gore won approval of several amendments to the Senate version of the bill: 1) to encourage energy efficiency in small businesses; 2) to promote government purchasing of energy efficient products; 3) to provide assistance to states for energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives.

* During the 101st Congress, Senator Gore was a cosponsor of S. 488, Senator Fowler's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Technology Competitiveness Act, which sharply increased DOE funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy R&D programs. In addition, the bill provides for demonstration projects for a variety of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies. This bill signalled the end of the erosion of federal funding for these programs (funding was reduced by more than 70 percent for both renewables and energy efficiency during the Reagan presidency). In addition, Senator Gore's World Environment Policy Act (S. 201) included a title promoting market-based incentives for the purchase of energy-efficient autos. Similarly, he cosponsored S. 1224 -- Senator Bryan's CAFE legislation. Senator Gore also was leading cosponsor of Senator Wirth's energy policy bill, S. 324, which formed the basis for the energy efficiency, renewable energy and natural gas provisions in the current energy bill.

In 1981, Gore held hearings on energy demand forecasting and concluded that the policy emphasis on energy supply should be better balanced with efforts to forecast future energy demand. He also held a hearing on the Synthetic Fuels Corporation and several proposed improvements.

Quayle Record:

AI
rural
In 1988, Quayle voted to sustain Reagan's veto of a bill authorizing \$88 billion for highway and mass transit programs through fiscal year 1991. Quayle voted twice to kill an amendment to create an independent Defense Safety Review Board to oversee DoE health and safety practices and place DoE under OSHA coverage. Quayle voted to kill an amendment giving the DoE power to sue negligent contractors to recover part of the cost of a nuclear accident.

Al record
In 1987, Quayle voted against an amendment requiring DoE to give primary consideration to public health safety in selecting a site for a permanent repository for nuclear wastes (failed, 37-56).

In 1986 Quayle voted against tabling an amendment to repeal the windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil (failed, 47-51).

In 1985, Quayle voted against a Bradley amendment to require the President to prepare and implement a program of emergency block grants to states to enable them to deal with the effects of suddenly higher oil prices during an oil emergency (failed, 44-55).

In 1983, Quayle voted for the appropriation of energy and water development program funds.

In 1981, Quayle voted against a successful measure authorizing the President to allocate supplies of crude oil and petroleum products during a severe petroleum supply shortage. He subsequently voted against the conference report (March, 1982).

In 1978, Quayle voted for the SBA Solar Energy Sources Loan Program, which passed.

In 1977, Quayle voted against an amendment proposing a 5-cent increase in the gasoline tax, earmarking half the proceeds for public transportation and half for highway improvement (the amendment was rejected 82-339). He also voted against the National Energy Act, which provided a tax on gas-guzzlers, a crude oil tax, weatherizing credits, and numerous other programs (the bill was adopted 244-177). Quayle voted against closing the Clinch River Breeder Reactor and reducing funding for the project, and in favor of limiting federal contributions and requiring private industry to pay the remainder of the cost.

Enforcement

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore strongly support rigorous enforcement of the nation's environmental laws.

Bush-Quayle Record:

SEE CLEAN AIR

Statistically, the Bush EPA has brought more fines than any previous Administration. But this is possible in part because Congress gave EPA new powers to levy administrative fines as part of the Clean Water Act amendments of 1987. Some observers have noted a Bush Administration pattern of lighter fines for the biggest polluters. For example, Rockwell International was

recently fined only \$18.5 million for hazardous waste violations at the CO Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, where the clean up may cost \$1 billion. Similary, a 7/20/92 Legal Times article uncovered a "pattern of behavior by Justice Department officials that is seriously hindering efforts by law enforcers to hold polluters accountable for their environmental crimes."

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

In 1978, Gore voted against an amendment to reduce EPA enforcement, abatement and control funding by \$133.5. (Roll Call No. 471). *amendment?*

During consideration of the Clean Air Act in the 101st Congress, Senator Gore consistently voted against efforts to weaken EPA's enforcement mechanisms (Roll Calls S. 101/2 43 and 44).

In July, 1982, Gore held hearings on EPA's enforcement of environmental laws during the past year and on expected future directions of enforcement (the Anne Gorsuch Burford years).

Quayle Record:

In 1982, Quayle voted to table a Moynihan amendment to increase funding for R & D by EPA for carrying out CERCLA. He also voted against a Leahy amendment to add funds for EPA.

In 1978, Quayle voted in favor of an amendment to reduce by \$133.5 million funding for EPA abatement, control, and enforcement activities (Roll Call No. 471).

Global Warming

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore believe that global warming is an economic, social, and environmental threat to the future of the U.S. Cost-effective emmissions reductions are justified and necessary based on the overwhelming consensus that exists in the scientific community about the need to reduce the precipitous buildup of heat trapping gasses in the atmosphere. As the world's largest emitter of "greenhouse gasses," the U.S. must set an example for the world by reducing its emissions -- which can be achieved by using energy more efficiently, utilizing clean, domestic natural gas, and other sensible economic strategies. In addition, the U.S. must restore its proud environmental legacy by providing vision and leadership in a concerted international effort to help prevent global warming.

Clinton and Gore believe that better fuel efficiency means a more competitive auto industry -- which means more jobs, not fewer. It is also a good energy and environmental strategy -- reducing our reliance on imported oil, improving our trade balance (oil imports accounted for almost two-thirds of our trade deficit in 1991), and reducing environmentally harmful emissions.

Bush-Quayle Record:

In 1988, Bush campaigned on the promise to put the "White House effect" on the greenhouse effect. Yet his efforts have been anything but sincere to find a solution to this problem. Bush claims accomplishing a major victory when he won agreement for emissions reductions for all greenhouse gasses, rather than solely carbon dioxide reductions as sought by the European Community. But Bush single-handedly blocked international agreement on a treaty committing the U.S. to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000.

Clinton Record: *Supports stabilization of emissions at 1990 levels by year 2000 (Clinton/Gore record) Earth Day Speech.*

Gore Record:

Al Gore's legislative record on global warming is unmatched. He is one of the nation's leading advocates of aggressive efforts to prevent global warming. He served as Chair of the Senate Observer Group to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. He has consistently supported a sound energy policy that will reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases.

In 1984, Gore held a hearing to review recent research and new developments related to global warming.

In 1981 and 1982 Gore held hearings on the greenhouse effect at which evidence was presented revealing direct correlations between an increase in the Earth's mean temperature and a melting of the polar ice caps. A connection between CO2 levels and global warming was postulated but uncertain. The Administration had cut the funding for studying this effect to a 1982 level of \$16 million.

Quayle Record:

Hazardous Waste

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton feels that the nation needs to move more

cite?

aggressively on the pollution prevention front to reduce the total amount of toxics loading, including agricultural pesticides, in the environment. With more than 70,000 chemicals now in commercial use in the U.S. and 500 to 1000 new synthetics added every year, the EPA needs to dramatically improve its scientific capability to assess potential risks of new substances before they are loosed in our environment, and to take vigorous action against those chemicals that pose significant risks to the public health and the environment. To do this, the EPA must assume a higher priority position in the budget than during the 1980's and accelerate efforts to get corporations to disclose their emissions under the Toxics Right to Know Act.

xx fragment ??

Bush-Quayle Record:

*Rich Fortna -
brief w.p.
- * **

Under President Bush, Bill Reilly has instituted a reasonably successful voluntary emissions reduction program and the Pollution Prevention Office has been formed. However, the administration has attempted to redefine hazardous waste in order to eliminate almost 90% from consideration. Furthermore, the administration has failed to adequately fund lead removal programs in the big cities. This is perhaps the grossest betrayal of "environmental equity" in the administration. Between HUD, EPA, and OMB, there has not been the kind of treatment necessary to deal adequately with a major public health problem. The overall size of the EPA budget is smaller, minus Superfund, in real dollars than it was in 1980, even as the responsibilities for dealing with toxic substances in society has expanded.

*Alvin
request HQ
transmission
section?*

Disappointingly, only 63 of the nations 1200 Superfund sites have been cleaned up, and little progress has been made during the Bush presidency.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

Senator Gore has been a strong support of the Superfund program, designed to clean up toxic waste sites in the United States.

? = backtracking?

He supported the national program to remove asbestos from schools and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

Other than Bob Eckhardt and John Dingell, who chaired the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations in the 1979-80 and 1981-83 periods, respectively, Gore was by far the most active member of the Subcommittee, chairing some hearings, leading the questioning in many of them, and taking the initiative in several important investigations.

Gore chaired the very first Subcommittee hearing involving hazardous waste in October 1978. It was a RCRA oversight hearing and the first look at Love Canal and Toone, TN., where seeping wastes were causing health problems. From then until the fall of 1982, the Subcommittee held 26 days of hearings (Gore participated in most of them) examining virtually every aspect of hazardous waste disposal including problems at other specific sites, EPA's enforcement of RCRA and handling of abandoned sites, and the involvement of organized crime in waste disposal.

The Subcommittee issued a comprehensive report on its first 13 hearings in September 1979 which had "a major role in spurring enactment of Superfund in 1980." Gore filled additional views which argued that industry should share with the Federal government the expense of ensuring that abandoned and inactive sites are safe, a view that was subsequently incorporated into law. Gore, along with oversight subcommittee Chairman Eckhardt and legislative subcommittee chairman Florio, were the major House Commerce players in the enactment of Superfund.

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In response to Gore's initiative and staff support, the Subcommittee conducted the first national survey of waste disposal sites in 1979 which indentified 3,383 disposal sites, approximately 2,000 of which were previously unknown to EPA. This report, based upon self-disclosed industry data, set an example for EPA and has been praised by the agency for its accuracy and usefulness.

Gore led the Subcommittee's inquiry which linked organized crime to the illegal disposal of hazardous waste. A Subcommittee report recommended better state enforcement capability, increased FBI involvement, the empowerment of EPA criminal investigators to make arrests and carry firearms, and mandatory sentences for second-time RCRA convictions.

Gore was very active in the Subcommittee's 1982-83 oversight of Superfund which led to the departure of EPA Administrator Burford and a number of other EPA officials, including Rita Lavelle who was convicted on 4 felony counts. During this inquiry, President Reagan asserted executive privilege to withhold documents; however, he was forced to back down when the Subcommittee's investigation disclosed wrongdoing.

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file?
In 1982, Gore held a hearing to examine the obstacles that prevent many victims of diseases from exposure to toxic substances -- especially those with long latency periods -- from receiving compensation, particularly for brown lung disease, PBB ? ? ? contamination, and asbestos. *PCB??*

cite?
file?
In 1983, Gore held hearings on alternatives to land disposal of hazardous waste, such as incineration, chemical or biological degradation and production process improvements. The consensus of the witnesses was that landfill disposal poses serious

environmental problems and that new regulations need to be implemented encouraging other methods of disposal.

Quayle Record:

In 1990, Quayle's Council on Competitiveness quashed an EPA proposal to ban the burning of lead batteries in municipal incinerators.

At 106?
In 1988, Quayle voted against the Reid Amendment to ensure that the Secretary of Energy, in selecting the preferred site for characterization as a permanent nuclear waste repository, give primary consideration to potentially adverse impacts on the public health and safety of locating a repository at such a site.

In 1986, Quayle voted to kill a Lautenberg amendment to transfer funds from the uranium enrichment program to Superfund, in order to restore the program to the original Senate-passed funding levels (passed 54-44).

In 1985, Quayle voted for a Roth amendment to kill a new \$30 million program to pay for the medical expenses of victims of hazardous-substance releases.

In 1982, Quayle voted against a Moynihan amendment to increase the EPA's Superfund. He also voted to table a Proxmire amendment to permit states to block waste disposal sites.

In 1978, Quayle voted to increase the FY 1979 authorization for the EPA's Office Of Toxic Substances from \$16.2 million to \$50 million (rejected).

* Delivery of 90% of Haz waste units. → Rich Fortuna.
Marine Pollution

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration (EPA) has been fairly vigorous in enforcing a 1988 (Congressionally initiated) ban on ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial waste. But the Navy continues to dump garbage and medical waste and the Administration consistently argues that government vessels should be exempt from marine pollution rules. The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska may have been prevented if the Administration had better monitored marine transportation of oil and the activities at the Alyeska marine terminal in Valdez, Alaska. After the disaster in Alaska, Congress passed (and Bush signed into law) new comprehensive oil spill prevention, response, and liability legislation, the Oil

* Nike Bush earlier interference in 16 double-hull tanker proposed regs by EPA. → WSJ re: Houston ship channel.

Pollution Act of 1990.

Although the world's oceans are improving, U.S. coastal waters and estuaries are badly degraded. Bush has not been a leader in cleaning up these nurseries for shellfish and fish. At the Rio Summit, Bush failed to support an environmental initiative on a new international agreement to control land-based sources of marine pollution, instead simply agreeing to participate in an international conference and consider strengthening regional seas agreements.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

Vote on double-hull tanker law?

Quayle Record:

Off-Shore Drilling

* *Synopsis of env't problems/Concerns.*

Clinton-Gore Position:

Stop new off-shore drilling see Clinton plan.

Bush-Quayle Record:

77
204
Vol. 1
record 1

Bush's National Energy Strategy (NES), which calls for decreased dependence on foreign oil imports, relies heavily on increased domestic outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas production and opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas development. However, overall OCS oil and gas production has declined under Bush. Although available acreage for the outer OCS oil and gas leasing program has been reduced by Bush from an all-time high of 158 million acres in 1988 to 60 million acres in 1989 and 20 million acres in 1990, actual acreage leased has increased. Bush opposed the 1990 Clean Air Act transfer to the EPA of regulatory responsibility for setting air quality standards for OCS platforms -- the Minerals Management Service remains in charge. In 1990, Bush proposed a moratorium on OCS leasing until the year 2000 in California, Southwest Florida, Georges Bank, Washington, and Oregon, but did not extend the proposal to other similar regions. Congress expanded the moratoria to include almost all coastal areas except for the Gulf of Mexico west of the Eastern Gulf Planning Area and outside of Bristol Bay, Alaska. Bush proposed giving coastal states minimal impact assistance for OCS, but at the same time he suggested that states be required to assist in the federal buyback of federal leases. In 1990, Bush threatened to veto the reauthorization of the Coastal Zone Management Act if it provided states with the authority to judge the consistency of

*where coast? if so, what law does Monterey Bay Sanctuary history fit in. * add history in Monterey Bay*

OCS lease sales of their coasts.

** Admin opposition to Graham / Miller actions in Energy bill??*
** Clinton Record: * Current status of this issue on energy bills.*

Gore Record:

In 1978, Al Gore opposed Dan Quayle on all 10 votes concerning the OCS Lands Act. Gore voted against an amendment which would have created a bidding system favoring major oil companies over smaller ones. He also opposed an amendment exempting states from providing federally approved Coastal Zone Management Plans. Gore voted in favor of giving the Department of Justice discretionary authority to review OCS lease sales for antitrust violations. Gore voted for the final OCS Lands Act which passed. (House Roll Calls 23, 27, 34, 35)

In the 97th Congress Gore supported H.R. 5543, Ocean and Coastal Resources Management and Development Block Grant Act, which established a coastal states block grant to fund coastal resources management and planning programs (Roll Call No. 97/2 380).

In 1987, Gore opposed striking language from the Interior Appropriations Act which prohibited the Interior Department from allowing drilling on existing leases in the eastern Gulf of Mexico (Roll Call No. S. 100/2 249).

In 1988, Gore voted against tabling an amendment requiring the owner or operator of onshore or offshore facilities to pay all damages and removal costs associated with each oil discharge or incident for which they are responsible, and strikes language in the bill which establishes maximum liabilities for such discharges and incidents (Roll Call No. S. 101/1 164).

In 1991, Gore opposed a motion to table an amendment that would increase the weight of consideration given to environmental concerns when determining whether to grant or buy back OCS leases (Roll Call No. S. 102/2 25).

Quayle Record:

In 1988, Quayle voted to strike language prohibiting the Department of the Interior from permitting drilling or other exploratory activity on existing leases within the eastern Gulf of Mexico until the drilling is shown to meet the coastal zone management plan (failed, 37-59).

In 1986, Quayle voted to kill an amendment to strengthen states' review of proposals by the Secretary of the Interior to explore for oil and gas off a state's coastline on the Outer Continental Shelf (passed, 53-35).

In 1978, Quayle voted against the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments. The bill provided specific statutory guidelines, standards, and procedures for the development of OCS oil, gas, and other resources. It required the Department of the Interior to develop a 5-year leasing program and mandated the use of new bidding systems. It required lessees to prepare exploration, development, and production plans, and required environmental impact statements in every major development area (passed). Quayle voted for an amendment to the OCS Lands Act that exempted states which receive OCS revenue sharing funds from existing requirements that they have federally approved Coastal Zone Management Plans (rejected). He voted against an amendment to the OCS Lands Act that provided 20 % of OCS revenues, up to \$200 million to states most directly affected by offshore development (passed). Quayle voted for an amendment to the OCS Lands Act that would have stricken provisions in the bill establishing documentation, registry, and manning requirements for vessels and rigs operating on the OCS (rejected). He voted for an amendment to the OCS Land Act that would have eliminated dual leasing, prohibitions against joint bidding, compulsory compliance with states' clean air standards, required rulemaking procedures for new bidding systems, and set upper and lower limits for their use (rejected).

Ozone Depletion

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore support aggressive efforts to phase-out substances that deplete the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer, which shields all living things from the Sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration has been slow to respond to new evidence suggesting accelerated danger of stratospheric ozone depletion. The Bush Administration initially objected to a U.S. contribution to an international fund (pursuant to the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances) that would provide financial assistance to developing nations to utilize alternatives to ozone depleting chemicals. In addition, when new scientific evidence suggested a dramatic increase in concentration of ozone depleting chemicals over the Arctic, the Bush Administration was slow to use authority under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to accelerate the phase out of ozone depleting chemicals.

Clinton Record:

See Clinton/Gore Record Stmt.

Gore Record:

On the first day of the 101st Congress (January, 1989), Senator Gore introduced the World Environment Policy Act, S. 201, which promoted prompt phase out of ozone depleting substances. In May of 1989, he introduced a series of bills (S. 870-872) that would have banned non-essential uses of ozone depleting substances and set up a firm schedule for reducing production and usage in the United States. Senator Gore's ideas were included in the stratospheric ozone depletion title of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Senator Gore was the lead U.S. representative at Margaret Thatcher's international conference on ozone depletion in 1989. When the United States (under Bush/Quayle) balked at international calls for developed country support for a fund to ensure that developing nations use alternatives to ozone depleting substances, Senator Gore introduced a resolution calling on the United States to contribute to the fund. Senator Gore's resolution exposed the Administration's short-sighted position and shamed it into supporting the fund.

In response to alarming new evidence about the scope of ozone depletion, Senator Gore has introduced during the 102nd Congress Senate Resolutions 95 and 217, which call for the accelerated phase out of the strongest ozone depleting substances. Senator Gore's resolution ~~pressured the Administration to agree~~ to phase out the most harmful substances by 1995.

** passed as part of Senate energy bill and prompted Bush agreement*
Quayle Record: ** But note HCFC's - proposing a deadline slower than that agreed to by industry. → check status*

In 1988, Quayle voted to ratify the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

In 1987, Quayle supported a resolution stating that the President should strongly endorse the U.S.'s original position to protect the earth's ozone layer and continue to aggressively seek an automatic reduction of at least 50 % in the production of ozone depleting chemicals with their eventual elimination.

Population Growth

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore support aggressive efforts to stabilize global population. They support efforts to provide universal access to voluntary family planning services. In addition, they support overturning the Administration's "Mexico City" policy, the international version of the gag-rule, which prohibits funding to non-governmental organizations that provide abortion related services (information, counselling, etc.). They support refunding the United Nations Population Fund, provided none of the funds are used to support abortion services. Finally, they support efforts to increase the U.S. contribution to international family planning efforts.

Bush-Quayle Record:

sec. 501(b)(1) full history
As a Congressman in the late 1960s, George Bush was one of the principal sponsors of legislation establishing domestic and international family planning programs. In the early 1980s, Bush changed his position and has consistently supported the "Mexico City" policy established by President Reagan, and the Administration's defunding of the United Nations Population Fund.

Clinton Record:

any stats in C/G Record or Earth Day Speech?
now 'bout Arkansas State Services (Charlotte)??

Gore Record:

*get stats from Bost
2: demographic transition
Senator Gore has been a leading advocate for stemming rapid population growth around the globe. S. 201 includes a title promoting U.S. funding for voluntary international family planning programs -- provided none of the funding is provided for the performance of abortions.

Senator Gore has consistently supported efforts to overturn the Administration's so-called "Mexico City" policy, the international version of the gag rule, which prohibits funding to any non-governmental organization that provides information about, or performing actual abortion services -- even if those services are provided with non-U.S. funding. This policy has cut off U.S. funding to the premier international family planning organizations -- the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America's international division.

Senator Gore has also consistently supported efforts to restore funding for the United Nations Population Fund -- the primary international system for providing family planning programs around the globe.

In 1979, Senator Gore voted in favor of establishing a Select Committee on Population (House Roll Call No. 49).

Quayle Record:

In 1979, Quayle voted against establishing a Select Committee on Population, to study world population growth and possible U.S. options (House Roll Call No. 49).

In 1985, Quayle supported the Kemp-Kasten amendment which codified the "Mexico City" policy.

Rio Treaties

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton and Al Gore strongly support U.S. signature of ~~the Convention on Biological Diversity~~, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the implementation of Agenda 21, the non-binding action plan agreed to in Rio. Bill Clinton and Al Gore would have strengthened the Climate Convention with unambiguous language committing nations to stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. In addition, they would have led the effort to negotiate a Forestry Convention. And unlike the Bush Administration, they would have signed the Biodiversity Convention. NO.

Would have negotiated a successful treaty.

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration thwarted international efforts to establish firm targets and timetables for greenhouse gas reductions as part of the Climate Convention. The Administration did sign the final Climate Convention, which contained vague, ambiguous language on greenhouse gas reductions. The Administration did not sign the Biodiversity Convention, citing concerns about the treaty's provisions with respect to intellectual property rights and funding. Finally, the Administration supported but demonstrated little leadership in achieving a Forestry Convention, allowing the final agreement to be diluted to a statement of forestry principles.

tropical forests only (cite) - see Woodwell article (Post/Time) 4/17 last 5 mos.

Clinton Record:

see Earth Day Speech & C/G summit. / platform?

Gore Record:

Senator Gore was chair of the U.S. Senate Observers Group to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. He consistently pressed the Administration to take a leadership role in preparing for and participating in the conference. Senator Gore sponsored resolutions urging President Bush to attend the UNCED and urging him to alter the growing perception around the world of the United States as an environmental laggard by reasserting the U.S. proud legacy of environmental leadership.

Senator Gore introduced a resolution calling on the United States to support the development of an Earth Charter, rather than the weaker and less compelling Declaration of Principles that eventually emerged from Rio.

K1 [Senator Gore supported U.S. signature of the Biodiversity Convention -- the treaty President Bush snubbed in Rio. Senator Gore, too, was concerned about the treaties provisions related to intellectual property rights but suggested that the United States sign the treaty -- like the Brits and other industrialized nations -- and express the view that the intellectual property rights

NO |

language could have an unintended counterproductive effect on technology transfer. Senator Gore supported the innovative royalty language in the treaty which would ensure that nations that are home to our biological bounty reap some of the rewards of harnessing the genius of our genetic inheritance.

Quayle Record:

*Reilly bungee cord
Cohrsson memo*

Superfund Reform

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton believes that the pace of Superfund cleanups needs to be significantly increased, and the program needs to be administered more effectively so that it does not become the "White Elephant of environmental protection. To do that, we need to enhance the technology available for cleanup of groundwater, and ensure that our scientific standards for soil cleanup are defensible. The program needs to continue to be primarily paid for by polluters and not by the general taxpayer.

Bush-Quayle Record:

Superfund has operated for over 12 years, and fewer than 10% of the worst sites (100 out of 1275) have been cleaned up. During 1991, the program began to focus more on completions and is trying to dramatically increase the pace of cleanups, so that they won't be subject to criticism. During the next two years, they will double the number of completions accomplished during the first ten years of the program. Bill Reilly has instituted an "enforcement first" program to dramatically increase the pressure on "polluters" to pay their fair share. It has been quite successful in raising large sums of money.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

In 1980, Gore voted in favor of the Superfund statute (1980 House Roll Call # 579, 663).

In 1984, Gore opposed an amendment that would have reduced the size of the superfund from \$7.5 billion to \$5.8 billion (Roll Call No. S. 99/1 192).

In 1985, Gore voted for a conference report on a bill amending and reauthorizing through FY90 the comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 for \$8.5 billion (Roll Call No. S. 99/2 329).

Amended/Justification

In 1992, Gore voted YEA on a motion to table an amendment that would have: prevented municipalities from being held liable for pollution by municipal solid waste or sewage sludge except in suits brought by the U.S.; established expedited settlement procedures for municipalities; and capped municipal liabilities (Roll Call No. S. 102/2 126). Gore voted in favor of a motion to table an amendment that would have delayed the effective date of amended municipal liability provisions until Superfund legislation is renewed in 1994 (Roll Call No. S. 102/2 129).

Quayle Record:

Vote & p
AI vote?

In 1986, Quayle voted to table an amendment to increase the EPA's 1987 funding for Superfund and for programs on asbestos-in-schools, radon, runoff water pollution, and rural drinking water (carried, 54-44).

AI vote??

In 1985, Quayle voted to strike from the fiscal 1986-90 Superfund reauthorization bill a section establishing a new demonstration program to pay for medical expenses of victims of hazardous-substance releases, and to authorize appropriations of \$30 million annually for that purpose. He voted in favor of a Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Superfund excise tax be deleted in conference (failed, 32-66).

Technology Transfer

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration issued a paper entitled "U.S. Views on Technology Cooperation" during the negotiation of a framework convention on climate change. Selected quotes from the paper follow:

"The United States strongly supports technology cooperation...(to) help (developing countries) find environmentally-sound paths to economic growth. In addition to technology transfer in the traditional sense of the phrase, technology cooperation includes priority concerns such as technology needs assessment, information exchange, training and technical assistance, capacity building and technology development."

"The private sector is the main force behind technological innovation and dissemination....Governments can and should

Steer clear. Hit more on priority of our initiatives
One small GVA program -- "Environmental Training Institute" vs.
multibillion effort of Japan & Germany -- see RITE initiative,
facilitate technology transfer through programs and activities
designed to stimulate and support it." *What Germany doing? See*

The Bush Administration has consistently opposed efforts that
would compel the United States to transfer technology. In
addition, the Administration steadfastly resisted calls for "new
and additional" financial resources that would enable developing
nations to pay the incremental costs for more expensive, and more
environmentally-sound technology. *Chapman Materials for comparative figures.*

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

In 1981, Gore held hearings on the difficulties that small
high technology firms and inventors have in obtaining financing and
other assistance from federal programs. Gore subsequently
sponsored the Small Business and Innovation Research Act, which was
passed into law, providing a host of incentives and support for
these firms.

In 1981, OTA issued a report, at Gore's request, on the trade
of energy-related technology between the United States and the
Soviet Union. The report concluded that the Soviets do not require
U.S. technology to implement their national energy plans,
suggesting that the U.S. trade embargo aimed at blocking completion
of the West Siberian gas pipeline would be ineffective. *? relevance*

In 1981, Gore held hearings on transferring microprocessing
technology to the Third World. Despite interest by some -- but not
all -- U.S. manufacturers in developing new markets in the Third
World, there was no formal U.S. policy or interagency coordination
on the issue.

In 1982, because of cutbacks in DOE research and development
programs, Gore held hearings on the adequacy of DOE efforts to
promote U.S. conservation and solar technologies in world markets
in the face of increasing European and Japanese competition. *cites? any follow up?*

Senator Gore has consistently supported efforts to promote the
export of U.S. renewable and energy efficiency technology.

Quayle Record:

*Administration free sale of US
technologies. U.S. Forests

Clinton-Gore Position:

- quotes from book*
Sept
① Contributions
from Europe/Japan/
oil countries
② Intellectual
property protection
③ Also ① Domestic bill
② Oak Ridge/
India initiative
③ Work against
free sale of US. technologies

Bill Clinton and Al Gore believe that our policy should be explicitly one of preserving the forest's natural balance while fully benefitting from its economic potential. They believe in multiple uses of the national forests consistent with the principles articulated by Congress in the Multiple Use Act of 1960.

Bill Clinton and Al Gore want to work with communities that depend on the timber industry for jobs to utilize new practices and achieve legitimate logging goals. They support a phase out of clearcutting and a shift to a new system of ecosystem management.

Adams
bill
details
cite for
Clinton
support.

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration has continued to emphasize maximum logging on the National Forests. It has not abolished clearcutting. The Bush Administration did propose a limited program to cease below-cost timber sales. Through the appropriation process, the plan was blocked. Most importantly, and unfortunately, the Bush Administration has used the controversy surrounding timber practices in the Pacific Northwest and the protection of the Spotted Owl to promote the false choice between jobs and the environment. The Administration continues to promote increased logging of ancient forests.

The Administration has proposed to eliminate the ability of citizens to appeal Forest Service timber sales.

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have refused to protect the last ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, and in doing so, have violated existing environmental laws.

- o Neither agency has developed an adequate proposal for protecting the ancient forests and the wildlife within them.

Both agencies are now under court injunctions that prevent them from offering new timber sales. These injunctions came about because the courts found them guilty of violating the National Environmental Act (Forest Service, BLM) and the Endangered Species Act (BLM).

The Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress a "preservation plan" for the northern spotted owl that, by its own admission, would lead to the bird's extinction. Implementation of this plan would require a rewriting (weakening) of the Endangered Species Act.

AD - talk to Lynn
Corn - design
would
put on
brink,
but would
preserve.

The Regional Forester for the Northern Rockies (John Mumma) was given a choice of a transfer or resignation when he announced he could not meet his timber quota without violating environmental

Lorain Mintzmeier 26

details/history of Yellowstone vision document.

x fl. out history of Bush footdragging/politicization of issue

laws. He chose to resign.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

Senator Gore has a strong record in favor of protecting America's national forests. He supported passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, 1978, House Roll Call No. 340). He has consistently supported efforts to reduce the Forest Service roadbuilding account (which funds preparatory activities for logging). He voted to table an amendment that would have compromised the Endangered Species Act's consultative processes and endangered the Spotted Owl (Roll Call S. 101/2 303).

Senator Gore helped lead the fight to reduce the Forest Service roadbuilding account in 1989 (Roll Calls No 101/1 145 and 146).

Senator Gore voted against a bill to add 1.2 million acres in Montana to the National Wilderness Preservation System because it would have allowed timber harvests and mineral activity on pristine forest land.

Further detail re: amount of acreage of acreage.

Quayle Record:

In 1986, Quayle voted for an amendment reducing Forest Service road construction funds by \$8 million and Forest Service funding for timber sale activities by \$7 million, money to be used for land acquisition. He voted to kill an amendment reducing funds for Forest Service road and trail construction by \$90 million, encouraging logging.

In 1978, Quayle voted for the Redwood National Park Amendments which expanded the National Park by 48,000 acres, gave the Interior Department authority to acquire an additional 30,000 acres, authorized a land rehabilitation program, and provided economic assistance and employment to persons in counties who would lose their jobs as a result of the expansion. Previously, he had voted to eliminate the Interior Department's 30,000 acre discretionary authority and would have cut the acreage expansion from 48,000 to 14,000 acres. (House Roll Call No. 148)

In 1977, Quayle voted against the Endangered American Wilderness Act, adding 1.6 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System (passed, 380-18). He later voted for the conference report which designated nearly 1.3 million acres in the western U.S. as National Wilderness (passed). Quayle voted against a bill authorizing a study of the Wilderness Preservation System (passed, 315-103).

U.S. Land Management

**Add International forests & Forest for future Initiative -- See approps bills.*

Clinton-Gore Position:

Bill Clinton will rededicate the agencies that manage our national parks and wilderness lands to a true conservation ethic. He will expand efforts to acquire new parklands and recreational sites with the funds already available from the federal Land and Conservation Fund, which has an \$8 billion reserve.

Bush-Quayle Record:

The Bush Administration opposed four of the seven units that Congress added to the National Park system during the last four years, and continues to oppose other proposed additions, such as the East Mojave National Park and the Death Valley Monument additions.

The administration has consistently opposed requested appropriations for land acquisition through LWCF at a third or less of the authorized annual level. As a result, the backlog of unspent moneys accruing to the fund grows every year, and currently totals over \$8 billion.

Clinton Record:

Clinton has a very strong record in Arkansas concerning the addition, preservation, and protection of public lands. Since 1983, 31 new natural areas have been added to Arkansas' 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 Resources Trust Fund, established by Clinton in 1987, provided about \$3 million a year to protect natural areas, improve state park lands, and restore historic structures. Clinton has been endorsed by the Sierra Club (1990) and received the President's Public Service Award from the Nature Conservancy (1985) -- two of the nation's leading advocacy groups for land preservation.

Gore Record:

* Grazing fees.
* mining law

* Cherokee National Forest.
* Big South Fork
* Wood chip mills in TN

Other TN?

Quayle Record:

In 1988, Quayle voted against consideration of a bill to designate certain lands in the great Smokey Mountains National Park as wilderness.

In 1983, Quayle voted for an amendment to the fiscal 1984 Department of the Interior appropriations bill that barred leasing of coal on federal lands until 90 days after a study commission

created to review leasing policies reported its recommendations.

Cite
In 1982, Quayle voted against requiring federal onshore lands available for oil and gas exploration be leased by competitive bidding.

Al record
In 1977, Quayle supported the Boundary Waters Canoe Area bill which prohibited mining, logging, snowmobiling, and most use of motorboats in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in Minnesota (passed).

Waste Disposal/Recycling

Clinton-Gore Position:

Cite
Bill Clinton is dedicated to reducing the amount of solid waste we produce. He envisions a four-point approach: 1) the need to reduce the generation of waste through the vigorous encouragement of recycling programs and markets for recycled materials; 2) developing a rational way to deal with the interstate transportation of waste; 3) ensuring that all solid waste facilities and incinerators are operated in accordance with standards that protect the land and water, and sustain public confidence; and 4) improving the technology available for disposing of solid waste to ensure the health of both people and the environment. Regarding specifics, he will create a system of tradeable credits that will reward companies that recover a greater portion of their waste and penalize those that don't; he'll create incentives for firms and government to recycle, and use federal purchasing power to create markets in recycled materials; and he'll pass a national bottle bill to encourage recycling by creating small deposits on all glass and plastic bottles.

Bush-Quayle Record:

Cite -- see latest EPA study -- Chyka
In August, 1988, Bush said: "Japan's recycling rate is 50%, yet some feel that EPA's national goal of a 25% reduction in waste is excessive. I'd like to see us exceed that goal in my first term." Despite that statement, however, in December, 1990, Bush killed Bill Reilly's proposed requirement that municipalities recycle 25% of their solid waste before siting new incinerators. There is no evidence that the administration has achieved its 25% goal. The latest data (1990) put the rate at 17% nationwide, with many major states achieving lower figures, such as 11% in California. The administration opposes any grant of authority to the states to enable them to restrict the flow of waste into their state. In October, 1991, Bush signed an executive order requiring federal agencies, which generate about 20% of the nation's solid waste, to recycle paper, plastic, metals, glass, used oil, lead-acid batteries, and tires. Out of 18 countries for which data is

*Cite / any action?? 29
want energy & argment E.O.?*

kept, the U.S. ranks last for glass recycling and 15th for paper recycling.

Clinton Record:

clt Governor Clinton banned the disposal of batteries, unshredded tires, and yard wastes in landfills. He has established a goal of recycling 25 percent of Arkansas' waste by 1995 and 40 percent by the year 2000. → *Status / trends in AK.*

Gore Record:

Senator Gore wrote legislation to encourage recycling and strengthen markets for recycled products by providing tax incentives for the purchase of "remanufacturing" equipment and by strengthening markets for recycled products.

Quayle Record:

*Arbitrary
capricious
h?* The Quayle Council on Competitiveness pressured EPA chief Reilly to throw out key elements of new waste disposal regulations under the Clean Air Act Amendments. EPA had proposed that communities which want to burn their waste must also commit to recycling 25% of the waste, consistent with national goals embraced by VP Bush in 1988. The rules would also have banned the burning of lead batteries, which are responsible for two-thirds of the lead in the solid waste stream. Recently the DC District Court remanded the lead battery decision finding that the EPA had not properly ruled out this option.

Quayle's Council on Competitiveness helped to defeat a proposed EPA recycling requirement that would have affected the Quayle family's newspaper business. Ethics expert Monroe Freedman said that this constituted "the most common alley cat version of conflict of interest. You don't have to be an expert to recognize it." → *flush out.*

In November, 1987, Quayle opposed an amendment to the energy and water appropriations bill that would have directed the Secretary of Energy to give primary consideration to public health and safety in selecting a site for study as a possible permanent repository for nuclear wastes. *clt. Al's record.*

Wetlands

Clinton-Gore Position:

clt With over half of America's wetlands lost and 20,000 acres of coastal wetlands disappearing every year, Bill Clinton and Al Gore have vowed to make the "no-net-loss" of wetlands a reality.

Bush-Quayle Record:

As a presidential candidate, George Bush advocated a policy of "no-net-loss" of wetlands. The President has failed to articulate or implement a consistent policy to protect wetlands, and wetlands are continuing to disappear at alarming rates.

In August 1991, the Administration (with significant influence from the Competitiveness Council) proposed to redefine the manner in which a wetland is identified or delineated. According to field tests by scientists with the EPA, Corps of Engineers, Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that proposal would exclude roughly 50% of the wetlands in the United States from protection. These federal scientists called the changes in the White House's proposal "arbitrary," "scientifically unsound," and "unworkable."

diff?
Resignation of scientists?
State/Update
also --
allowing re-
visioning
action
to be taken
by the
interagency
used
now.

Clinton Record:

Gore Record:

Senator Gore has a record of supporting federal water projects. Most topically, he voted in favor of the Garrison Diversion Project (1981 House Roll Call No. 328) that opponents contended would be detrimental to wetlands. *any*
justification?

In 1984, Gore voted to pass the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act, which extended through 1994 the program for protecting wetlands and transferred \$75 million annually from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Wetlands Conservation Fund.

In 1990, Senator Gore voted in favor of improvements to the swampbuster program, which protects fragile wetlands (Senate Roll Call 101/2 No. 187).

Quayle Record:

In 1989, the EPA and three other agencies that implement the wetlands protection provisions of the Clean Water Act, produced a new manual to delineate how 99 million acres of wetlands would be protected under that Act. When landowners and other agencies complained about the breadth of the 1989 manual, the Vice President's Council for Competitiveness directed that the manual be revised. Studies by interagency teams have found that the impact of the new wetland delineation would result in a significant loss of current wetlands. In response to the political outcry, the Bush Administration reverted to using a 1987 wetlands delineation manual and, to date, they have produced neither a final manual, nor regulations.

Environment

Global Warming
Rio Treaties
Ozone
Waste Disposal/Recycling
Energy Policy
U.S. Forests
U.S. Land Management
Enforcement
Clean Air
Clean Water
Wetlands
Super Fund Reform
Arctic Preservation
CAFE Standards
Population Growth
Technology Transfer
Off-Shore Drilling
Hazardous Waste

Trade & Env't.

Takings / Wise Use Movement.

Regulatory Moratorium
→ Env't & health
→ Enviro Equit'y.

Nuclear Energy