

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Council on Environmental Quality
Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 4313
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Regrets-June 1994 [4]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	6	8	3

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Beth

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY-- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY--
MAMATHA GOWDA

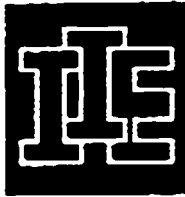
OF (Organization)
Sierra

☒ PLEASE PHONE ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON
675-7908

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT
MESSAGE

*Wants you to confirm
meeting with Katie
Thurs 10:30 AM*

RECEIVED BY Rhoda DATE 5/31 TIME 2:25



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
1400 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC 20005-2403

WASHINGTON, DC OFFICE

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Both
Ms. Robin Laurell
Office of Environmental Policy
(Office of the President)
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

Telephone: (202) 456-6224 Fax: (202) 456-~~6710~~ *6474*

FROM: Ms. Lana Bian, Program Officer, telephone: (202) 682-6514
Mr. Aaron Hirsch, Program Associate, telephone: (202) 682-6528
Ms. Michelle Dubois, Intern, telephone: (202) 682-6525

DATE: May 23, 1994

Attached please find biographic information for Mr. Somphant Techa-athik, Researcher, Research and Development Institute, Khon Kaen University and Vice President, Non-Governmental Organization Coordination for Northeast Thailand, Khon Kaen, Thailand. He will be in Washington as a guest of the United States Government under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency's International Visitor Program from May 31 - June 7, 1994. The Institute of International Education is responsible for the design and implementation of his program.

Mr. Techa-athik is participating in the USIA program to learn about the effects of environmental problems, specifically, the use, allocation, and renewal of resources, on American society. He would like to visit federal as well as non-governmental organizations responsible for environmental protection to observe how a democratic society approaches such issues and formulates environmental policy. Mr. Techa-athik is also particularly interested in water protection and U.S. reforestation programs. Because Mr. Techa-athik would like to examine the role of the individual in the American political system and how private efforts can influence environmental policy, he is interested in visiting several grassroots organizations as well.

We would like to arrange an appointment for Mr. Techa-athik so that he may receive an overview of the environmental policy of the Clinton administration. The best time for this meeting is the afternoon of **Wednesday, June 1**. If this is not feasible, we will accommodate his schedule around your availability.

Thank you, in advance, for your assistance.

SENSE INC.CLIENT CODE: 240DATE: 6/20/94TELEFAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET
FROM (202) 638-4502*file request
June*FAX NUMBER: 456 2710TRANSMISSION TO: Elizabeth ViolaTRANSMISSION FROM: Joe TallaksonNUMBER OF PAGES FAXED: 5 (including cover sheet)

TELEFAX OPERATOR: _____

Billy Frank, Chairman & Jim Anderson, Executive Directors of the Northwest Indian Fish Commission would appreciate the opportunity to meet w/ Ms. McGinty & Mr. Stelle from Tuesday June 21 - Thursday June 23rd time period regard Pacific Northwest Salmon restoration situation/plans. Attached is an Executive Summary of new Tribal document entitled: For the Sake of the Salmon; Sustaining Natural Resources in the Pacific Northwest which they would like to review w/ McGinty/ Stelle -

PLEASE CALL (202) 628-1151 IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY PROBLEM RECEIVING THIS FAX.

FAXSHEET 400

FOR THE SAKE OF THE SALMON
Sustaining Natural Resources In the Pacific Northwest

This draft document is a "work in progress". It presents a framework for convenient exploration of concepts that might form the nucleus of an effort to sustain and restore the productivity of the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest. Many of the concepts reflected in this plan are common to some contained in other plans and proposals. We have tried to shape the most promising of these ideas and additional concepts into a framework for restoring the sustainability of the natural resources and economies of the northwest. The ideas and issues are not purported to in any way represent the final views of the States of Washington, Oregon, or tribal governments. Comments and suggestions should be referred to either Larry Rutter (206)438-1180, Tom Cooney (206)902-2702, or Gary Morishima (206)236-1406.

SALMON.FM7

FOR THE SAKE OF THE SALMON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The future for natural resources in the Pacific Northwest depends upon the ability to develop and sustain a comprehensive, ecosystem approach to management, based on sound concepts of economic and biologic sustainability. Government institutions must be reinvented to create catalysts for implementation, streamline agency operations, and encourage innovative, cooperative, collaborative decision making across ownership boundaries and political jurisdictions.

For the natural resources of the Northwest to be sustained over the long-term, we believe that a three part strategy is essential. First, we need to recognize, confront, and redirect the fundamental economic and societal forces that are causing the decline of these resources by infusing conservation values into public and private decisions. Second, we need to take immediate steps to preserve, protect, and enhance still-healthy habitat which has become increasingly critical to the future existence of the salmon and wildlife. Third, we need to redirect our management institutions to improve their effectiveness in undertaking realistic steps to restore the health and productivity of our natural resources within fiscal and ecological constraints.

To be effective, the scope of this strategy must be broad and far-reaching. Wide support is necessary, but change and progress cannot be preconditioned upon unanimity. The elements and agents contained in this proposed approach are outlined below.

- Focus resource management. Watersheds should be the initial basis for our efforts because they are of direct, logical relevance to the habitat needs of the individual stocks of fish. Since they are central to many complex issues surrounding utilization of our region's land and water resources, watersheds can help focus deliberations and provide for meaningful citizen participation and involvement.

Through collaborative Federal/state/tribal processes, identify indicator species (fish stocks, wildlife populations, plant species) to serve as the focus for management and compliance with the ESA. Establish clear objectives and management criteria, using watersheds, watershed analysis, and best available science as the basis for management. Develop regional priorities, concentrating on protecting still healthy habitat and investing resources available for restoration so as to eliminate production bottlenecks.

- Address specific fishery management issues. Identify, evaluate and implement policy options for fishery rationalization, including

restructuring of fisheries, fleet reductions, and fishery selectivity. Define roles for enhancement and supplementation, and adapt to recovery needs, being mindful of mitigation obligations.

- Fix the Pacific Salmon Commission process. Break the domestic deadlock by amending the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act decision process. Address equity by developing a U.S. "yardstick" and a framework for its application. Increase flexibility to achieve state and tribal resource goals by allowing separation of shares. Seek long-term arrangements that implement abundance-based approaches and provide for sharing resource conservation responsibilities. Address Canadian concerns for impacts of Alaskan fisheries.
- Institutionalize recovery. Establish a means to coordinate intergovernmental recovery efforts and improve the efficient use of resources available for management.
- Infuse conservation values into resource utilization decisions. Use regulation, public involvement, economic and technical assistance, and financial incentives to induce behavior compatible with resource needs. Recognize that maintenance of a healthy, sustainable regional economy is inextricably linked to the long-term success of the recovery effort.
- Regulation. Establish default standards for instream flows and riparian management which can be modified through standardized watershed analysis conducted by qualified staff. Provide technical assistance, financial incentives to develop and implement protection measures on non-Federal lands which are integrated with management of Federal lands.
- Incentives for conservation. Establish economic incentives tailored to forest lands, agricultural/rural lands, and urban areas to encourage and facilitate maintenance and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat.
- Deal proactively with the ESA. Move beyond the ESA species-by-species approach by encouraging the development of landscape-based management and establish a foundation for recovery, prescriptive guidelines that reduce risks of future listings, and provide preapproved compliance with NEPA/SEPA/CWA requirements. Enact policies to ensure that Federal conservation statutes are administered consistently with Indian treaty rights.

- 1 • Change tax codes. Utilize tax codes as tools for promoting conservation
2 of habitat. Offer credits for habitat creation, maintenance, and
3 improvement. Reform inheritance taxes to encourage maintenance of
4 habitat. Provide for preferential treatment of revenues to recognize
5 public values of habitat-friendly management.
- 6 • Initiatives for public sector activities.
- 7 • Address debt-retirement problems confronting the Bonneville Power
8 Administration. Mitigation costs must be fairly shared by power,
9 agriculture, and other water users.
- 10 • Use FERC relicensing as a means of encouraging participation by utilities
11 in habitat protection and redirecting resources available for mitigation.
- 12 • Instill a resource stewardship ethic through programs designed to increase
13 habitat-friendly decision-making in public and private institutions.
- 14 • Funding. Do not count on infusion of substantial amounts of public
15 appropriations. Instead rely upon donations and sharing of cost savings and
16 cost avoidance as the primary means to support implementation.
- 17 • Forge a political imperative. Launch the initiative with a major public event,
18 e.g., a "congress" or conference with high stature. Capture the momentum in
19 an "Environmental Alliance" among leaders of government and industry,
20 backed up with specific agreements tailored to regional circumstances to
21 encourage local support.

22 We make no claim or pretense to have all the answers. The concepts presented
23 represent a "work in progress" that will evolve with exposure to scrutiny. We hope
24 that we have provided a nucleus that will help spur dialogue and thoughtful
25 contemplation on how we can forge a means to create a more hopeful future for
26 the resources and economies of the northwest. We look forward to receiving
27 criticisms and suggestions for improvement. The contributions of all are welcome.
28 We must work together "For the Sake of the Salmon" and ourselves.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO

RM

YOU WERE CALLED BY

Todd Flannery

YOU WERE VISITED BY

OF (Organization)

Am Embassy London

PLEASE PHONE

011 4471 408-8046

FMS

AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

calling re: conference in
London in 2 weeks
that KM was invited to
pls call ASAP (time difference)

RECEIVED BY

DATE

6/28

TIME

11:50

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-41

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 281-754-001

Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

Both -

These people want
to know if somebody else
can attend

RM
pro Jane
from
DOC - Sec. Bureau
Office
Bureau
chuck
person

*Revised***BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE CORPORATION****F A X C O M M U N I C A T I O N****ORIGINATING NUMBER: 617-523-4165****DATE: June 22, 1994**

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: The Honorable Kathleen McGinty

COMPANY/ORGANIZATION: Office of Environmental Policy

FAX NUMBER: 202/456-2710

NUMBER OF PAGES
(INCLUDING THIS PAGE): 7 PAGES

FROM: Fernando Quezada
Biotechnology Center of Excellence
Corporation
9 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108-4807

TELEPHONE: 617-727-7430

MESSAGE:

As requested, we are pleased to fax a copy of the invitation to speak at the European Environmental Initiative 1994 in London.

Revised



Embassy of the United States of America

*The Minister-Counselor for Commercial Affairs
24/31 Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AE
Telephone (071) 499 9000
Fax (071) 408 8020*

June 21, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy
OROB
Washington D.C. 20037

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On behalf of the American Embassy London and the U.S. co-sponsoring firms, I am pleased to extend this invitation to Vice President Gore or yourself to give the keynote address at our forthcoming European Environmental Initiative 1994, to be presented here July 12-13.

This region-wide event is a specific outgrowth of the Administration's strategic initiative to enhance the competitiveness of the U.S. environmental technologies industry and increase exports. We ask that you give the opening address on July 12th. Other speakers who would share the platform with you for this conference include the UK Minister of Environment, the Chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, and the head of the newly created European Environmental Agency.

In addition, twenty-five new-to-market U.S. companies will be participating in the conference, seeking one-on-one business appointments we are arranging. Also attending will be many that purchase commercial representation through European firms looking for U.S. environmental products and services.

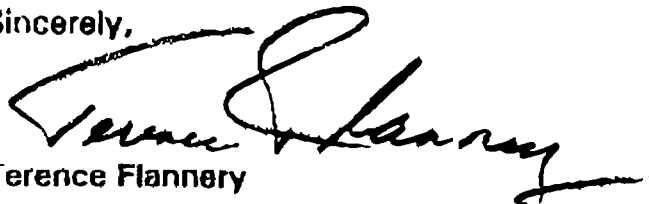
The attached letter briefly outlines the event and its participants. In addition we are faxing a portion of the flyer that was used to advertise the event. I believe your office has already received a copy of this from one of our correspondents in Boston. You will note that no space has been shown on the program for either the Vice President or Ms. McGinty. This is because we had no confirmation at the time we went to print. A final program will be printed and distributed on the opening day of the conference, and the address will be appropriately listed at that time.

Please call me (tel: 44/71 408 8046) if you require any further information.

We sincerely appreciate your giving this invitation your full consideration, particularly as it ties in directly to the Clinton/Gore Administration's environmental initiative to promote U.S. exports in this sector.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terence Flannery", written over a horizontal line.

Terence Flannery

P. 04
The conference will be attended by representatives of the U.S. Embassies in the following countries:

Austria, Belgium, Belgium (EU), Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

617 523 4165
The U.S. Department of Commerce would like to express grateful appreciation to the European Council of American Chambers of Commerce (ECACC) and the American Chamber of Commerce (UK) for their support and cooperation in this event.

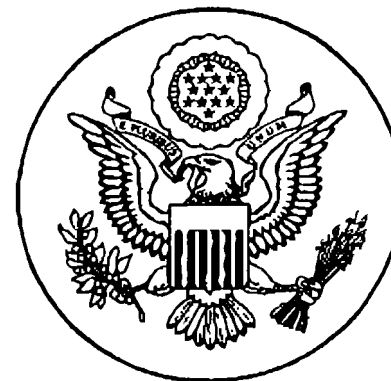
MFEMPS/BCEC
Please return the completed registration form to:

Mrs. Mickey Boxer/Mr. Richard Rogers
Conference Coordinators
U.S. International Marketing Center
Embassy of the United States of America
24 Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AE, United Kingdom
Telephone: 071-409-2927 FAX: 071-495-2944

- This flyer is printed on recycled paper -

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE 1994

July 12-13, 1994



Sponsored by

U.S. Department of Commerce

and

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

Lovell White Durrant

Motorola

Rust Limited

Waste Management International

U.S. Embassy, London

Concept

Significant commercial opportunities have been created in Europe for U.S. firms. Existing and pending EU legislation, increasingly stringent regulatory compliance, public demand for industry to be environmentally responsible and a desire on the part of industry to implement proactive environmental strategies are key factors influencing the market.

The event will have two components:

- Conference addressing trends shaping the commercial environment, and the resultant changes on business and technology
- Business Meetings between U.S. exporters and potential European commercial representatives.

Conference Focus

- European Legislation and Regulatory Trends
- Environmental Stewardship
- Technology Development
- Financing
- Industry Perspectives
- Commercial Opportunities

Tuesday July 12, 1994 - Conference Day 1

8:00 Registration / coffee

9:00 Introduction

Mr. Kenneth P. Moorefield

Minister Counselor for Commercial Affairs

9:05 Welcome

Ambassador William J. Crowe, Jr.

U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's

Keynote Addresses

9:15 UK Environmental Policy

The Rt. Hon. John Gummer

UK Secretary of State for Environment

9:35 German Environmental Policy

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer (confirmation pending)

Federal Minister for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety

9:55 European Parliament's Perspective of EU Legislation

The Hon. Ken Collins, MEP

Chairman of the European Parliament's

Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection

10:15 U.S. Environmental Policy

Mr. Raymond E. Vickery

Assistant Secretary for Trade Development,

U.S. Department of Commerce

10:35 Coffee

National Regulatory Perspectives

Western Europe

11:00 National Issues and EU Regulations

Miss Lesley Ainsworth

Partner, Lovell White Durrant

11:20 Spain: Policy Perspectives

Ms. Esperanza Aguirre

City Commissioner for Environment & Culture, Madrid City.

11:40 Sweden: Policy Perspectives

Ms. Suzanne Frigren

Sweden's Environmental Counselor to the EU

12:00 The Way Forward -

The Role of the European Environmental Agency

Mr. Domingo Jimenez Beltran

Head, EU Environmental Agency (confirmation pending)

12:20 Q & A Panel

12:35 Buffet Luncheon in Exhibition Area

Eastern Europe

2:00 Eastern Europe Environmental Evolution

Mr. Frederick Kempe

Managing Editor, Wall Street Journal, Europe

2:20 Poland: Policy Perspectives

Dr. Jaroslaw Baginsky, PhD

Advisor, Ministry of Environmental Protection

2:40 Hungary: Policy Perspectives

Mr. Tamas Kirilly

Head of Chemical Industry Section, Ministry of Industry and Trade

- 3:00 Czech Republic: Policy Perspectives
Mr. Vladislav Bizek
First Deputy Minister and Head of Ecology Policy Department
Ministry of Environment
- 3:20 Environmental Project Planning and Financing
Mr. Tim Murphy
Head of the Environmental Appraisal Unit,
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- 3:40 Q & A Panel
- 4:00 End of Session
- 6:00 Reception at Lancaster House hosted by
The Rt. Hon. John Gummer
UK Secretary of State for the Environment
- 7:30 End of Reception

LANCASTER HOUSE is the only unaltered survivor of a group of extravagant private palaces which were a focus of social and political life in Victorian London. As Stafford House it was the residence of the Dukes of Sutherland from 1830 till 1911, when its lease was bought by a Lancastrian, later Lord Leverhulme, and it was given its present name. In 1950-53 the house was restored by the Ministry of Works for various official activities including Government hospitality.

Wednesday July 13, 1994 - Conference Day 2

- 8:15 Arrival / coffee
- Environmental Stewardship**
- 8:45 Moderator Introduction
Mr. Bill McCartney
European Director of Environment, Health and Safety, Motorola
- 8:55 Environmental Stewardship
Mr. Robert Holcomb
Director of Environmental Relations, Motorola
- 9:15 Liability Issues
Mr. Michael Gallimore
Partner, Lovell White Durrant
- 9:35 Environmental Reporting
Mr. John Elkington
Director, SustainAbility

- 9:55 Environmentalists' Perspectives
Mr. George J. Medley
Environmentalist, Former Director WWF UK
- 10:15 Q & A Panel
- 10:30 Coffee
- Commercial Strategies**
- 11:00 EBRD Environmental Initiatives
Mr. James H. Scheuer
U.S. Director to EBRD
- 11:20 Financing Sources: Public and Private
Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.
- 11:40 Traps in Technology Transfer - What to look for in Europe
Mr. Robert Anderson
Partner, Lovell White Durrant
- 12:00 Strategic Partnering
European Corporate Executive
- 12:20 Market Entry: A Success Story
U.S. Supplier
- 12:40 Q & A Panel
- 1:00 Buffet Luncheon in Exhibition Area

Environmental Technologies / Know-how

- 2:30 The Private Sector in Environmental Protection in Europe
Mr. Ian Bird
Vice President, Government Affairs, Waste Management International
- 2:50 Contaminated Land Remediation
Mr. Chris Wynne
Director of Remediation, Rust Consulting Limited
- 3:10 Solid Waste Management
Waste Management International
- 3:30 Air Pollution Control
Wheelabrator Technologies, Inc.
- 3:50 Water and Waste Water Treatment
Rust Limited
- 4:10 Q & A Panel
- 4:30 End of Conference

The Sponsors

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. is a leading bank in the environmental sector. With the focus on North America, Latin America, West Europe and the Far East, Chase provides a wide range of banking and investment products to many environmental companies and projects. This includes financial advice and support for emerging technologies and large infrastructure projects in both the public and private sectors in waste management, water treatment and distribution.

Lovell White Durrant

Lovell White Durrant is a leading international law firm, based in the city of London, providing a complete range of corporate legal services. The firm's clients include a significant number of U.S. enterprises.

Motorola

Motorola is a multi-national company of U.S. parentage specializing in the area of electronic systems and equipment including wireless communications. It has a large European manufacturing base. Motorola endorses the policy of implementing uniformly high standards of environmental behaviour on all of its sites worldwide.

Rust Limited

RUST Limited is the international engineering division of RUST International, Inc., a leading technology based company employing 20,000 people.

RUST Limited employs 2,700 in 20 principal offices in Europe, Asia Pacific and the Middle East, focused on engineering solutions in the environmental, power, industrial and transportation sectors.

Waste Management International

Waste Management International is a leading provider of a range of solid and hazardous waste management services, including collection, transportation, storage, treatment, recycling, incineration, disposal, waste-to-energy facilities, and water and wastewater treatment and other environmental services. The company currently operates in ten European countries: Italy, The Netherlands, Germany, UK, Sweden, France, Spain, Finland, Denmark and Austria, as well as Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Singapore and Brunei.

Hotel Information

Special Conference rates have been obtained at the Langham Hilton and the Copthorne Tara.

Further details on hotel reservations and your conference participation will be sent to you upon receipt of your Registration Form.

REGISTRATION FORM

I would like to participate in the EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE '94, 12-13 July in London. Please reserve me spaces at £350 or \$500 per person.

The price includes two days of luncheons, receptions, and coffee/tea breaks between sessions. Checks payable to U.S. Department of Commerce must accompany this form.

Name:
(as you would like it to appear on your name badge)

Title:

Organization:

Street/P.O. Box/Mail Stop:

City/State/Zip Code:

Country:

Telephone: FAX:

Payment: Check enclosed for USD \$ 500 or £350.

PLEASE NOTE - DOLLAR CHECKS DRAWN ON U.S. BANKS AND STERLING CHECKS DRAWN ON U.K. BANKS ARE ACCEPTABLE.

EUROCHECKS AND CREDIT CARDS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

(Please cut along this line)

Office of the Vice President

Domestic Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501
(202) 456-6222

TO:

Beth Viola

FROM:

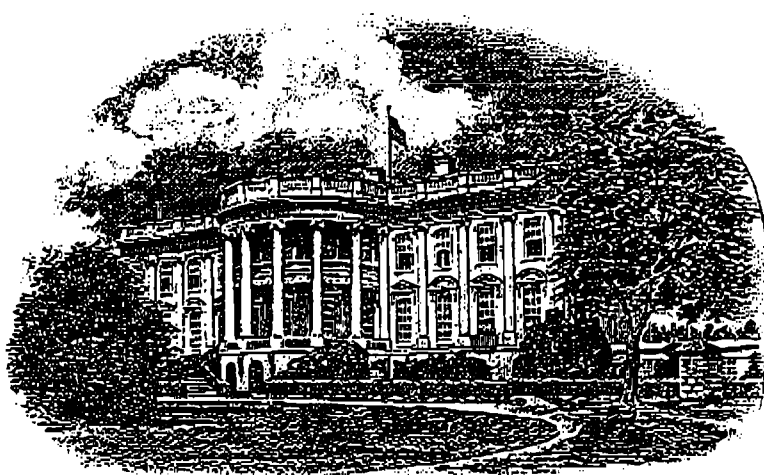
Kristin

DATE:

6/3/94 ✓number of pages including cover: 4

COMMENTS:

This woman is an acquaintance
of Greg's. She may be calling to try to
set up an appointment w/ Kahie or
someone on staff.



hold
Regret
June

Michele Yvonne Saranovich

(202) 333-5635

911 26th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20037-2029 U.S.A.

To: Greg Simon - VP's NO. 7

DATE: June 2, 1994

REQUEST FOR A MEETING - TWO-PAGE FACT SHEET ENCLOSED.

Dr. John Sabine & I would like to come by for a half-hour meeting. He is the Director of an Australian firm that has developed on innovative technology. He will be in Washington, DC early next week. I thought you would be interested or someone in Katie McGinty's office.



John R Sabine
M Agr Sc., Ph.D., F&I Biol.
Director
Private (08) 379 2715

Universal Greening Pty Ltd
PO Box 154
Gardenvale 3165
Victoria Australia

Telephone (03) 596 8030
Facsimile (03) 596 8131

All by best!
M.O.O.

FEB 08 '91 16:22

P.2

06/01/94 09:29

002

COMMUNITY BASED OPEN WINDROW COMPOSTING OF MUNICIPAL GARBAGE

On September 30 last year, Universal Greening Pty Ltd. commenced a trial intended to demonstrate that it was not only possible, but economically feasible to make compost from unsorted municipal solid waste (MSW). The method chosen was that of open windrow using a machine of our own design and construction. By October 20, the first trial using 21m³ (one standard garbage compactor load) had produced "stabilised" compost; that is to say, the temperature could not be made to rise above 45°C. On October 25, a second trial was commenced on double the original quantity from two randomly selected compactors, diverted to the composting site by the tip manager. This compost was stabilised by November 15.

Universal Greening Pty Ltd
PO Box 154
Gardenvale 3185
Victoria Australia
Telephone (03) 596 8030
Facsimile (03) 596 8131

Both had taken 3 weeks to achieve stabilisation, but another 9 weeks passed before the compost was fully cured. This was determined by the fact that the core temperature was identical to ambient.

While adhering to specific parameters, variations to management practices were then introduced, by which the composting time was extended. In these cases, and there were a further 7, each of around 21m³, composting time was extended to up to 10 weeks. Curing time was then found to be reduced to a duration which made a total processing time fairly consistently of 12 weeks from first pass of the machine to achievement of full cure, irrespective of the dwell in active composting. By the term "active composting", I refer to that time during which temperature within the windrow was maintained at above 60°C.

In practice, at first machine pass, we pumped into the windrow a brew of proprietary bacteria and actinomycetes. In every case, core temperature of the windrow was at 75°C after 24 hours, and management experience enabled us to maintain this temperature as a constant, with only minor deviation.

Weather conditions varied from 0°C to 26°C and we experienced rainfall of as heavy as more than 50mm overnight, with continued rainfall extending for some weeks. We also enjoyed nine sunny days, strong bitterly cold winds - a full meteorological cocktail.

As a test, we also forsook use of the composting machine for 4 weeks using a front-end loader to turn and agitate the windrows. During this period, the temperature gradually fell to a level which suggested we may have achieved stabilisation. However, on reinstating the machine, the temperature increased by 15°C overnight. This feature was replicated 5 times which attested to the efficacy of the machine design.

At no time during 9 replicated trials was any objectionable odour produced. On dropping of the compactor load, there was a smell typical of a load of garbage, but within 24 hours of first machine pass, this smell had disappeared and was replaced by the bouquet of good loamy soil, embryonic at first, but becoming increasingly evident as the process advanced over the weeks.

On achievement of stabilisation, the compost was uplifted and given a primary screening through a 25mm screen. This removed the sections of non-organic material - cans, plastic containers, fabric - that incredible mixture of non-compostibles which constitutes part of our MSW stream. After curing, the compost was screened

06/01/94 09:30

083

again, through a finer aperture which removed all but glass particles smaller than 0.125mm cross section.

Because this compost is to be targeted at broad acre application, the presence of this glass contaminant is not seen as a problem and farm groups which have viewed the compost raise no objection to it. However, if necessary, this glass can be removed.

The consistent yield of compost from 20m³ of MSW was 5 m³ and the yield of contaminants was 1.5m³. This represented a compost yield from compacted garbage of 25% and reduction in landfill of a little better than 90%.

It is generally expected that an open windrow composting facility would suffer problems from runoff, leachate, obnoxious odour and windblown litter. These are frequently cited as being major impediments to the concept. All of these objections, singly and severally are mentioned at any discussion on composting. Garbage-derived compost is also seen as hazardous because of its "undoubted" heavy metal content. *None of this is correct.*

Weather conditions had no identifiable effect on the process.

Our trial was monitored and is reported on (as yet unpublished), by the University of Ballarat. That report gives testimony to the absence of unpleasant odour, leachate, runoff (despite the heavy and prolonged rain) and the absence of windblown litter. Our site was on tip capping, located about 200m north of the existing or working tip face, and virtually the only litter on or about our site was the product of southerly winds. After first pass of the machine, all material capable of being blown about was thatched into the windrow and held quite firmly against the prevailing winds. Certainly, security fencing, together with windbreaks of trees and shrubs, planted as a perimeter and within the facility itself would reduce this potential nuisance to the point of elimination.

Holland has been responsible for drafting the world's most strict parameters for soil contamination by heavy metals. These are known as the "Dutch Levels". Dutch "A" is generally considered unattainable. The garbage-derived compost produced during our trial fell within Dutch "B". However, these are prescribed levels for soil. As compost which would be applied at an absolute maximum rate of 10%, the product could be said to qualify as Dutch "A".

Although our machinery and management practice is designed to cope with unsorted MSW, it is nevertheless essential that any composting program must be conducted concurrent with a vigorous promotion of conscientious source separation. It is our belief, that once the contributors to the stream are aware that their efforts will contribute to a constructive program of restructuring degraded agricultural land, a high level of co-operation will be easily attained.

In America, it is said that "the path to refuse composting is littered with dead bodies" and indeed the history is studded with failures, despite expenditure of sums of money as large as US\$20M. Because of this experience, the concept is viewed with apprehension, the degree of apprehension directly proportional to the level of pessimism and/or ignorance. However, with the right technology, machinery and most important of all, management, unsorted MSW can be composted successfully and without fuss or nuisance.

6/1 1:30 PM
Katie McGinty

The Linkage Group

1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404

call to
regret

TELEPHONE: (202) 637-0319
FACSIMILE: (202) 628-0242

May 24, 1994

Regret
June 15th -
do you want
to do this
mtg?

(M)

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director for Environmental Policy
Room 360A
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Katie:

I respectfully request a brief meeting at your office on June 15, 1994 with Wilson Brandi Romao, the Director of the Department of Federal Police for the Government of Brazil.

The purpose of the meeting is to have Director Romao discuss with you a new program being instituted by the Government of Brazil to protect the Amazon Region of Brazil against narcotics traffickers and environmental predators. The program is called the PRO-AMAZON Project, and it will be administered by Brazil's Federal Police under the direction of Mr. Romao.

The PRO-AMAZON Project is part of a coordinated plan being instituted by the Government of Brazil to monitor and protect the Amazon Region from exploitation and to prevent its use by narcotics traffickers to route narcotics to the United States and Europe. It is coordinated with the SIVAM Project, through which the Government of Brazil will erect a radar shield over the Amazon and provide the capability for constant monitoring of the Amazon through sophisticated radar imaging and direct air surveillance.

Director Romao would like to make you aware of the Program and have the support of your Office for the Program. The Director contemplates there will be considerable participation of U.S. companies in providing the technology and equipment needed for the Program, and he would very much appreciate any assistance your Office could provide.

I very much appreciate your consideration for this meeting with Director Romao and hope you can meet with him on June 15. He also will be available on the morning of June 16 if that better

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
May 24, 1994
Page 2

fits your schedule, but we would prefer to meet with you on June 15, if possible. Your office can reach me directly at 202-637-0319.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wayne".

Wayne S. Bishop

WSB:ksk



Bety

Children's Environmental Health Network

May 2, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Office of Environmental Policy
360 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I'm writing to invite you to participate in a small policy development retreat for the Children's Environmental Health Network. We are assembling a group of about 25 people who have expertise in environmental and/or child policy to participate in this two-day retreat. Your expertise will be an valuable asset.

The Network held the first national symposium on pediatric environmental health, entitled *Preventing Children's Exposures to Environmental Hazards: Research and Policy Issues*, in Washington, D.C. March 18-19, 1994. This invitational symposium brought together two hundred policy makers, researchers, and advocacy organizations in a two-day working meeting that generated specific recommendations for improving the environmental health of American children.

The purpose of this retreat is to further clarify and prioritize the short and long term goals for pediatric environmental health and to develop appropriate strategies. We will draw in part from the policy recommendations developed at the symposium (which will be sent under separate cover). We encourage you to suggest additional recommendations and strategies. We will also discuss how the Children's Network needs to be structured in order to accomplish these goals.

Please save the dates of June 9 - 12, 1994. I will be sending you more information on this important meeting upon your acceptance. I hope that you will be able to join us. The retreat will be held Friday - Saturday, June 10-11, 1994, at the Wye Woods Conference Center, located on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Your travel, lodging and meals for the meeting will be covered. Accommodations will be available from Thursday, June 9, until Sunday morning, June 12. (A Saturday night stay is required for those not based in the Washington area.) An honorarium will be provided.

Best regards,


Joy E. Carlson, MPH
Director



Children's Environmental Health Network

What is the Children's Environmental Health Network?

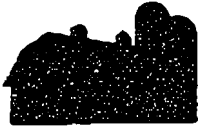
The Children's Environmental Health Network (CEHN), is a national, multi-disciplinary organization focused on preventing child exposures to environmental hazards. The Network is committed to the principle that *all* children have a right to a safe and healthy environment.

The Network's goals are to prevent childhood exposures to environmental hazards through the development of sound public health and child-focused national policy as well as prevention-oriented research.

Kids and the Environment: Toxic Hazards, developed and published by CEHN in 1992, was the first curriculum in the country designed to help physicians and other health care providers more effectively diagnose, treat, and prevent environment-related illnesses in children. The Network has also developed a Nurses Training Project in pediatric environmental health which was pilot-tested in Santa Clara County and is slated for replication in two other Bay Area counties. Additionally, the Network is working with the medical specialty boards to include questions on pediatric environmental health on medical board examinations.

Representatives from leading medical, child health and health advocacy organizations and federal agencies make up the Network's Advisory Committee, including:

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
The Ambulatory Pediatric Association
The American Academy of Family Physicians
The American Academy of Pediatrics
The American Board of Pediatrics
The Asian American Health Forum
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
The Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Service Organizations
Consumers' Union
The Environmental Defense Fund
The March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
The National Association of Pediatric Nurse Associates and Practitioners
The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations
The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
The Natural Resources Defense Council
The National Urban League
Physicians for Social Responsibility
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



HENRY A. WALLACE INSTITUTE
FOR ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE

FOR ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE

Formerly Institute for Alternative Agriculture

9200 Edmonston Road, Suite 117

Greenbelt, Maryland 20770-1551

(301) 441-8777

(301) 220-0164 Fax

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Please deliver the following pages to:

DATE May 26, 1994

NAME Ms. Kathleen McGinty

AFFILIATION White House Office on Environmental Policy

ADDRESS _____

FAX _____ PHONE _____

We are faxing a total of 6 pages, excluding this transmittal sheet.
If you do not receive all pages, please let us know (call 301-441-8777).

FROM Dr. Garth Youngberg

COMMENTS/MESSAGE



HENRY A. WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE

Formerly Institute for Alternative Agriculture

9200 Edmonston Road, Suite 117
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770-1551
Phone: (301) 441-8777
Fax: (301) 220-0164
E-Mail: hawiaa@access.digex.net

May 26, 1994

Hon. Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director,
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Rm 360, OEOB
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As you know, the debate over the future of agricultural programs in the 1995 farm bill has begun. "Green payments" are frequently mentioned as an option for the next generation of agricultural programs. While there is widespread interest in this idea, at least conceptually, there is no comprehensive analysis available of the implications of such programs on gross distributional impacts, farm-level adoption, administrative feasibility, environmental benefits, or costs to the federal treasury. In response to these critical gaps, our newly formed Policy Studies Program, directed by Dr. Katherine Reichelderfer Smith, has initiated a major study of Green Support Programs (GSP).

We invite you to participate in this study by joining us at a two-day workshop, to be held on July 20-22, 1994. You would serve on a panel of experts with roughly a dozen other individuals representing a wide array of interests and professional backgrounds. The purpose of this workshop is to generate expert opinion for use in comparing a discrete set of specific green support program options according to a common set of performance criteria. Some of the GSP options included in our analysis will have been developed by particular interest groups while others will be developed by staff to highlight important tradeoffs in design objectives and outcomes.

In addition to your own professional experience, the comparison of GSP options will be supported by research results obtained during the first phase of our study, which is currently in progress. In this first, more conceptual phase, we are identifying the tradeoffs implicit in the many different choices that must be made in designing a specific GSP. We have commissioned three papers which focus on key design variables and the implications of alternative specifications. In addition, Institute Senior Policy Analyst and overall coordinator of our GSP study, Dr. Sarah Lynch, will write a synthesis paper which

Board of Directors

Mr. Michael Heller
President
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Mrs. Jean Wallace Douglas
Honorary President
Washington, DC

Dr. David F. Bezdicke
Vice President
Pullman, Washington

Dr. William C. Liebhardt
Secretary
Davis, California

Dr. Anne K. Vidaver
Treasurer
Lincoln, Nebraska

Mr. Jim Bender
Weeping Water, Nebraska

Dr. Cornelia Butler Flora
Ames, Iowa

Dr. James W. Gibbons
Ozark, Arkansas

Dr. John C. Gordon
New Haven, Connecticut

Dr. Esther Nickel
Jackson, Minnesota

Dr. Richard J. Sauer
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mr. Ward Sinclair
Warfordsburg, Pennsylvania

Mr. Kenneth J. Taylor
St. Paul, Minnesota

Mr. Gregory C. Watson
Boston, Massachusetts

Dr. I. Garth Youngberg
Executive Director

Dr. Neill Schaller
Associate Director

Dr. Katherine Reichelderfer Smith
Director, Policy Studies Program

*Contributions to the Wallace Institute
are tax deductible.*

will illuminate the inherent tradeoffs among potential features of a specified GSP. The commissioned papers and the synthesis paper will be available by the beginning of July. To provide you with more background information on our study, I have included both a brief study summary, and a preliminary list of questions to be addressed by the panel of experts at our July workshop.

To keep the study manageable, we have limited its scope to the examination of programs that would make direct payments to agricultural producers and/or landowners, on a voluntary basis, in return for the provision of some sort of environmental benefit or amenity. This excludes from our analysis other types of alternative programs such as "green" tax policies, crop insurance, and revenue assurance.

The workshop will be held in our offices in Greenbelt, Md. It will start at 1:00 pm on Wednesday, July 20 and finish at 12:00 pm on Friday, July 22. We will reimburse you for any travel related expenses.

We are attempting to adhere to a tight timetable in order to have our analysis completed by September 1994. To ensure that it is used in the upcoming farm bill debate, the information generated during this workshop will be widely disseminated by the Institute through written reports as well as public testimony. Given the general lack of objective analyses of "green" proposals, we believe there will be a great demand for the information provided in this study.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to join us in this important phase of our study. Your extensive background in environmental policy, provides an essential perspective which will greatly contribute to the quality of this study. Given our need to assure that we have the breadth and depth of participants necessary to conduct a rigorous analysis, I would appreciate it if you would let us know by June 3 (by fax or phone) whether or not you will be able to join us for this important meeting. If we have not heard from you by that date, one of my staff will contact your office to inquire about your participation. I know that you have a busy schedule. If it is not possible for you to join us, I hope that you will designate someone from your office to participate.

I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for considering this request.

Sincerely,



I. Garth Youngberg, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Enclosures (2)



HENRY A. WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE

Formerly Institute for Alternative Agriculture

9200 Edmonston Road, Suite 117
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770-1551
Phone: (301) 441-8777
Fax: (301) 220-0164
E-Mail: hawiaa@access.digex.net

May 24, 1994

GREEN SUPPORT PROGRAM STUDY

Background on Green Support Programs

The debate over the future of agricultural programs in the 1995 farm bill has begun. On the one hand, a growing public awareness of agriculture's contribution to environmental degradation and food safety concerns have led to strong demands for "greener" agricultural production systems. On the other hand, prevailing budgetary problems severely limit the federal government's receptivity to new programs.

One idea frequently mentioned as an option for the next generation of agricultural programs is a "green" support program. While this notion does not yet have an official definition, we have chosen to define it as a voluntary program which provides direct monetary payments to farmers/land holders for either a) adopting agricultural practices which have beneficial environmental consequences (improved tillage, IPM, buffer strips, etc.) or b) achieving specified environmental results (reduced water quality problems in a specific watershed).

The idea of a green support program, however, means different things to different constituencies. To some it is viewed as a way to provide farmers with short-term financial incentives to help during their transition to more environmentally sustainable and cost-effective production practices. To others it is a payment to stop agricultural producers from continuing practices which are harmful to the environment. Alternatively, it can be viewed as a payment to farmers for the provision of a set of services or amenities to society such as wildlife habitat, watershed protection, etc.

A lack of specificity has encouraged the fast and loose use of the term "green payment" in policy circles. Important gaps exist in our knowledge and understanding of the issues underlying the design, implementation and evaluation of a green support program. In addition, having a limited range of concrete examples of potential green support program options makes it difficult to engage in meaningful dialogue about the specific role of this type of program in the 1995 farm bill.

Purpose of the Study

In the first phase of the study we will identify and analyze the key issues underlying the design and implementation of a green support program. Each choice of a design variable has critical implications for the distribution of gains and losses, impact on the environment, cost, and political and administrative feasibility. Understanding the

Board of Directors

Mr. Michael Heller
President
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Mrs. Jean Wallace Douglas
Honorary President
Washington, DC

Dr. David F. Bozdiock
Vice President
Silver Spring, Maryland

Dr. William C. Liebhardt
Secretary
Davis, California

Dr. Anne K. Vidaver
Treasurer
Lincoln, Nebraska

Mr. Jim Bender
Weeping Water, Nebraska

Dr. Cornelia Butler Flora
Ames, Iowa

Dr. James W. Gibbons
Ozark, Arkansas

Dr. John C. Gordon
New Haven, Connecticut

Dr. Esther Nickel
Jackson, Minnesota

Dr. Richard J. Sauer
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mr. Ward Sinclair
Warfordsburg, Pennsylvania

Mr. Kenneth J. Taylor
St. Paul, Minnesota

Mr. Gregory C. Watson
Boston, Massachusetts

Dr. J. Garth Youngberg
Executive Director

Dr. Neill Schaller
Associate Director

Dr. Katherine Reichelderfer Smith
Director, Policy Studies Program

*Contributions to the Wallace Institute
are tax deductible.*

implications of alternative approaches and their consequences is imperative for an informed debate on the issue. The following are some of the variables that we intend to analyze.

1. **The geographic interface between conventional agriculture and environmental degradation.** What is the geographic distribution of the different kinds of environmental problems associated with agriculture?
2. **The contribution of sustainable agricultural practices to environmental protection.** What alternative practices and/or approaches exist that can address specific environmental problems? What are the barriers to adoption?
3. **Issues in the administration and implementation of green support programs.** What are the implications of alternative allocations of responsibility and control between federal, state, and local interests? Does the institutional capacity exist, what changes need to be made? Can the system be made accountable?
4. **Points of connection between "green" programs and existing commodity programs.**
The layering of existing and green programs will result in an incentive structure which either is mutually reinforcing, is at cross purposes or is non-overlapping. What are the impacts of layering green programs on top of existing agricultural commodity and cost-share programs?
5. **Equity issues.** Does the program punish the good stewards and reward the bad?

The analytic work on these and other design issues will be done by Wallace Institute staff and through a series of four commissioned papers.

In the second phase of the study we will convene a multi-disciplinary panel of experts to analyze and compare a limited number of specific green support program prototypes based on an understanding of the critical issues and tradeoffs determined in phase one. These prototypes will provide a common starting point for further debate on environmentally sustainable options in the 1995 farm bill.

Audience

The objective of this analysis is to inform the agricultural policy debate preceding the crafting of the 1995 farm bill. It is intended to advance the discussion about policy options promoting sustainable agriculture through the adoption of some form of a green support program. The study's targeted audience includes those engaged in the debate over agricultural policy: policy-makers, environmental and consumer activists, the farm community, and the media.

Timetable

By June 1994, phase one research on the issues identified above, will be completed. Phase two will begin in mid-July when a panel of experts will be convened to review the background research material generated in phase one and to analyze and compare a discrete set of prototype green support programs. In September 1994, a report identifying and analyzing the implications of alternative green support program prototypes will be presented. The presentation of this report will be accompanied by policy and press briefings.

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF GREEN SUPPORT PROGRAM OPTIONS

In the second phase of this study 3 to 5 prototypes of green support programs will be identified and described in some detail. In order to do this, however, certain assumptions about key variables will need to be clarified. These have mainly to do with:

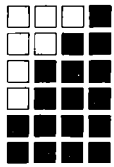
1. Eligibility criteria of the particular green support program (GSP) option: How many farmers would be eligible? Where are eligible farmers located?

2. The structure of the program: What assumptions can be made regarding rates of participation/adoption?

After reaching agreement on these questions, the panel of experts will then assess the prototypes and address the following questions about each option.

1. Who are the winners and losers in each program? How can/should the gross distributional impacts of each GSP be evaluated by region, by crop, by farm size or type?
2. What set of program objectives (e.g., environmental, sustainable agriculture, income support) are being addressed best? What objectives are not being addressed?
3. Given the structure of the program, and the practices, process, or accomplishments for which incentives are being provided, what is the probability that environmental benefits can be expected? In what time frame? If the program is process oriented what assumptions can be made about accomplishments?
4. How realistic are the kinds of management changes the program would require at the farm level? Do they require significant changes in input use (e.g., labor, management, chemical)?
5. What measures of accountability are necessary to ensure acceptable level of assurance that environmental improvements can be obtained? What happens if the program being evaluated supports a process versus a practice?
6. Does the institutional capacity exist to implement the program? Are the resources and personnel available to effectively and fairly administer the program?
7. Is the program equitable? Does the program punish the good stewards and reward the bad?
8. What information do we need to estimate the cost of administering the program? What assumptions are needed about the impact on existing commodity program participation in order to estimate net budget implications?

9. What is the likely impact of the GSP on participation in existing commodity programs? Where a GSP program overlaps with existing farm programs, what assumptions can be made regarding farmer participation/use of existing farm programs?
13. What will the likely impact of the program be on rural communities (e.g., off-farm employment, input demand, product marketing)?
13. In what way does the program influence the demand for environmentally friendly research and technology?



Business
Development
Associates

157 West 57th Street / Suite 1104 / New York, NY 10019 / 212-586-5900 / FAX 212-586-5933

10/31-11/1

June 3, 1994

The Honorable Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of the Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On behalf of Business Development Associates, Inc., I would like to invite to join us as a keynote speaker on our upcoming program, "The National Conference For Women Environmental Professionals." This conference will be held October 31-November 1, 1994 in Washington, DC.

This will be the third running of this conference. I have included a draft agenda and a brochure from the last session. We are actively seeking the endorsement of several women environmental professional groups. To date the Women's' Council on Energy and the Environment, Women in Waste and Women in Packaging are endorsing this conference.

In the last session we had over 90 women in attendance from environmental backgrounds including; legal, regulatory, scientific, engineering and public affairs. The quality rating was exceptional.

I will call you office next week to see if your schedule permits you to join us in October.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Kim Kappler
Kim Kappler
Vice President -
Program Development

RK - 7/6
pls call
to regret -
Shanks

Enclosures

Business Development Associates, Inc.

Presents

**THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR WOMEN ENVIRONMENTAL
PROFESSIONALS**

***How, Why and Where are Women Succeeding as Environmental
Professionals***

October 31-November 1, 1994

ANA Westin
Washington, D.C.

THIS CONFERENCE IS ENDORSED BY:

**National Alliance Of Women In Waste, Women In Packaging, Inc.,
Women's Council On Energy And The Environment , The Women's Bar
Association Of The District Of Columbia (INVITED), Association of
Women Geoscientists (INVITED), Society of Women Engineers (INVITED)**

Chairwomen

Nancy B. Firestone
Judge, Environmental Appeals Board
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC
(invited)

Jodie Bernstein
Vice President, Ethics & Environmental US
Relations
WMX Technologies, Inc.
Oak Brook, Illinois
(invited)

Monday, October 31, 1994

9:00-9:15 Welcome

9:15 - 10:00 KEYNOTE: The New Administration: Environmental Policy, Priorities and
the Enhanced Role of Women Professionals

10:00-10:15 Morning Break

**Update on Cutting Edge Regulatory & Legislative Issues: Crucial
Knowledge for Getting Ahead**

10:15-11:15 Developing And Implementing an Effective Auditing Program
-Environmental compliance evaluations
-Pre acquisition audits
-TSCA audits
-Using the audit to protect yourself and your company from civil
and criminal liabilities
-The precursor of the audit, a Total Quality Environmental
Management Plan

Carole Stern

Carol Wilson Hodges

corporate

McKenna & Cuneo
Washington, DC
(invited)

Director - Mid Atlantic Region speaker
H+GCL
Lanham, MD
(confirmed)

- 11:15-12:30 How To Negotiate Binding and Secure Air, Water and Waste Permits
- Clean Air Permits
 - Title V Permits
 - Pre-Construction Permits
 - Water Permitting
 - Storm Water
 - Water Toxics
 - RCRA Permitting
 - Enforcement: don't get caught without your permit
 - How to negotiate binding permits
 - When should you choose an attorney as a consultant to negotiate permits
 - When do you need to look at the legal process instead of the negotiation process?

Lee Henig-Elona
Hannoch Weisman
Roseland, NJ
(invited)

Frances A. Dubrowski
Law Offices of
Frances A. Dubrowski
Washington, DC
(invited)

Nancy D. Tammi
Senior Associate
Beveridge & Diamond
Washington, DC
(invited)

12:30-1:45 Luncheon

- 1:45-2:45 Contracting and Negotiating with The World's Largest Industry - The Military
- Securing and keeping government contracts
 - Negotiating the deal you want
 - The dynamically changing role of high ranking women in the military
 - Career opportunities

Anne L. Burman
Litigation Attorney
Air Force Environmental Law
& Litigation Division
Arlington, VA
(invited)

Army Navy

2:45-3:00 Coffee Break

- 3:00-4:15 Innovative Approaches for Building Consensus in Difficult Environmental Regulatory Situations
- Conflict Resolution and Negotiation

- Developing a "teaming" approach with industry, regulators and the public on environmental projects
- How industry effectively deals with the community and local environmental groups
- Negotiating De Minimis settlements under CERCLA
- Superfund policy
- Practical approaches to fostering efficient clean up and equitable cost allocations
- Environmental Governance: structuring and implementing programs

Ann Powers
Vice President and
General Counsel
Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Annapolis, MD
(confirmed)

Nancy W. Newkirk
Vice President, Public
Policy & Education
Clean Sites
Alexandria, VA
(invited)

Emerging Business Issues That Cut Directly to Your Company's Bottom Line

4:15-5:30 Successfully Financing and Assessing Environmental Damages

- Insuring pollution liabilities in the US. and in Europe
- Coverage for remedial contractors and environmental engineers
- Coverage for banks and developers
- Assessing pollution exposures
- Insuring against environmental damages
- SEC Accounting and disclosure issues

Lynn M. Miller
President
Environmental Strategies Corporation
Reston, VA
(confirmed)

Kathleen Dwyer
Director, Eastern Region
Zurich - American
New York, NY
(confirmed)

Lisa Fitzgibbons
Putnam, Hayes and Bartlit
Washington, DC
(confirmed)

Maureen Crough or Jan Book

5:30 Cocktail Reception

Tuesday, November 1, 1994

8:30-10:00 Catching The Wave: How To Best Position Yourself And Benefit From The Increased Presence Of Women In Leadership Positions In The Environment

- Deal making right now- effectively working with management, your staff, clients and consultants
- How to benefits of different management styles
- Positioning yourself within your firm to get the recognition you deserve

- Keys to success: learning the process of negotiation, facilitation and planning
- Career opportunities in the environment in both the public and private sector
- Lessons learned from those who have broken the ground rules
- Capitalizing on the shifting balance of power between men and women
- How Entrepreneurial Women Are Repackaging The Opportunities In The Environmental Arena

Jill A Kotvis
 Chair - Environmental
 Practice Group
 Hughes & Luce, L.L.P.
 Dallas, Texas
 (confirmed)

Sheila Mulrennan
 President
 Insurance Archaeology Group
 New York, NY
 (confirmed)

Tracy E. Straka
 Vice President
 Environmental Waste Management Associates
 Wayne, NJ
 and National Co-Chair
 The National Alliance For Women In Waste
 (confirmed)

10:00-10:15 Coffee Break

10:15-11:15 Feminization of the Hill: New Directions in
 Environmental Policy and Government Relations

- The ABC's of formulating policy
- Defining and identifying the role of a lobbyist
- How lobbyists and professional staff members can most effectively work together
- Networking opportunities for developing and enhancing relationships

Cynthia Anderson
 ENRON
 Washington DC
 (invited)

Anne Forristall Luke
 Professional Staff Member
 Committee on Energy and
 Commerce
 Subcommittee on
 Transportation and Hazardous
 Materials
 U. S House of Representatives
 Washington, DC
 (invite)

SELECT ROUNDTABLE I OR II - EMERGING TRENDS ENVIRONMENTAL CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN PROFESSIONALS

11:15-12:30 ROUNDTABLE I:
 Identifying New Opportunities For Women In Science and Engineering

- Women using science for decision making

- Using scientific expertise in teaching, consulting and regulatory work
- Working for universities, labor unions, trade associations, consulting companies and law firms
- Starting your own consulting business
- Women as natural in the environmental sciences, technical rigor, practicality and empathy with clients
- Rewards of scientific consulting: intellectual growth, gratification, and income
- Drawback to scientific consulting: job security and an uneven workload
- Environmental Equity - a scientific look

Mary Rose Kornreich
Washington, DC
(tent yes)

Reva Rubenstein
Science Advisor
Stratospheric Protection Division
US Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC
(invited)

Darlene Snow
President
GAEA Enterprises
Incorporated
Fulton, MD
(confirmed)

Clarice E. Gaylord
Director
Office of Environmental Equity
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC
(invited)

OR

11:15-12:30 ROUNDTABLE II:
Plotting Your Career: Legal Opportunities For Women In The
Environmental Field

- Opportunities in the government: The Legal v. The Policy Path
- Are women gaining or losing in the traditional law firm practice?
- How much law do you practice as a consultant
- Initiating a practice group in your firm
- Are more doors opening up for women in the corporate law departments?
- Business development strategies

Gail C. Ginsberg
Regional Counsel
U.S Environmental
Protection Agency
Region 5
Chicago, Illinois
(confirmed)

Cynthia J. (C.J.) Morris
Partner
Piper & Marbury
Washington, DC
(confirmed)

Virginia S. Albrecht
Partner
Beveridge & Diamond
Washington, DC
(confirmed)

12:30-1:45 Lunch Break

1:45-3:00 How Can You Make Your Company More Environmentally Responsible?

- How an effective environmental communications plan can support your business goals
- Developing "employee-ambassadors" in the community
- Consumer interest and perceptions of environmental marketing claims
- Legal aspects of environmental labeling: FTC guidelines, US state laws, European Community efforts and Canadian guidelines
- Bristol-Myers position regarding advertising claims
- Life cycle analysis
- Pricing trends for recyclables
- Economic incentives for environmentally sound products
- Preparing for the day the inspector shows up at your door
- How your company can use environmentally sound packaging
 - Recycling legislative trends that impact packaging
 - Plastic packaging-
 - Glass packaging
 - Paperboard

JoAnne R. Hines
Hines & Associates
Kennesaw, Georgia
and
Executive Director
Women In Packaging
(confirmed)

Maureen Healy
Society of Plastics
(invited)

Natalie Roy
Director of Recycling and
Legislative Affairs
Glass Packaging Institute
Washington, DC
(invited)

Corporate Speaker

3:00-3:15 Coffee Break

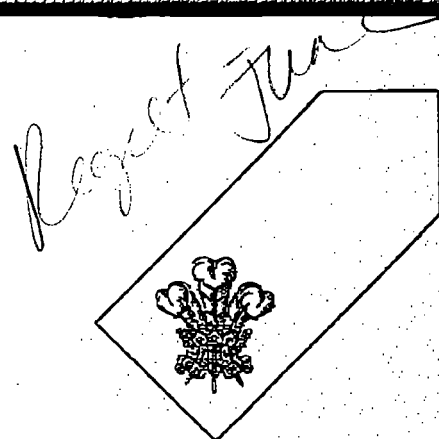
3:15-4:15 Environmental Standards in the European Community and ISO 14000

Karla Perri
American Forest &
Paper Association
Washington, DC
(invited)

Harriet P. Pearson
Program Manager, Environment and Energy
Public Affairs
IBM Corporation
Washington, DC
(confirmed)

Corporate speaker
Environmentalist

4:15 Adjournment

**Fax Message**

To: Beth Viola
Of: White House
Fax No: 202/456-2710
Date: Thursday 2 June 1994

THE PRINCE OF WALES
BUSINESS LEADERS
FORUM

NO

Sender: Trooper Sanders
Sender Tel No: 011-44-71-321-6470
Sender Fax No: 011-44-71-321-6480
Pages: 1

MESSAGE:

Dear Beth:

I spoke with you earlier this year about a meeting between members of the Office on Environmental Policy and the Chief Executive of the Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum.

The Director of Research and Developing World, Jane Nelson, will be visiting Washington Wednesday, June 8 and Thursday, June 9, and would very much like to meet with Director Mc Ginty and Chief of Staff Zoi. Jane was a delegate at a conference attended by Ms. Zoi earlier this year in Australia. Jane is also an adviser to the Hong Kong conference on sustainable development and urban affairs which is co-chaired by the Prince of Wales and Vice President Gore.

Jane would like to schedule a 45 minute to one hour meeting with Director Mc Ginty and/or Ms. Zoi. She would also be interested in meeting with Dana Marshall and the Associate Director for Sustainable Development who met with Mr. Davies earlier this year. Jane would be willing to plan a mid-day luncheon if necessary.

I will contact you on Friday to discuss this matter further.

Thank you.

INFORMStrategies for a
better environmentINFORM, Inc.
381 Park Avenue South
New York NY 10016-8806Tel 212 689-4040
Fax 212 447-0689file
reget
June
CP**1 of Directors**Charles A. Moran
Chairman of the BoardKiku Hoagland Haneh
Vice Chairman

Victor O. Allen

Paul A. Brooks

Christopher J. Daggett

Jane R. Flagg

William Greve

C. Howard Hartman, Jr.

Martin Krasney

Phillip J. Landigan, M.D.

Kenneth P. Mountcastle, Jr.

Margaret Murphy

S. Bruce Smart, Jr.

Frank T. Tholen

Grant P. Thompson

Howard Wolpe

Joanna D. Underwood
President

May 6, 1994

Mr. Keith Laughlin
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building - Room 360
Washington, DC 20501

FAX: 202 456-2710

Dear Keith:

Over the past three months, I have had numerous discussions with staff from your office who were interested in Bette Fishbein, our Senior Fellow in Municipal Solid Waste, providing a briefing for Ms. McGinty and other members of your staff about our recently released report on the German packaging legislation, *Germany, Garbage and the Green Dot: Challenging the Throwaway Society*. As you may already know, this report was presented to the public at a very successful pre-release Capitol Hill Briefing on April 11th. Jim Smoot from your office attended the event. A copy of the invitation is enclosed.

Germany, Garbage and the Green Dot: Challenging the Throwaway Society, is unique in that it is the first comprehensive report on the legislation that Germany has enacted that makes manufacturers financially responsible for consumer product packaging from cradle to grave. This enormously interesting experiment is being watched avidly by policy makers throughout the United States, as well as by other European nations, many of which are introducing elements of this legislation in their own countries.

In mid-April, right after our Capitol Hill Briefing, Jim Smoot tentatively scheduled a special briefing for June 3rd, at 10:00 a.m. in your offices. I am writing to ask for confirmation of this date, since I have not heard anything from your office, and have just learned that Jim is no longer working in your office.

Please let me know by May 12th whether this briefing is confirmed. I feel sure you will find Bette's presentation fascinating and worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,

Mia C. Fienemann

Mia C. Fienemann
Director of OutreachBette:
is this on
KRM's schedule?
KER
5/9

THE LINKAGE GROUP

1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. ■ SUITE 1100 ■ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404
TELEPHONE: (202) 628-1100 ■ FACSIMILE: (202) 628-0242

FACSIMILE COVER

Date: June 13, 1994

**Total Number of Pages
(Including cover):** 3

To: Beth Viola
Facsimile Number: (202) 456-2710

From: Wayne S. Bishop

____ This Is A Retransmission of the Following Pages:

Dear Beth:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, I fax a copy of my May 24 letter asking for a meeting on June 15 or 16 with Katie on behalf of the Director of Federal Police in Brazil. The subject is environmental protection of the Amazon. I believe Mark Middleton of the Chief of Staff's office has discussed this with her.

Thanks for your attention.

Wayne S. Bishop

If there is a problem in receipt of this transmission, please call (202) 628-1100.

THIS FACSIMILE IS INTENDED FOR THE USE OF THE ADDRESSEE ONLY. IT MAY CONTAIN PRIVILEGED OR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, AND NO PRIVILEGES OR OTHER RIGHTS ARE WAIVED. IF THE READER OF THIS MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT OR THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING THE FACSIMILE TO THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISTRIBUTION OR COPYING OF THIS FACSIMILE IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS FACSIMILE IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE, COLLECT, AND DESTROY OR RETURN THIS FACSIMILE BY U.S. MAIL.

The Linkage Group

1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404

TELEPHONE: (202) 637-0319
FACSIMILE: (202) 628-0242

May 24, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director for Environmental Policy
Room 360A
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Katie:

I respectfully request a brief meeting at your office on June 15, 1994 with Wilson Brandi Romao, the Director of the Department of Federal Police for the Government of Brazil.

The purpose of the meeting is to have Director Romao discuss with you a new program being instituted by the Government of Brazil to protect the Amazon Region of Brazil against narcotics traffickers and environmental predators. The program is called the PRO-AMAZON Project, and it will be administered by Brazil's Federal Police under the direction of Mr. Romao.

The PRO-AMAZON Project is part of a coordinated plan being instituted by the Government of Brazil to monitor and protect the Amazon Region from exploitation and to prevent its use by narcotics traffickers to route narcotics to the United States and Europe. It is coordinated with the SIVAM Project, through which the Government of Brazil will erect a radar shield over the Amazon and provide the capability for constant monitoring of the Amazon through sophisticated radar imaging and direct air surveillance.

Director Romao would like to make you aware of the Program and have the support of your Office for the Program. The Director contemplates there will be considerable participation of U.S. companies in providing the technology and equipment needed for the Program, and he would very much appreciate any assistance your Office could provide.

I very much appreciate your consideration for this meeting with Director Romao and hope you can meet with him on June 15. He also will be available on the morning of June 16 if that better

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
May 24, 1994
Page 2

fits your schedule, but we would prefer to meet with you on June 15, if possible. Your office can reach me directly at 202-637-0319.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wayne".

Wayne S. Bishop

WSB:ksk

**Embassy
of the Russian Federation**

1125 16 th St. N.W. Washington D.C. 20036

Fax: (202) 347-5028
Phone: (202) 628-7551

June 16, 1994

To: Ms. Kathleen McGinty
White House Office of Environmental Policy

Fax: (202) 456-2710

From: Peter Bogdanov
First Secretary, Environmental Affairs

Pages: 9

Dear Ms. McGinty,

Prof. Mikhail V. Tolkachev, Deputy Minister, Russian Federation Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, would like to meet with you on the subject of proposed Joint Statement in response to Vice President's "GLOBE" Initiative.

ATTACHED ARE HIS BIOGRAPHY, AND TEXTS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Peter Bogdanov
First Secretary

*File -
Request*

*showed to
Mrs. Jensen
175. Jensen
the
Mark
Adams*

Both

*what is this
word?*

*I showed Tom Pyb about
also of its about GLOBE?
Linda*

РОССИЙСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ
ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОМУ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ

СОВМЕСТНОЕ ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ

о развитии сотрудничества в области
экологического воспитания и образования

Правительство Российской Федерации и Правительство Соединенных Штатов Америки,

признавая позитивную нравственную направленность и созидательную силу систематического экологического воспитания и образования,

понимая, что для обеспечения устойчивого экономического и социального развития общества и здоровья нынешнего и будущих поколений необходима реализация эффективных экологически приемлемых программ по воспитанию, обучению и профессиональной подготовке всех слоев населения,

желая способствовать установлению более тесного долгосрочного сотрудничества между правительственными и неправительственными организациями обеих стран в области экологического воспитания и образования населения,

учитывая готовность Соединенных Штатов Америки оказывать всестороннее содействие Российской Федерации в обучении и подготовке кадров в период перехода к рыночной экономике, который необходимо осуществлять с учетом требований всех ас-

пектов охраны окружающей среды и рационального использования природных ресурсов.

заявляют, что Правительство Российской Федерации и Правительство Соединенных Штатов Америки:

- завершат в ближайшее время переговоры по заключению соглашения о сотрудничестве в области экологического воспитания и образования;

- будут активно осуществлять на основе принципов демократического развития и взаимности подготовку, согласование и реализацию национальных и совместных программ непрерывного экологического воспитания и образования населения (детей дошкольного возраста, школьников, учащихся средних специальных и студентов высших учебных заведений, трудящихся и кадров управления), что будет способствовать решению экологических проблем России;

- поощряют сотрудничество учебных заведений и неправительственных организаций Российской Федерации и Соединенных Штатов Америки, занимающихся вопросами экологического воспитания и образования, а также обмен специалистами, студентами;

- поддерживают мероприятия по сбору, обработке и обмену данными об экологических образовательных учреждениях, педагогических кадрах, учебниках и методических материалах по экологическому воспитанию и образованию;

- будут уделять особое внимание разработке учебно-методических материалов по экологии с учетом национальных, этнических особенностей населения регионов, в первую очередь для народностей Севера;

- поддерживают развитие дистанционных методов обучения.

- 3 -

создание открытого телевизионного экологического университета, обмен и совместное создание соответствующих программ;

- будут способствовать вовлечению школьников в разрабатываемую международную программу GLOBE - "Глобальное обучение и наблюдение с целью сохранения окружающей среды";

- поддерживают и будут способствовать созданию международного центра экологического просвещения и информатики в г. Москве;

- поддерживают взаимодействие средств массовой информации обеих стран и будут содействовать их деятельности в области экологического просвещения населения;

- будут содействовать реализации в России проекта телекоммуникационной системы массового распространения экологической информации, поручив соответствующим организациям в обеих странах подготовку предложений об организации обмена информации с использованием этой системы;

- будут содействовать развитию информационно-просветительской деятельности на базе особо охраняемых природных территорий, в том числе создаваемого международного национального парка "Берингия";

- основываясь на существующих совместных программах мониторинга, будут содействовать развитию федеральной подсистемы социально-экологического мониторинга и обмену данными по результатам изучения мнения населения и экспертов в области охраны окружающей среды и природопользования.

Министерство охраны окружающей среды и природных ресурсов Российской Федерации и Агентство по охране окружающей среды Соединенных Штатов Америки в сотрудничестве с Минобразования России, Миннауки России и другими заинтересованными

Госкомвузом России

- 4 -

министерствами, ведомствами и неправительственными организациями будут координировать деятельность в области экологического воспитания и образования в рамках Комиссии по экономическому и технологическому сотрудничеству.

Правительство Соединенных Штатов Америки выражает готовность и впредь оказывать техническое содействие и поддержку конкретным российским проектам в области экологического воспитания и образования населения.

Согласовано

1) N 34-05-80 от 10.6.94
Шагренев В.Д.

HQEPA SECURE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER 260-3679
SUBJECT: GCC: RUSSIAN DRAFT JOINT STATEMENT IN
RESPONSE TO VICE PRESIDENT'S "GLOBE" INITIATIVE

O 141646Z JUN 94
FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
TO RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2327
INFO RUEAEPH/HQ EPA WASHDC
RUCPDC/USDOC WASHDC
RUEHZN/SCIENCE COLLECTIVE
RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 0990
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 0388
RUEANAT/NASA WASHDC
BT
UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 MOSCOW 016834

WHITE HOUSE FOR OEP (MCGINTY), OVP (FUERTH) AND NSC
GOTTEMOELLER)

DEPARTMENT FOR U/S WIRTH, OES/ENV (MOUNT),
OES/EX/PSD AND EUR/ISCA/CAST (FERGUSON-AUGUSTUS)

EPA FOR INTL. AFFAIRS (WAXMONSKY)

USDOC FOR NOAA

E.O. 12356:N/A
TAGS: KGCC, SENV, KSCA, RS
SUBJECT: GCC: RUSSIAN DRAFT JOINT STATEMENT IN
RESPONSE TO VICE PRESIDENT'S "GLOBE" INITIATIVE

REF: (A) MOSCOW 11392; (B) STATE 96717;
(C) USUN 2449

1. GOR DEPUTY ENVIRONMENT MINISTER MIKMAIL TOLKACHEV
ON JUNE 10 GAVE ESTOFF A DRAFT JOINT STATEMENT,
RESPONDING TO THE VICE PRESIDENT'S APRIL "GLOBE"
INITIATIVE (REF B), THAT GOR WOULD LIKE TO HAVE
ISSUED AT THE JUNE 22-23 GORE-CHERNOMYRDIN (GCC)
MEETING. ESTOFF FAXED ORIGINAL TEXT AND SUMMARY
TRANSLATION TO EUR/ISCA/CAST ON JUNE 10. TOLKACHEV
SAID HE AND DEPUTY SCIENCE MINISTER ZURAB
YAKOBASHVILI WOULD ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON JUNE 14 WITH
THE GOR GCC ADVANCE PARTY AND HOPED TO MEET WITH
APPROPRIATE USG COUNTERPARTS TO DISCUSS THIS JOINT
STATEMENT. INFORMAL EMBASSY TRANSLATION FOLLOWS:

2. BEGIN TEXT:

- RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION
- ON ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION
- JOINT STATEMENT
- ON DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION

- IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

RECOGNIZING THE POSITIVE MORAL ORIENTATION AND CREATIVE FORCE OF METHODOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION,

REALIZING THAT FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY AND HEALTH OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE, ECOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE PROGRAMS ON EDUCATION, LEARNING AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF THE POPULATION,

WISHING TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CLOSER, LONG-TERM COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OF BOTH COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION,

CONSIDERING THE READINESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO COMPREHENSIVELY ASSIST THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL IN THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION TO A MARKET ECONOMY, WHICH IS NECESSARY TO DO WITH REGARD FOR THE DEMANDS OF ALL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES,

DECLARE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL:

- COMPLETE IN THE NEAREST FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS ON CONCLUDING AN AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION;

- ACTIVELY IMPLEMENT, BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT AND MUTUALITY THE PREPARATION, SUBMISSION AND REALIZATION OF NATIONAL AND JOINT PROGRAMS OF CONTINUOUS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION (CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE, SCHOOL CHILDREN, HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS, WORKING PEOPLE AND MANAGERS) THAT WILL PROMOTE THE SOLUTION OF RUSSIA'S ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS;

- ENCOURAGE COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND U.S. COLLEGES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE ENGAGED IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, AND AN EXCHANGE OF SPECIALISTS AND STUDENTS;

- SUPPORT ACTIVITIES ON GATHERING, PROCESSING AND EXCHANGING OF DATA ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL, TEXTBOOKS AND SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION;

- PROVIDE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DEVELOPMENT OF
UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 016834

WHITE HOUSE FOR OEP (MCGINTY), OVP (FUERTH) AND NSC
GOTTEMOELLER)

DEPARTMENT FOR U/S WIRTH, OES/ENV (MOUNT),
OES/EX/PSD AND EUR/ISCA/CAST (FERGUSON-AUGUSTUS)

EPA FOR INTL. AFFAIRS (WAXMONSKY)

USDOC FOR NOAA

E.O. 12356:N/A

TAGS: KGCC, SENV, KSCA, RS

SUBJECT: GCC: RUSSIAN DRAFT JOINT STATEMENT IN
RESPONSE TO VICE PRESIDENT'S "GLOBE" INITIATIVE

EDUCATIONAL/METHODICAL MATERIALS ON ECOLOGY, TAKING
INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL AND ETHNIC PECULIARITIES OF
REGIONAL POPULATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE OF THE NORTH;

- SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE METHODS OF
EDUCATION, THE CREATION OF AN OPEN TV ECOLOGICAL
UNIVERSITY, AND THE EXCHANGE AND JOINT CREATION OF
APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS;

- PROMOTE INVOLVEMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND
STUDENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM "GLOBE" -
"GLOBAL LEARNING AND OBSERVATIONS TO BENEFIT THE
ENVIRONMENT":

- SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE CREATION OF AN
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND
INFORMATICS IN MOSCOW;

- SUPPORT INTERACTION OF MASS MEDIA OF BOTH
COUNTRIES AND PROMOTE THEIR ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION;

- PROMOTE THE REALIZATION IN RUSSIA OF A
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PROJECT OF MASS
DISTRIBUTION OF ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, HAVING
CHARGED APPROPRIATE ORGANIZATIONS IN BOTH COUNTRIES
WITH PREPARING PROPOSALS ON THE EXCHANGE OF
INFORMATION USING THIS SYSTEM:

- PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATIONAL/
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY ON THE BASIS OF SPECIALLY
PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS, INCLUDING ESTABLISHING THE
INTERNATIONAL NATIONAL PARK "BERINGIA":

- PROMOTE, BASED ON EXISTING JOINT MONITORING
PROGRAMS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FEDERAL SUBSYSTEM OF
SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MONITORING AND DATA EXCHANGE ON
THE RESULTS OF STUDYING PUBLIC AND SPECIALISTS'
OPINION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION.

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF RUSSIA, THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE OF RUSSIA AND OTHER INTERESTED MINISTRIES, AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, WILL COORDINATE ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EXPRESSES ITS READINESS TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR CONCRETE RUSSIAN PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.

END TEXT.
PICKERING

END MESSAGE

OFFICERS

Roy E. Hofer
President
Willian Brinks Hofer
Gilson & Lione
Suite 3600
455 North Cityfront Plaza Drive
Chicago, IL 60611-5599
(312) 321-4204

Jerald S. Howe, Jr.
President-Elect
Steptoe & Johnson
1330 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 429-6405

James E. Brookshire
Treasurer
Environment & Natural
Resources Division
U. S. Department of Justice
Room 835
601 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20530
(202) 272-6659

David H. T. Kane
Secretary
Kane, Dalsimer, Sullivan, Kurucz,
Levy, Eisele and Richard
20th Floor
711 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 687-6000 x303

BOARD MEMBERS

Gerald H. Bjorge
Keil and Weinkauff
Suite 620
1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 659-0100

Lynn E. Eccleston
Fish and Richardson
601 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 783-5070

David O. Elliott
Barnes, Richardson & Colburn
475 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
(212) 725-0200

David L. Garrison
Garrison and Associates
3300 Westin Building
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 441-3440

Mary L. Jennings
Office of General Counsel
Merit Systems Protection Board
1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20419
(202) 653-7162

Howard T. Markey
The John Marshall Law School
315 South Plymouth Court
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 987-2350

Alex McKillop
Mobil Oil Company
3225 Gallows Road
Fairfax, VA 22037
(703) 707-7770

Herbert H. Mintz
Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,
Garrett & Dunner
1300 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005-3315
(202) 408-4000

Martha B. Schneider
Office of the General Counsel
Merit Systems Protection Board
1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20419
(202) 653-7171

Ronald L. Smith
Disabled American Veterans
Court of Veterans Appeals Office
Suite 216
3060 Mitchellville Road
Bowie, MD 20716
(301) 390-7382

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

George E. Hutchinson
Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,
Garrett & Dunner
1300 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005-3315
(202) 408-4000

EX OFFICIO

The Honorable Francis X. Gindhart
United States Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit
717 Madison Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20439
(202) 633-9614

THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT BAR ASSOCIATION

June 13, 1994

Dear Federal Circuit Alumnus,

We are writing to urge you to join the Federal Circuit Bar Association. The Bar Association seeks to support the important work of the Federal Circuit with amicus briefs to assist the Court in its decision-making on important issues and with scholarly articles in the Federal Circuit Bar Association Journal.

The Bar Association strives to keep its members informed of Federal Circuit developments with newsletters highlighting developments in the law and changes in court rules, and with regular meetings addressing topics of timely interest. The Bar Association also works to preserve the court's history through portrait presentations of each judge and preservation projects to restore and furnish the historic Lafayette Square buildings housing part of the Court.

This work needs your help. The activities of the Bar Association come about only through the efforts of those interested in upholding the institution of the Court and in promoting the exchange of ideas on the issues of law faced by the Court.

Please add your talents and energy to continue this worthwhile effort by joining the Federal Circuit Bar Association. The enclosed brochure explains the details of membership. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at the telephone numbers below.

Anne M. Maher
Anne M. Maher
(202) 347-8100

Eric D. Flores
Eric D. Flores
(202) 653-7171

He Kates!
It was great to see you at the judge's dinner. Please stay in touch -
Anne

Matt - What is the question
here? —

Will -

This guy is producing
a documentary for A.B.O.
television about the
proposed Wood Valley Nuclear
— Dump.

He wants somebody from
OEP to join the Wood Valley
Coalition in a demonstration
on July 7, 1994.

RM what do you suggest?

ATT: RAFAEL MARES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1993

Mr. Rich Kilbane
13319 Magnolia
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

Dear Mr. Kilbane:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the proposed Ward Valley, California, radioactive waste facility. It was good to hear from you.

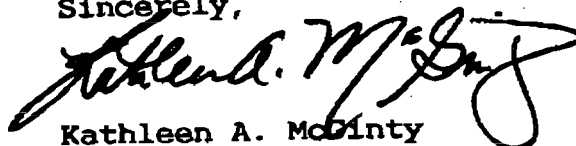
I appreciate learning your concerns about the proposed siting of a nuclear waste facility at Ward Valley. Secretary Babbitt contacted Governor Wilson expressing this Administration's interest in conducting a formal hearing on the record, with expert testimony and cross-examination, before any decisions on land transfers are made.

After careful consideration, this Administration is not prepared to transfer the Ward Valley site to the State of California under FLPMA without there being a formal hearing. Because this project has created a substantial amount of controversy and genuine public concern, I believe that a formal hearing would prove beneficial. We have asked Governor Wilson to hold this hearing, which should be presided over by a disinterested party.

I understand ~~and share your concern~~ that the problem of low-level radioactive waste disposal is a serious one. I think that the current situation will provide the opportunity necessary to open the process for additional review.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me. I look forward to working with you toward the resolution of this very important matter.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McInty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Att Rafael Mares

Southern California Federation of Scientists
"Science in the Public Interest"
3318 Colbert Avenue, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90066
(310)390-3898

March 15, 1994

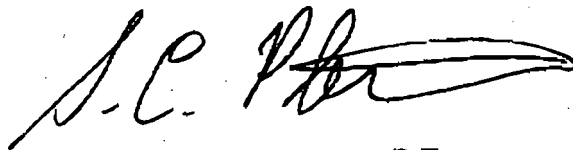
Rich Kilbane
13319 Magnolia Street
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

Re: Ward Valley Nuclear Waste Dump

Dear Mr. Kilbane:

Please be informed that the Southern California Federation of Scientists, SCFS, in general and myself in particular have some crucial technical material to inform the public about with regards the referenced nuclear waste dump. This material is not generally publicized and seems to be known to only a small number of people. An interview and dissemination of our views is most desirous.

Cordially yours,



Sheldon C. Plotkin, Ph.D., P.E.
Member, SCFS Executive Board

SCP:sp

ATT: RAFAEL MARRS

SANCTUARY PRODUCTIONS
13319 Magnolia
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
(818) 783-3746

WARD VALLEY

Sanctuary Production is currently filming a 1 hour documentary for H.B.O. television about the proposed Ward Valley Nuclear Dump; the Colorado River Basin, its people, and the environment of this desert land.

Richard Kilbane	Producer
Alfredo Figueroa	Producer
Keith Kurlander	Director

With the Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe as Consultants/Partners

Figures are based on the production of a one hour documentary to be finished in 1994; to be filmed on video tape and 16mm film and mastered to video tape and utilizing some stock footage. Narration by Martin Sheen. Interviews with Native Americans, Senator Barbara Boxer, the Mayor of Needles, CA, Roy Mills; Howard G. Wilshire, Ph.D., Research Geologist with U.S.G.S.; and a appearance by former Director of The Metropolitan Water District, Del Scott, world renown nuclear scientists: Prof. James Warf, Prof. Dan Hirsh, Dr. Helen Caldicott, and Prof. Shelton Plontkin, which will present a clear picture of why Ward Valley should never be allowed to be built. They will also discuss alternatives and solutions for responsible care of deadly radioactive waste.

✓ *Att KAFAR MARKS*

The first section of the ESA states that it is "declared to be the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species." Read in conjunction with the statutory definition of "conserve," the legislature made it clear that all Federal agencies should promote the recovery of listed species and requires all Federal agencies to carry out programs aimed at recovery.

ESA Section 9 forbids specified acts which directly or indirectly harm listed species. Section 9 restrictions apply not only to Federal agencies and permittees, but to all persons.

The "take" of tortoises at the proposed LLRW site in the case of an accident, contamination, or remediation involving exhumation would be substantial and could encompass 1000 acres of habitat or more for more than 100 years.

Destruction of 1000 acres of critical habitat at Ward Valley is in violation of Section 7 (b) (3) of the ESA which states that proposed actions may not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

ESA Sections 4 (f) and 7 (a) (1) mandates the implementation of recovery plans by all Federal agencies and places particular responsibility on the BLM as part of the Department of the Interior.

Section 7 (d) of the ESA prohibits federal agencies, as well as federal permittees and licensees from making "any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources . . . which has the effect of foreclosing the formulation or implementation of any reasonable and prudent alternatives which would not violate subsection (a) (2)." Subsection (a) (2) prohibits actions that jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or that destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service is currently considering initiating a process by which the Service and the Bureau would conduct a second consultation on the no jeopardy decision issued on the LLRW project.

5. The LLRW project would violate the Bureau's trust responsibility to area Native American Tribes to preserve cultural values. Ward Valley is used by area tribes as a gathering ground for medicinal herbs and for rituals and religious purposes. Furthermore, archaeological treasures in the area adjacent to Ward Valley would become off limits to the tribes.

We request that the Bureau's response to the comments in this communication contain sufficient detail to address all the concerns expressed.

Nuclear Waste Dump Shuts Off California

■ **Environment:** State is left with no disposal site, increasing pressure for approval of the controversial Ward Valley facility in the eastern Mojave Desert.

By FRANK CLIFFORD
Times Environmental Writer

One of only two low-level nuclear waste dumps in the nation will close to most outsiders at the end of June, a move that will leave California and 30 other states with no sanctioned disposal site.

The decision by the South Carolina Legislature to limit access to that state's facility at Barnwell

will mean that hospitals, biomedical companies and other industries—often in heavily populated areas—must store their own nuclear waste.

Being shut out of the South Carolina dump will also increase the pressure on California to build the proposed Ward Valley disposal facility in the eastern Mojave Desert, a controversial project currently tied up in litigation and the focus of bitter opposition for a decade by anti-nuclear and envi-

ronmental organizations.

South Carolina officials gave no reason for their decision on Thursday to limit access to the Barnwell dump to eight southeastern states.

Both sides in the fight over Ward Valley reacted to the decision with alarm Friday.

"The impact of [closing] Barnwell is tremendous," said Michael Darden, political director for Americans for a Safe Future, one of several groups opposed to Ward Valley. "It places a great need on California to come up with an alternative to Ward Valley."

"I think we have been jolted out of the mind-set in California that

we can always ship our problems elsewhere," said Alan Pasternak, technical director for the California Radioactive Materials Management Forum, which represents firms that produce or use radioactive materials. "The decision simply emphasizes the need to get on with the job of saving Ward Valley."

Closure of the South Carolina dump to all but the eight states means that "65% of all radioactive waste in the nation will have to be stored at the point of generation," said Holmes Brown, a spokesman for the Low-Level Waste Forum, an organization of state officials who work on nuclear waste issues. In California

alone, about 120,000 cubic feet of contaminated waste is produced each year. About 30% of that had been going to South Carolina. Nuclear waste generators in California have been storing most of their waste on their own property since the closure of a Nevada waste dump in 1993. But many companies and hospitals working with radioactive materials have warned that they have limited storage capacity. If Ward Valley or an alternative site is not opened soon, they say, a storage crunch could lead to cutbacks in important research and an escalation in the cost of nuclear medicine.

Please see WASTE, B7

WASTE: Dump Is Closed to California

Continued from B1

The proximity of many of the facilities to large urban areas also is a cause for worry.

"Hospitals and biotech companies completely surrounded by residential neighborhoods certainly aren't the best places to be storing this stuff," said Donald Winkler, director of the Southwestern Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, which represents the four states—California, Nevada, North Dakota and South Dakota—that would have access to Ward Valley if the dump eventually is opened.

The prospects of keeping nuclear waste on site instead of burying it in a licensed dump were increased by the Jan. 17 Northridge earthquake, which damaged storage facilities at three hospitals, according to Catherine Kaufman, head of radiation management for the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

There were no reports of contamination after the earthquake. But at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, the loss of storage space because of earthquake damage may put a stop to medical research.

"I have put researchers on notice that after the first of the year they may find the use of radioactive materials restricted," said Donna Berry, the hospital's director of

radiation and environmental safety.

Early said that studies of drugs being developed to dissolve blood clots in heart patients already had been suspended because the hospital had no place to store contaminated tissue from laboratory animals. In the past, Early said, the hospital had shipped the tissue to a waste dump in Washington, which cut off California's access last year.

In addition to the South Carolina facility, the dump in Richland, Wash., is the only facility in the country that accepts low-level waste. The Washington dump, however, will only serve 11 western states.

The two dumps are classified as "low-level" to distinguish them from facilities designed to accept spent fuel rods and other debris from nuclear power plants contaminated with highly toxic, long-lasting substances such as plutonium that can remain dangerous for many thousands of years. But even low-level dumps can accept some long-lasting radioactive materials.

Opponents of Ward Valley have contended that, given that longevity of some low-level materials and the porous nature of the underlying geology, highly toxic waste could leach into the Colorado River, about 20 miles away. Although the Ward Valley project has been licensed by the state, formidable

obstacles remain before it can be built.

The 1,000-acre dump site is owned by the federal government, and the Clinton Administration has indicated it will not transfer the land to the state until all safety issues have been resolved. In April, a Superior Court judge in Los Angeles ruled in a lawsuit brought to block the dump that state officials had not adequately responded to concerns about the possibility of Colorado River contamination.

Under a 1980 law, California and other states assumed responsibility from the federal government for disposing of low-level nuclear waste. Regional compacts were formed with the idea that each would be served by existing dumps in Nevada, South Carolina and Washington or by one of four new ones, including Ward Valley, that were supposed to have been in operation by now.

Until the new dumps opened, the three states with existing dumps agreed to accept waste from states outside their compacts. Those arrangements, however, were not popular with public officials in the those states, who feared they would become permanent repositories for the nation's nuclear waste.

Nevada subsequently closed its dump to all users.

777 11A7A2C 111A827

PROTEST BIASED N.A.S. PANEL • CITY OF NEEDLES • JULY 7TH

COMMITTEE TO BRIDGE THE GAP MEMORANDUM

TO: WARD VALLEY COALITION
FROM: Joe Lyou
DATE: 6/14/94
RE: National Academy of Sciences Ward Valley Panel Meeting

Background

As you may know, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has asked the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to review the findings of the three U.S. Geological Survey scientists who have concluded that the proposed Ward Valley radioactive waste facility could contaminate the Colorado River.

Serious questions have been raised about conflicts of interest and apparent bias among potential members of the NAS panel (see attached letter). We understand that the panel will meet in or near the City of Needles on July 7-9 and August 16-18. Public participation will be either non-existent or severely restricted.

On July 7th, the panel will meet behind closed doors for two hours to discuss potential conflicts of interest. Thus, sources of bias will not be considered prior to making appointments to the panel and conflicts of interest will only be discussed in secret (and are unlikely to be revealed at all).

What You Can Do

If you haven't already done so, write Dr. Bruce Alberts to complain about potential biases among panel members, the panel selection process, the failure to disclose publicly conflicts of interest, and unfair restrictions on public participation in the review process.

Dr. Bruce Alberts
President, National Academy of Sciences
Chair, National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20418

If at all possible, please join the Ward Valley Coalition in the City of Needles on July 7th to demonstrate against conflicts of interest on the NAS panel and their refusal to discuss those conflicts in a public forum.

We will contact you again when details about the exact place and time become available, or call us at (310) 478-0829.



Natural Resources
Defense Council

40 West 20th Street
New York, New York 10011
212 727-2700
Fax 212 727-1773

MEMORANDUM

TO: Beth Viola

FROM: Mary Donnellon

RE: Katie's briefing to NRDC Board

DATE: June 13, 1994

I've attached a list of NRDC Board members. Those who will be attending Katie's briefing on Wednesday are indicated by an asterisk. In addition, John Adams, Frances Beinecke, Patricia Sullivan and myself will be there from the staff. (I count approximately 30 people.)

One Board member, Dr. Frederica Perera, who is a toxicologist with the Columbia University School of Public Health, is not on the attached list.

John said to tell Katie she should discuss the pending legislative agenda, including such issues as grazing, mining, forestry, Toxics/pesticides and Florida Bay. He also said to tell her that this is a sophisticated group (i.e. they know the issues) and that he will introduce her.

Let me know if you need anything more, thanks so much for your help on this. Talk to you soon.

*Beth - I need brief update
on where this is.*

Mexico desk

647-9498

RM- can you
pls track down
a number for
the Mexico desk
at State -
— Thanks —
BWW



UPADI COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COMITE UPADI DE DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE

DR. NICHOLAS CHRYSSAFOPOULOS, P.E.
PRESIDENT



June 9, 1994

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty, Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Room. 360, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I apologize for bothering you once again, but sometimes, some-
things cannot be avoided. Despite my repeated statements to
the Organizing Committee of the First Panamerican Congress on
Sustainable Development that you would not be able to attend
the meetings in Acapulco, Mexico, the printed program shows
you as delivering one of the main speeches, with the notation
"to be confirmed."

In thinking over this situation, I came up with the following
suggestions for your consideration:

- Call
Mexico desk
at State*
- 1- The American Association of Engineering Societies has given
me the name of Ahmed Meir (spelling ?), Counselor of Sci-
ence and Environmental Technology at the U.S. Embassy
in Mexico City. I have given his name to my colleagues
in Mexico and asked them to contact him as to his availabi-
lity. Could you suggest to him to be with us representing
the U.S. Government? I realize that one government entity
refrains from making suggestions to another, but, perhaps,
beaurocratic tape can be bypassed?
 - 2- If the Conselor's schedule will not allow him to be with
us, could you write me a letter (just as you did last
year for our meeting in Rio de Janeiro) expressing your
regret for not being able to be with us, an reaffirming
President Clinton's commitment to Sustainable Development?

Again, I apologize for this inconvenience and hope that you
will be able to do one, or both, of the things I mentioned above.
I will be leaving for Mexico on June 29, 1994 and look forward
to your response.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Nicholas Chryssaopoulos, P.E.
UPADI Committee on Sustainable Development

*File
Regret
June*



The International Journal

Sustainable Development®

Quarterly Global Forum for Environmental Conservation and Development
Published by : Technology & Action for Sustainable Development

(Registered S-20355 under the Societies Registration Act. 1860)

EDITORIAL, SUBSCRIPTION & CIRCULATION OFFICE:

1-Factory Road, (Ring Road South)

Near Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi-110 029, INDIA

Tel. : Off. : 6884318; 668255; Res. : 83-41014 Fax : 91-11-6885149; 6872320

EDITORIAL BOARD

Professor Francesco di Castri, Italy
Dr. Gilberto C. Gallopín, Argentina
Dr. T. N. Khoshoo, India
Mr. Liberty Mhlanga, Zimbabwe
Dr. Ahmed I. Naguib, Egypt

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Mr. Tan Bangjie, China
Dr. Margerita de Botero, Colombia
Mr. Michael E. Colby, U.S.A.
Mr. Michael Phillip Cracknell, France
Mr. Kanak Mani Dixit, Nepal
Mr. Aldo Ferrer, Argentina
Professor Johan Galtung, Norway
Mr. Qu Geping, China
Dr. Gennady Golubev, Russia
Ms. Essma Ben Hamida, Tunisia
Dr. Hazel Henderson, U.S.A.
Mrs. Thuy Tien Ho, France
Professor Robert E. Huke, U.S.A.
Professor Peter Jacobs, Canada
Dr. Anthony J.N. Judge, Belgium
Sir John Kendrick, U.K.
Professor Mohamad Kassas, Egypt
Dr. Jonathan King, Australia
Professor Christian de Laet, Canada
Ms. Julia Marton-Lefevre, France
Mr. Bindu N. Lohani, Philippines
Mr. Jeffrey A. McNeely, U.S.A.
Professor Konrad Von Moltke U.S.A.
Mr. John W. Newton, U.S.A.
Mr. Mark Poffenberger, U.S.A.
Professor Nicholas Polunin, Switzerland
Dr. Jones Salk, U.S.A.
Dr. R. C. Sharma, India
Dr. Digvijay Singh, India
Dr. (Ms.) Linda Spedding, U.K.
Dr. Maurice F. Strong, Canada
Mr. Mechai Viravaidya, Thailand
Dr. Eimi Watanabe, Japan
Ms. Pera Wells, Australia
H.E. Jozef Wlajacz, Poland
Professor Hu-Zhenou, China

Legal Advisors and Solicitors

Mr. Yakesh Anand
C/o Anand and Associates
134, Lawyers Chambers
Delhi High Court, New Delhi-110003

CHIEF EDITOR

Hari Dang Padma Shri
Member, Environmental Appraisal Committee
for Industrial Projects
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Government of India
Chairman, Greater Delhi Tripartite Pollution
Monitoring & Control Committee.
Senior Vice President,
Indian Mountaineering Foundation

14th June, 1994

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

Fax : (202) 456 1121

Dear Kathleen McGinty,

I shall be in Stamford, Ct., Boston, Vermont and New Hampshire, hopefully returning to Washington for a dinner being arranged by a senior environment World Bank person, probably on the 22nd of June.

I wonder if it would be possible for me to meet you around then?

Ofcourse, if you could consider offering your gracious consent for the dinner, on the 22nd evening, then I would be able to meet you at the dinner! I think an invitation is going out to you, but I am not familiar with Washington protocol, so I do not know more about the dinner at this stage.

Looking forward to meeting you in any case.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(HARI DANG)

*

(since you are evidently way 'senior' in protocol



NEWTON &
WELLESLEY
ALZHEIMER
CENTER

May 31, 1994

*Pls file -
regrt
Brene*

The White House
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC. 20501
attn: Beth Viola

Dear Beth,

It was a pleasure speaking with you this morning. As we discussed please find enclosed some information regarding my facility, Newton & Wellesley Alzheimer Center.

Newton & Wellesley was one of the first long term care facilities in the country to strictly care for residents with Alzheimers Disease.

If Mrs. Clinton's aides desire a reference regarding Newton & Wellesley please have them call Dr. Paul Raia at 617-494-5150. Dr. Raia is the Director of Patient Care and Family Support for the Alzheimers Associations Boston office.

As I mentioned to you this morning I am not desiring a visit from Mrs. Clinton for public relations purposes. I feel it is important for her to see first hand how a well managed and appropriate long term care setting is crucially needed and drastically rare for persons suffering from the later stages of Alzheimers Disease. I will give her staff my word as the Executive Director and as a gentleman that I will not inform the press of her visit, if she decides to come unless they wish other wise.

A Hillhaven
Facility

*He has not
heard from
FLOTUS office yet.*

694 Worcester Street
Wellesley, MA
02181-2837

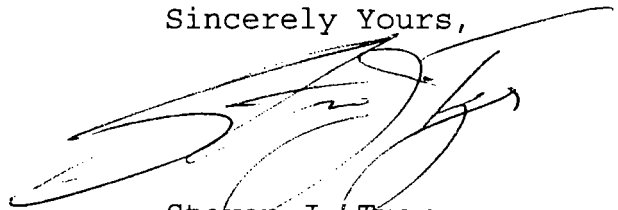
(617) 237-6400

*6-7560
Brene*

The facility does participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

I appreciate your assistance and if you require any further information please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely Yours,

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

Steven J. Tyer
Executive Director

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

*Special Care
for the
Special Resident*

**Newton & Wellesley
Alzheimer Center**

NEWTON & WELLESLEY ALZHEIMER CENTER
694 WORCESTER STREET (ROUTE 9)
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS 02181

Facility:	110-bed, all Alzheimer Center, offering two levels of resident care.
------------------	--

Residents We Serve:	We serve people at all levels of Alzheimer's Disease. We offer a 54-bed, special care unit (SCU); and a 56-bed advanced care unit (ACU) for residents with greater medical needs.
----------------------------	---

Founded:	1975. Totally renovated in 1992.
-----------------	----------------------------------

Care Features:	Customized care plan; open visiting; on-site podiatry, dental, optical/optician, consulting neurologist, rehabilitation therapy; on-site dietitian, five dining areas. All dietary requirements can be accommodated. All care givers are licensed or certified by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. All entrances/exits are secured. Restraints never used for behavior management. Very limited use of pharmaceuticals.
-----------------------	---

Activities:	A recreational therapist and three recreational therapist assistants on staff. Custom-designed, individual activities programs (including day trips, foliage rides, baking, arts and crafts).
--------------------	---

Decorative Features:	Open floor plan; three residents per room; acoustical wall covering in all common areas; traditional, Queen Anne decorating with soft warm colors and simple patterns. Maximum daytime lighting to reduce "sundowning" syndrome. Open floor plan to support extensive walking patterns. All floors have been recently refurbished and newly decorated.
-----------------------------	--

Amenities:	Free parking for visitors and family members. Special access for handi-capped. Extensive landscaping; protected suburban site.
-------------------	--

Payment Plans:	Medicare, Medicaid, Private Insurance, Private Pay.
-----------------------	---

For Information:	Please contact the Program Coordinator or the Admissions Director, (617) 237-6400.
-------------------------	--

Owned and operated by the Hillhaven Corporation





The Congressional Youth Leadership Council is a non-profit, non-partisan, civic education organization dedicated to preparing tomorrow's leaders.

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Name: RAHAEL MARES
Company: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL Policy
Phone: _____
Fax: 456 2710
Number of Pages to Follow: 8

From: Name: ELLEN DALY
Date: 6/9/94 Time: _____
Phone: (202) 638-0008
Fax: (202) 638-4257
Fed. ID: #52-1389316

Comments: RAHAEL - THE FOLLOWING IS THE
INFO. WE DISCUSSED THIS MORNING.
LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM
YOU.

THANKS
Ellen

☆ National Young Leaders Conference ☆

☆ Washington Journalism Conference ☆

☆ Presidential Youth Inaugural Conference ☆



June 9, 1994

Raphael Mares
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Katie -
do you want
to do?
How many students?
What age
range?

Dear Mr. Mares,

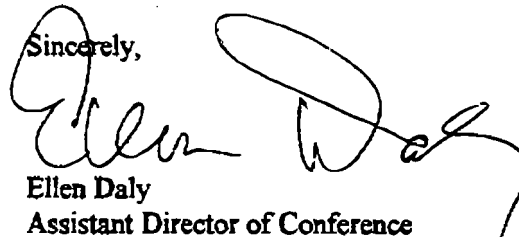
Thank you for calling for more information about the *National Young Leaders Conference* (NYLC). We look forward to providing you with more information and working out a mutually convenient time for Ms. McGinty to address our students. Ms. McGinty was, by the way, suggested as a possible speaker by Jack Quinn, who addressed the students in October 1993.

The dates that we would like to invite Ms. McGinty to speak are: Friday, June 24 at 9:30am, Friday July 8, at 9:45am, or Friday, August 5 at 9:45am. All of the engagements would take place in the Ballroom of the National Press Club. As I mentioned during our phone conversation this morning, we are very flexible with our dates and times and would be very eager to work out a convenient time for you. Following are fact sheets on the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, sponsor of the NYLC, the conference itself, and a sample schedule from last summer's 11 day program.

The theme of the conference is "The Leaders of Today Meeting the Leaders of tomorrow," and we like the speakers to touch upon this as well as discuss their role in executive branch. In talking about her role as Director of Environmental Policy and the impact it has on national security and the economy, we would hope Ms. McGinty would also address the experiences that paved her way to the White House and the position of leadership she now holds. These students are not only very interested in environmental issues, but are eager to meet with an individual who has accomplished a great deal and made a difference at a young age. Generally these sessions are an hour long, consisting of a 15-20 minute address followed by a question and answer period.

Again, thank you for your interest. I will look forward to hearing from you. Please do not hesitate to give me a call at (202)639-0109 if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Ellen Daly
Assistant Director of Conference



Fact Sheet

1511 K Street N.W., Suite 842, Washington, D.C. 20005 Phone: (202) 638-0008

PREPARING TOMORROW'S LEADERS

The Congressional Youth Leadership Council is a nonprofit 501(c)(3), nonpartisan, educational organization dedicated to "fostering and inspiring young people to achieve their full leadership potential." Founded in 1985 and located in Washington, D.C., the Council provides outstanding high school students nationwide the opportunity to study leadership and citizenship in the nation's capital. To date, over 45,000 young people representing all fifty states, the American territories and several foreign countries have participated in the Council's programs.

☆ *The National Young Leaders Conference* -- is a leadership development program consisting of 16 six-day sessions during the academic year and four eleven-day summer sessions. Student delegates are selected by academic nomination (3.5 GPA or higher), nomination from teachers, principals and program alumni, or through a self-nomination process. Acceptance into the program is based on students' scholastic merit and leadership qualities.

"The Leaders of Tomorrow Meeting the Leaders of Today" is the theme of the National Young Leaders Conference. Throughout the conference, students discuss major issues of the day with the men and women who shape our policies and laws. Uniquely designed group discussions and education simulations enable delegates to examine and understand the diverse concepts and issues they encounter. Carefully trained faculty advisors supervise and instruct students throughout their stay.

☆ *The Washington Journalism Conference* -- is a five-day program held twice a year in affiliation with the National Press Club. The conference provides aspiring journalists with the opportunity to learn firsthand about the news industry from the nation's most distinguished print, radio and television journalists.

☆ *The Presidential Youth Inaugural Conference* -- is a five-day program held every four years which enables students to witness firsthand the fascinating and historic events of a presidential inauguration.

Over 300 Members of the United States Congress serve on the Council's Honorary Congressional Board of Advisors and have pledged their support to the Council's mission. The Council is a tuition-based organization with primary funding from students and their community sponsors. Scholarships are provided by the Council for traditionally and financially disadvantaged youth as well as physically challenged youth.

STEEL RECYCLING INSTITUTE



June 1, 1994

Katie McGinty, Deputy Assistant
to the President for Environmental Policy
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The Steel Recycling Institute is an industry trade organization dedicated to promoting the recyclability of steel. Our members include AK Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Inland Steel, LTV Steel, National Steel, U.S. Steel, Weirton Steel Corporation and Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corporation. We also represent two Canadian companies, Dofasco and Stelco. In addition we have seventy-five Associate and Supporting members representing a wide range of steel producers and users nation-wide. We are in the planning process for our Annual Legislative Affairs Meeting for our membership which will be held this year in Washington D.C. at the Washington Court Hotel on October 5th and 6th.

I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to address our members and guests on the morning of October 6 on the Administration's procurement policies, recycling policies or any thoughts you would have on RCRA reauthorization. I would also like to extend an invitation for you to attend our reception and dinner at La Colline on the evening of October 5. Other speakers for the conference include Pennsylvania Congressman John Murtha in his capacity as Chairman of the Congressional Steel Caucus and Jody Powell of Powell Tate.

I am very aware of how busy your schedule is. With that in mind I will work with you and your staff to accommodate your schedule for the morning of October 6 if you find that you are in a position to accept this invitation. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Walter J. "Chip" Foley
Walter J. "Chip" Foley
General Manager Federal Relations

cc: Mark Gearan

7/8 - called +
Robin - pls call these ^{left} message
folks and ask them if
they would still like mtg
with KM. If so - put up
for 15 mins (tell them 15-20 mins)
in a couple of weeks. Jhy Bar

I recommend you because I think
we should mount a major enviro-
media effort on Alaska accomplishments
and they could help. —

WS

ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE

FAX COVER SHEET
Alaska Wilderness League
418 C Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: (202) 544-5205
Fax: (202) 544-5197

DATE: 6.9.94

TO: BETH VIOLA
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

FROM: SCOTT KEARIN
ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE

NUMBER OF PAGES:
(excluding cover sheet)

1

COMMENTS:

Request for a meeting.

ALASKA WILDERNESS LEAGUE

*Will -
do we need
to do this?*

Don Robert J. Mink
Chairman
Tom Mahoney
Vice Chairman
Thomas Troyer
Secretary
Mike Matz
Treasurer

To: Beth Viola, Office of Environmental Policy
From: Scott Kearin, Alaska Wilderness League
Date: June 9, 1994
Re: Meeting with Katie McGinty

Hon. Cecil Andrus
Charles Chusen

Hon. Norma Kass
Mike Macintosh
Deborah Miller

Former Congressman Bob Mrazek (1982-1992), who is the Chairman of the Board of the Alaska Wilderness League, and Scott Kearin, the Executive Director, are requesting a meeting with Katie McGinty to discuss various Alaska issues, including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Lifting the Oil Export Ban, and S. 318 for Royalty Relief. We'd also just like to get to know her a little bit better, and develop a working relationship with the Office on Environmental Policy. What are the chances? It wouldn't take more than a half hour. A couple of our other Board Members include former President Jimmy Carter and Governor Andrus of Idaho. The Alaska Wilderness League is a non-profit 501 (c) (3) environmental advocacy organization which deals only with Alaskan environmental policy and how best to work with that policy in the Administration and in the Congress. It's part of the Alaska Coalition of over 100 environmental groups. One of our main interests is the ultimate permanent protection of the Arctic Refuge, though we work on many other issues as well.

(Signature)

418 C Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20002
(202) 544-5203 Fax (202) 544-5197



Printed on 100% Recycled Paper

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

05-Jul-1994 06:47pm

TO: Kathleen A. McGinty
TO: Beth A. Viola

FROM: William W. Stelle
Office on Environmental Policy

SUBJECT: Ecosystem Brainstorming

Katie, I mentioned the possibility of an ecosystem brainstorming session with the core assistant secretaries over the next couple of weeks to compare notes and talk about the big picture.

I suggest the following attendees: Next Friday 7/15 late afternoon

☒ George Frampton 208-4416 — can't come
Bonnie Cohen

☒ Jim Lyons 720-5166

☒ David Gardner 260-4332 — will be travelling, need staff to come?

☒ Bob Perciasepe 260-5700 — can't come, but may send someone, need to know
John Cannon rm..#

☒ Jim Pipkin 208-4123
Diane Gelburd (USDA)

☒ Doug Hall 482-3567 will get back to us

I have left out the agency directors because the meeting gets too huge too quickly.

TIME: 90 minutes

LOCATION: Somewhere comfortable and non-business like. Pipkin's got a great, spacious office (the office of the Undersecretary), but if you or Beth know of better locations, great. Jim is willing for us to invade.

DATE: Next week?

If this is fine, then would you please give Beth the high-five sign and she and I can get the notices or calls done.

Many thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
(call week of 7/11)
Set up for week of 7/18

Robin -

pls try to set up a mtg
for Monday or Tuesday or
next week with the following:

web Jack Ward Thomas 205-1661

X Molly Beattie] RWS 208-4717 Debbie away

web Tom Lovejoy 786-2263 Smithsonian

Eileen Claussen 5-4985

Rafe Pomerance (state) 647-2232

Marvin Drucker

Dave Berry (OEP)

1/22/47 ← Marshall Jones 703-268-2093 w/ Keith

X Bob Davison 208-7400 (7/18) away

most numbers are in rolodex - an others
you can get from Will -

Topic - listing of Mahogany
in CITES.

Katie - FYI
I have talked
with Marshall
Jones on a few
occasions in regard
to setting up mtg
w/ J.W. Thomas
M. Beattie
T. Lovejoy
R. Pomerance
M. Drucker
D. Berry



Natural Resources
Defense Council

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800
Fax 202 783-5917

To: Ms. Katie McGinty

From: Faith Campbell

Date: 16 June, 1994

Subject: Scientific Issues Relating to Mahogany in CITES Appendix II¹

Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) has a large range from southern México south through Central America into Amazonia (principally Bolivia and Brazil). No one knows how many trees remain after centuries of forest clearing and logging.

Densities vary markedly with location and the rate and type of natural forest disturbance (Lamb 1966, Snook 1992, 1993, Rodan *et al.*, 1992). Figueroa and Lugo have chosen to focus on the areas known to support the highest densities -- Central American sites that were disturbed hundreds of years ago by Mayan agricultural practices. Across Central America generally, the average density in mahogany containing forests is approximately 1 commercial size *S. macrophylla* specimen/hectare, (Snook 1993, citing Pennington and Sarukhan 1968 and Medina *et al.* 1968). In undisturbed forests containing mahogany in Brazil and Bolivia, mahoganies occur in scattered groups, with just a few mature trees per hectare or km² of undisturbed forest (Quevedo 1986, Verissimo *et al.* 1992, Whitmore 1983, Betancourt 1987, Edlin *et al.* 1973, Sanderson and Loth 1965, Barros *et al.* 1992). Barros *et al.* (1992) estimated average densities from 1 tree/18 ha to 1 tree/6 ha in low to high density areas in Brazil. In Bolivia, Gullison and Hardner (1992) report an average density of 0.12 harvestable *S. macrophylla* specimens per hectare in the Bosque Chimanes of Beni. Szwagrzak (1993) report densities of only 1 tree per 1,000 ha in the Alto Madidi section of La Paz Department. Stewart *et al.* (1993, final draft), citing Stolz and Quevedo (1992), found densities of 0.6, 0.283, and 0.1 utilizable *S. macrophylla* specimens (>80 cm dbh) per hectare in three primary mahogany-containing forests. Specimens with girths between 60 and 80 cm dbh occurred at densities of 0.621 and 0.4 trees per hectare for the two sites where this information was reported. The inclusion of smaller *S. macrophylla* specimens (>20 cm dbh) resulted in a total density of ~1.339 - 2.39 trees per hectare in these forests.

Estimates of remaining years of harvest vary from a position that there is no threat rangewide (Figueroa 1994) through 30 - 40 years in Brazil (Barros *et al.* 1992) to as little as five years in Bolivia (Richard Rice, quoted in Nash 1993). In the Bosque Chimanes forest of Bolivia, Lopez (1993) estimates that the forest will run out of mahogany in 2 - 3 years. "Unless concrete actions are taken immediately, the future for mahogany in the Peten [its range in Guatemala] is bleak." Salazar 1992) Belize is reported to still have substantial mahogany reserves, but the Forestry Department "has put little effort into mahogany management for sustained yield production ..." (The Nature Conservancy). Andrew Whitman, a biologist working in Belize, estimates that at current rates of extraction, the species will be commercially extinct on lands managed by the Program for Belize in 10 years (personal communication to F.T. Campbell, June 1994).

In Mexico, the success of efforts by local communities (ejidos) to manage the species sustainably is a matter of dispute. Snook maintains that cuts are based on overestimates of the tree's growth rates (Snook 1993). It should be pointed out that Mexico imports quantities of mahogany from Guatemala and Belize -- much of it cut illegally -- to sustain its wood processing industry based in Quintana Roo (Snook 1992, Salazar 1992, Juarez 1990, Beavers 1994).

Contrary to Figueroa, a large number of experts agree that *S. macrophylla* is currently being logged at unsustainable rates. Lamb (1966), Whitmore (1992, 1983), Newton (1992), Rodan *et al.* (1992), and Ussach (1992) agree that there are few, if any, examples of mahogany being managed on a sustained yield basis, either in natural forest or in plantations of various types. The result has been substantial depletion of extant populations (Lamb 1966, Foster 1990, Smith 1965, Correa 1990, Betancourt 1987), including specifically in Central America (*e.g.* Boucher *et al.* 1983, Walker 1989).

Intensive extraction in the Amazon began in the mid-1970s, with the building of roads into the region. Representative is the 1977-1987 sixfold increase in mahogany extraction with Bolivia's northeastern road construction (Depto. Beni) (Collins 1990). In Brazil, both the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the Brazilian Botanical Society included *S. macrophylla* on lists of Brazilian species of flora considered to be in danger of extinction (IBAMA: January 15, 1992; Proclamation No. 006/92 N; Sociedade Brasileira Botanica 1992). Bascope (1992) and Lopez (1993) both attribute a decline in mahogany exports from Bolivia relative to other species to depletion of mahogany supplies. According to Stewart *et al.* (1993, final draft) *S. macrophylla* and other valuable species in the temperate forests of the semi-dry region of Santa Cruz "are considered commercially extinct".

Figueroa's (1994) regrowth rate of one cubic meter of mahogany per hectare per year over the range of the species "are so far from reality that they discredit the whole report." (Synnott, pers comm to F.T. Campbell, NRDC).

According to the chairman of the CITES Plants Committee,¹ the question relevant to an Appendix II listing is not survival of the species, but rather its ecological or commercial extinction. Synnott (pers comm to F.T. Campbell, NRDC) confirms that continued commercial quantities of mahogany are not assured.

Opponents of the proposed CITES listing rely heavily on the population estimates contained in Barros *et al.* (1992). Many questions have been raised about validity of this study's range and density estimates. The underlying surveys were done by RADAMBRASIL in the 1970s, before much of the mahogany logging and agricultural expansion in southern Amazonia. Of the 552 sampling plots that occur within the predicted mahogany belt, mahogany was recorded in only 55 sampling units; all these 55 units were located in regions of Para, Rondonia and Acre where mahogany has long been known to occur and has been logged (see Lamb 1966). The failure of Barros *et al.* to map the ~500 RADAMBRASIL survey plots which did not contain *Swietenia macrophylla* within the confines of their "mahogany belt" raises questions about the validity of their projections (Viana pers comm to F.T.

¹statement made during the Fifth Meeting of the Plants Committee, San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, May 1994.

Campbell, NRDC). "Because of [the species'] clumped distribution, it is extremely difficult to estimate the regional stock of mahogany and all such estimates should be regarded with skepticism at the present time." (Verissimo *et al.* 1992). Satellite images taken in 1988 indicate varying degrees of deforestation and habitat fragmentation over much of the mahogany belt (Skole and Tucker 1993). Those regions in the satellite composites where human activity is not evident generally correspond to indigenous peoples' ("Indian") reserves and biological conservation regions. FUNATURA (1993, draft) and Greenpeace Brasil (1992) also consider that Barros *et al.* (1992) gave inadequate consideration to the extent of human encroachment, agricultural conversion and deforestation that has already occurred over much of this region. (Barros *et al.* (1992) estimated that human activity has occurred in 40%, 30% and 20% of the estimated low, regular and high density mahogany regions, respectively).

Furthermore, even Barros *et al.* (1992) recommended urgent steps to rationalize use of this species.

Evidence of overexploitation:

diameters being cut are falling (legally and illegally):

Snook (1993) calculated that *S. macrophylla* requires, on average, 120 years to attain the current 55 cm commercial diameter limit in Quintana Roo, Mexico. Although current timber harvest rotations are based upon overestimates of the growth rate of mahogany, concession foresters are pressing for a reduction in the diameter limit from 60 cm to 40 cm (Snook 1993, Snook 1992). (Snook 1993). Simulations by Gullison and Hubbell (1992) estimate that 105 years are required to reach the current Bolivian cutting diameter of 80 cm dbh. The Belize Forestry Department attempts to enforce a 63 cm dbh cutting limit for *S. macrophylla*, but some cut trees as small as 49 cm dbh (The Nature Conservancy); Whitman reports 40% of trees cut in recent logging on land now managed by the Program for Belize were smaller than legal size. (personal communication to F.T. Campbell, June 1994).

loggers are travelling longer distances to obtain trees:

In Brazilian states of Para and Rondonia, "[t]he distance between from the extraction areas and sawmills has grown from only a few kilometers in the early 80's to 300-500 kilometers at present," (Verissimo *et al.* 1992; Matricardi and Abdala 1993, draft).

Reports of inadequate or ineffective management:

Guatemala (Petén): "... the species is undergoing extensive exploitation throughout nearly all of its natural range in northern Guatemala. ..." (Salazar 1992)

In Bolivia, Synnott and Cassells (1991), repeated by Gullison and Hubbell (1992), state that:

"[T]he rate of harvesting of Mara is recognized by all parties as being too high to ensure that commercial logging can continue uninterrupted. There are major uncertainties about the volumes of Mara and other timbers ...

The managers of logging companies told the Review Team that they did not expect to maintain their present rates of logging for more than a few years, before exhausting the best areas. Indeed, they seemed to prefer to remove the large Mara quickly and perhaps return in the future when markets for other species improve. ..."

Mahogany is reported by most authorities to regenerate poorly in selectively logged forests: Stevenson (1927), Lamb (1966), Johnson and Chaffey 1973, Finol (1971), Quevedo (1986), Verissimo *et al.* (1992), Snook (1992), Betram and Reilingh (1993). The reasons are

- 1) seedlings cannot tolerate shading: Snook (1993), Beavers (1994), Martini *et al.* (1993, in press)

- 2) regeneration requires seed trees, which are usually cut down because species managed according to diameter and most trees in an area are the same age and size: Martini *et al.* (1993, in press), Gullison and Hubbell (1992), Verissimo *et al.* (1992), Snook (1992)

Minimal Prospects for a Second Cut: *S. macrophylla* tends to occur in even-aged groups in Amazonia, lacking age stratification within individual populations (Quevedo 1986, Gullison and Hubbell 1992, Verissimo *et al.* 1992). Logging to a diameter limit usually removes all mature mahoganies within a region, resulting in a loss of seed production and curtailing regenerative options (Verissimo *et al.* 1992, Gullison and Hubbell 1992). The relative absence of intermediate sized mahoganies, and the limited potential for regeneration after selective logging, combine to provide little option for a second cut for several decades at best (Verissimo *et al.* 1992; Verissimo *et al.* in press; Gullison and Hubbell 1992).

Genetic Loss and Dysgenic Selection Over Range: Genetic loss within and among populations is of critical importance in assessing the conservation status of *S. macrophylla* populations (FAO 1984, 1989; NRC 1991, Mabberley 1983, Oldfield 1984; ITTO 1991a; see also newly received papers by Newton *et al.*). Genetic variability is particularly important in efforts to develop "improved" mahoganies resistant to shoot-borer attack; logging tends to deplete the population of individuals with the most desirable genetic characteristics (Newton *et al.* 1992). Nevertheless, few investigations of the genetic variation in *Swietenia* species have been undertaken to date, by either forestry companies or research institutes (NRC 1991, Newton *et al.* 1992), despite the apparent amenability of *Swietenia* species to breeding techniques (Styles and Khosla, 1976). *Swietenia* trials are currently in progress at CATIE and the International Institute of Biological Control. Small-scale tree improvement programs have recently been initiated in Trinidad, Costa Rica, and Honduras, based on clonal selection and *ex situ* conservation (Newton 1990, Newton *et al.* 1992).

"The potential loss of genotypes resistant to pest attack is perhaps one of the strongest arguments in favour of greater protection for remaining stands of mahogany. As described above, selection for pest resistance has great potential as a method of reducing the damage to commercial plantations caused by the mahogany shoot borer. The exploration and testing of *Swietenia* genotypes is therefore an urgent priority. If resistant genotypes and populations are identified, their *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and utilization should become immediate objectives, on economic as well as biological grounds." (Newton *et al.* 1992).

The conservation status of mahogany is further worsened by general deforestation, according to Bevan (1945) and Lamb (1966). In Mexico, land conversion has to an ~80% reduction in the extent of mahogany-containing forests in Mexico (de la Garza 1991 in Snook 1992). By 1987, less than 40% of Central America was still forested. The current deforestation rate is quite high, running at ~1.8% per year according to WRI (1992). In the Peten region of Guatemala [habitat area for *S. macrophylla* in that country], Beavers (1994), citing Schwartz (1990), gives a figure of 60% deforested or degraded by 1989. Human population in Peten province is growing at 9.5% per year, leading to agricultural encroachment, fuelwood consumption, and consequent forest loss (Salazar 1992). In Bolivia, woodsmen recognize four distinct races of *S. macrophylla*, based upon the ecotype in which it occurs. The most valuable, "mara grano de oro," grows in well drained soils with a superficial water table -- land highly suitable for slash and burn agriculture, and so is cleared for that purpose (Bascope 1992). Researchers for the Inter-American Development Bank have estimated that more than 11% of Bolivian forests have been either cleared or damaged by logging and agriculture. Clearing of native forest continues at a rate of up to 600,000 acres per year (Nash 1993) -- a figure only 20 per cent higher than Lopez' (1993) number of ~200,000 ha/year (based on MACA/FAO/PNUD 1990).

In Brazil, Skole and Tucker (1993) calculated "that 6% of closed-canopy forest had been cleared as of 1988 and ~15% of the forested Amazon was affected by deforestation-caused habitat destruction, habitat isolation, and edge effects." NRDC's Appendix C demonstrated that a considerable amount of this deforestation has occurred in the "mahogany belt", with the primary remaining untouched regions being located in Indian and Biological Reserves (Appendix D). Road construction for timber extraction in what had been untouched areas is illustrated in Appendix E. Data from the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Especiais in 1991 (INPE; in FUNATURA 1993) indicated the following estimated deforestation levels in Brazilian states within the "mahogany belt": Rondonia, 14.24%; Para 11.86%; Mato Grosso 19.6%; and Acre 7%.

Roads built to enable the extraction of commercially valuable timber such as mahogany open the forest to colonization and land-clearing (Nations 1987, Verrissimo *et al.* 1992, Stewart *et al.* 1993, final draft, Beavers 1994), especially in frontier areas that previously had limited forest disturbance (Tropical Forestry Workshop 1989). The principal logging road in the Moradoa do Sol region, north of the city of Tucuma, Para, Brazil, is 400 km long and was begun by mahogany loggers in 1985.

"In 1985 the region cut by this road was almost completely covered by forest. ... But over the past seven years, loggers, colonists and ranchers have used this logging road to gain access to the land, converting the logged forest into agricultural fields and pastures for cattle. ... The migration route of these agriculturists coincides with the movement of loggers in search of virgin mahogany forests." (Verissimo *et al.* 1992).

Verissimo *et al.* (in press) conclude that:

In summary, there are clear signs that, within a 200-km radius of the Mahogany processing center of Tucuma, Mahogany logging is the first step in a colonization process involving slash-and-burn agriculture and ranching. The near-term fate of the more distant forest tracts (200-500 km) that are now supplying most of the Mahogany reaching the Tucuma mills is still conjectural.

Human settlements are sometimes dependent upon logging of the commercially valuable timbers present on a property. In certain instances, it is the presence of valuable commercial species on subsistence plots that makes them economically viable in the short term (Uhl *et al.* 1991; study not done in mahogany-growing area).

Illegal logging: Violations of diameter size limits and cutting in "protected" areas are reported throughout the range of *S. macrophylla* (Snook 1992, 1993; Juarez 1990, Salazar 1992, Beavers 1994, Whitman (pers. com. 1994), FUNATURA 1993, draft; Matricardi and Abdala 1993, ITTO 1988, Plowden and Kusuda 1989, Lutzenberger 1992, Rodan *et al.* 1992, Szwagrzak and Lopez 1993 draft, IEWPN 1990, Juarez 1990, Monbiot 1991, Correa 1990, Greenpeace Brasil 1992, Synnott and Cassells 1991, Nash 1993, Betram and Reilingh 1993, Terborgh 1990, Chavez 1990).

In Brazil, lands reserved for indigenous populations comprise approximately 22.5% of the mahogany containing region (Barros *et al.* 1992), and the logging of *S. macrophylla* is increasing in these areas (Verissimo *et al.* 1992, Greenpeace Brasil 1992). Rainforest Action Network, World Rainforest Report (Jan/March 1994, Vol. XI, No. 1) reports that a logging company had been charged by the Brazilian Environment Agency (IBAMA) with illegally extracting over 5,400 mahogany logs from an Indian reserve in the region of Sao Felix do Xingo, in the state of Para. As a result, IBAMA is reported to have temporarily revoked the company's export license. However, 11,000m³ of mahogany seized by IBAMA in 1993 "disappeared" in March 1994 and undoubtedly entered international commerce (Greenpeace Brazil press release 21 March, 1994).

U.S. imports of mahogany come primarily from undisturbed tropical forests

The United States is the largest importer of mahogany. In 1991, 97% of mahogany lumber imported into the United States came from countries with indigenous mahogany populations (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992). Most large scale planting efforts of *S. macrophylla* for timber production have failed (Whitmore 1983, 1992). Therefore, none of this wood is believed to come from plantations.

The mahogany shoot borer is the main limitation to the artificial establishment of mahogany throughout Central and South America (see Martorell 1943, Strong 1940, Newton 1992). Despite an "enormous" research effort over the last 100 years, no practical control methods have been developed (Whitmore 1992, 1976a,b, Grijpma 1976, Betancourt 1987, Lamb 1966, Newton 1992, Grijpma 1974, Liegel and Venator 1987, Allen *et al.* 1976, Cock 1985). Other problems, including economic considerations, are explored at length in the material earlier submitted by NRDC to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

In Guatemala, most of the demand for mahogany and cedar is to supply the export market (Beavers 1994). Domestic use of mahogany in Brazil was estimated by de Barros *et al.* (1992) and Verissimo *et al.* (in press) to account for roughly one third of the lumber extracted. Between 1986 and 1990, 74% of Bolivian mahogany production was exported. The exported mahogany generally consists of the higher grades, with domestic usage being concentrated on lower grades of timber. The United States imports 43% of Bolivian forest product exports, by dollar value. Elsewhere, Lopez calculates that the annual domestic use requires 60 - 80,000 m³ of mahogany, about 42 percent of Bolivia's total mahogany production. (Lopez 1993).

Jimerson (1993) calculated that Brazilian exports of mahogany to the United States had, since 1980, averaged 108,000 m³ for rough lumber, 15,000 m³ for dressed lumber, between 2,250 and 7,500 m³ for veneer, and 1,125 m³ for plywood, totalling ~131,625 m³ annually. In 1992, 86,486 m³ of rough and 11,714 m³ of dressed mahogany lumber were imported into the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993). Mahogany exports to the United Kingdom (Bishop 1993), are less (~90,000 m³ of lumber imports annually to the U.K. in the 1980s), and have declined considerably from 1990 onwards (70,000 m³ and 55,000 m³ of mahogany lumber in 1990 and 1991, respectively).

1. Sources are fully cited in the material submitted earlier by NRDC to the Fish and Wildlife Service.