

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Chritina Reynolds to Ruby re: political (5 pages)	01/27	Personal Misfile
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19588

FOLDER TITLE:

Environmental Education and Environmental Service

2013-0436-S

rc1230

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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TO: Mrs. Clinton

FROM: MaryEllen McGuire

RE: Covenant Marriages

DATE: January 28, 2000

Covenant marriage, now legally available in Louisiana and Arizona, is a form of matrimony in which couples agree to undergo counseling before taking their marriage vows and must promise to see a law person or religious counselor instead of heading to divorce court, if marital troubles crop up. Covenant marriage laws do allow divorce under limited circumstances, including adultery, abuse or abandonment, and when a couple has lived apart for more than two years. The idea behind covenants is to “fortify” marriage by making divorce harder and less common.

While voices from the right applaud the availability of covenant marriages, many on the left argue that covenants will raise the human and economic cost of divorce and *not* lower the divorce rate. On the one hand, it can be argued that the legislation forces engaged couples to think harder about what it is they are getting into and perhaps prevent a number of ill fated unions from taking place. On the other hand, it can be argued that covenant marriages roll back the gains of no-fault divorce legislation, exacting a heavy toll on divorcing parents and their children. No fault divorce eliminated the need for blame-- making the whole divorce process more humane, simple and less expensive- something opponents argue covenant marriages could undo.

Covenant marriages have been in effect since 1997.

TO: Mrs. Clinton

FROM: MaryEllen McGuire

RE: **The Effects of Divorce on Children**

DATE: January 28, 2000

Two of the latest studies on the effects of divorce on children suggest that divorce may in fact *not* create damaging, immediate and lasting effects.

University of Iowa Study (1999)

While past research has shown that divorce is a main contributor to adverse behavior in children, a University of Iowa study has recently found that the actual negative effects of divorce on children are widely stereotyped and not nearly as uniform as believed. While the study *did* find that children of divorce are twice as likely to exhibit behavioral and emotional adjustment problems while growing up, the vast majority of children of divorce do just fine. The key to adjustment problems is not the divorce itself, but the quality of parenting post-divorce *and* the gender of the child. If parents become depressed, drop out of their children's lives, or engage in constant, hostile exchanges, children are likely to exhibit antisocial behaviors. If parents remain engaged, practice good parenting and avoid hostile exchanges, girls and boys are apt to be fine, though boys seem to be more generally affected by divorce even under optimal conditions. Specific findings of the study include:

- The quality of a custodial mother's parenting and the father's involvement in parenting are key indicators in boy's antisocial behavior; mother's parenting and post-divorce conflict increase a girl's risk of antisocial behavior.
- Pre-divorce conflict increases the chance of depression in boys while post-divorce conflict elevates a girl's risk for conduct problems.
- The quality of a father's parenting after divorce has little effect on girl's antisocial behavioral. Mom's parenting is the most consequential factor.
- Active engagement in the role of parent by a non-custodial father substantially reduces the risk that boys will display conduct problems.
- Divorce is more emotionally disturbing for boys than girls. Boys exhibit higher rates of depression even when their mothers continue to be strong, nurturing parents.
- Conflict is not as destructive for kids in two parent families as long as it doesn't spill over into quality of parenting.

University of Utah Study (1999)

According to a University of Utah study, children of divorced parents are less likely to end their own marriages, than their predecessors of the 1970's. Before 1975, people from divorced families were 2.5 times more likely to have dissolved marriages than their counterparts from intact marriages. By 1996, that likelihood had slipped to just 1.4. One explanation may be that divorce has become more socially acceptable over the past 20 years and no longer takes such a strong toll on children. Without such heavy emotional baggage, these children are better equipped to succeed at their own marriages. Another factor is declining marriage rates. Today's

young adults, and children of divorce in particular, are less likely to marry and disproportionately likely to live with their partners - causing no need for divorce.

TO: Mrs. Clinton

FROM: MaryEllen McGuire

RE: **Government Sponsored Programs as they relate to
Environmental Education and Environmental Service**

DATE: January 28, 2000

Environmental Education Grants

The EPA's Office of Environmental Education sponsors a grant program to help fund projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed decisions as they affect the quality of our environment. Since 1992, the EPA has allocated \$2-\$3 million per year in education grants to states, awarding approximately 1,700 grants. Attached is a listing of past grant recipients from New York which may prove useful in planning environmental events.

President's Environmental Youth Awards

Since 1971, the EPA has sponsored the President's Environmental Youth Awards (PEYA) program. This program acknowledges and awards young people across America for projects which demonstrate their commitment to the environment. The program encourages young people as individuals or groups [school classes, youth organizations, etc.], to promote environmental awareness and involvement in local communities. The PEYA program has two parts. Its Regional Certificate Program is awarded by EPA's ten regional offices year round. Its National Awards Competition annually recognizes one outstanding project from each of the ten EPA regional offices.

An example of past winners include the "M.O.P.P. It Up Motor Oil Prevention Program" in Portland, Maine. By surveying motorists, service stations and their local American Automobile Association, members of an honors earth science class discovered that people in their community were unaware that used motor oil could be recycled and that the oil, if not disposed of properly, could pollute groundwater. Through posters, op-eds and a PSA on their local television station, the students conducted a campaign to inform drivers about the potential for motor oil recycling and directed them to their local recycling stations.

AmeriCorps Environmentally Based Service Projects

The AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps sponsors a number of environmental service projects across the nation. Attached is a listing of environmental projects specific to New York and a listing of AmeriCorps' environmental accomplishments nationwide.

New York State Grant Winners- Environmental Education Grant Program

1992

American Lung Association, Albany
Bolton Central School, Bolton Landing
Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment, Brooklyn
City of Rye, Rye
Cornell Cooperative Extension, Canadaigua
County of Madison, Wampsville
Greenbelt Conservancy, Inc., Staten Island
Network for Social Justice, New York
Ontario Soil and Water Conservation District, Canadaigua
Port Washington Union Free School District, Port Washington
Research Foundation of SUNY, Albany
Syracuse University, Syracuse
Teatown Lake Reservation, Ossining
Ticonderoga Central School District, Ticonderoga
Town of Cheektowaga, Cheektowaga
TST Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Ithaca

- NY State Grant Winners

- If you go to
[www.epa.gov/enviroed/
grants.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html) you
can click on programs
from '97 on and
get program
descriptions

1993

Citizens Committee for New York City, Inc., New York (Headquarters)
Audubon Society of New York State, Inc., Selkirk
Brooklyn Botanical Garden, Brooklyn
Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment, Brooklyn
Central Park Conservancy, New York
City of New York, Department of Parks and Recreation, New York
Columbia-Greene Community College, Hudson
Community School District 4, New York
Cortland Enlarged School District, Cortland
Friends of the Buffalo River, Inc., Buffalo
Henry Street Settlement, New York
Hunters Point Community Development Corporation, Long Island City
Keuka Lake Foundation, Inc., Hammondsport
Madison County Soil and Water District, Morrisville
New Paltz Central School District, New Paltz
Oneida Indian Nation of New York, Canastota
Port Washington Union Free School District, Port Washington
Red Hook Central School District, Red Hook
Research Foundation of the State University of New York, Geneseo
Saratoga-Warren Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Saratoga Springs
Starflower Experiences, Inc., Jericho
Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, Inc., Oyster Bay

1994

Educational Broadcasting Corporation, New York (Headquarters)

American Lung Association of Nassau - Suffolk, Hauppauge
Bronx High School Science Foundation, Inc., Bronx
Brooklyn Botanical Garden, Brooklyn
City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation, New York
Cornell Cooperative Extension, Thiells
Cornell University, Ithaca
Friends of the Anderson Program, Inc., New York
Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Inc., Poughkeepsie
Niagara Falls City School District, Niagara Falls
NYC Board of Education, Community School District 19, Brooklyn
NYC Board of Education, Community School District 75, Hollis
Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, Inc., Hampton Bays
Orleans-Niagara Board of Cooperative Education Services, Medina
Public Policy and Education Fund of NY, Albany
Rome Teacher Resource Center, Rome
Wave Hill, Inc., Bronx
Earth Day New York, New York (Headquarters)

1995

The Catskill Center for Conservation and Development, Arkville
Central Park Conservancy, New York
Chenango County Environmental Management Council, New York
Citizens Committee for New York City, Inc., New York (Headquarters)
City of Syracuse, Syracuse
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County, Riverhead
Dutchess County Cornell Cooperative Extension, Millbrook
Genesee Valley Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Mt. Morris
Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Inc., Poughkeepsie
Institute for Economic Growth, Local Development Corporation, Northport
Long Island Pine Barrens Society, Manorville
Montgomery County Water Quality Committee, Fultonville
Museum of the Hudson Highlands, Cornwall-on-Hudson
New York City High School for Environmental Studies, New York
New York City High School for Environmental Studies, New York
Northeast Sustainable Energy Association, New York
Patchogue-Medford School District, Patchogue
Schoharie County Soil and Water Conservation District, Cobleskill
Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, Oyster Bay
Ulster County Board of Cooperative Educational Services, New Paltz
Village of Williamsville, Williamsville
Warren County Soil and Water Conservation District, Warrensburg

1996

Beaver Lake Nature Center, Baldwinsville
Boys Harbor, Inc., New York
Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment, Brooklyn

Cayuga Nature Center, Ithaca
Columbus Elementary School, New Rochelle
Dutchess Community College, Poughkeepsie
Homer Central School, Homer
Madison County Soil and Water Conservation District, Morrisville
Phipps Community Development Corporation, New York
Schenectady County Community College, Schenectady
Schoharie County School Soil and Water Conservation District, Cobleskill
Shoreham-Wading River Central School District, Shoreham
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Hogansburg
Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, Oyster Bay

1997

Cities in Schools, Brooklyn
City Parks Foundation, New York
Community Environmental Center, Long Island City
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Warren County, Warrensburg
Council on the Environment, Inc., New York
High School for Environmental Studies, New York
Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook
Jewish Community Center of Staten Island, Inc., Staten Island
Lake George Association, Lake George
Nunataks, Scarsdale
Putnam/Northern Westchester Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Yorktown Heights
Roger Tory Peterson Institute of Natural History, Jamestown
Seneca Nation of Indians, Salamanca
State University of New York (SUNY) at Morrisville, Morrisville
Surprise Lake Camp, New York

1998

Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment Inc., Brooklyn
Centers for Nature Education, Inc., Marcellus
Citizens Committee for New York City, New York
County of Westchester, White Plains
Environmental Action Coalition, New York
Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva
Hudson Valley Materials Exchange, Inc., Milton
Long Island Traditions Inc., Baldwin
Niagara Aquarium Foundation, Niagara Falls
The River Project, New York
Shenendehowa School District, Clifton Park
Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, Inc., Oyster Bay
Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx

1999

Boquet River Association, Elizabethtown

Brockport Central School District, Brockport
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn
City of New York Parks and Recreation, Bronx
City Parks Foundation, New York
Cornell Cooperative Extension of St. Lawrence County, Canton
Educational Broadcasting Corporation, New York (Headquarters)
Institute of Economic Growth, Northport
Mahopac Central School District
Mohonk Preserve, New Paltz
Pace University, Pleasantville
Seneca Park Zoo Society, Rochester (Headquarters)
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Hogansburg
Wildlife Conservation Society of New York, The New York Aquarium, Bronx

AMERICORPS* NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS

Environmental Service Projects

Fiscal Year 1999, October 1998 - September 1999

City	Sponsoring Organization	Project Dates	Project Description
Alabama			
Fairhope	Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2/19/99 - 3/24/99	Renovated hiking trail; planted trees; reduced fuels through prescribed burns; restored stream banks.
Mobile	Boys and Girls Club of South Alabama	4/26/99 - 5/21/99	Repaired facilities and restore camp grounds for children's summer camp.
Arizona			
Green Valley	Natural Resources Conservation Service	2/11/99 - 2/28/99	Removed the invasive Sweet Resin Bush from 3-4 acres of the Santa Rita Experimental Range.
Tucson	National Park Service, Saguaro National Park	3/1/99 - 3/26/99	Repaired 3 miles of constructed fire line; repaired existing trail by installing water bars and other trail erosion control measures.
Arkansas			
Roland	Arkansas Dept. of Parks and Tourism/Pinnacle Mtn. State Park	1/11/99 - 3/3/99	Established and improved hiking trails; installed erosion control measures; repair camp facilities.
California			
Carmel Valley	Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District	4/7/99 - 4/27/99	Constructed a 3.5 mile long public access trail within an environmentally sensitive habitat.
Corona	Cleveland National Forest, Trabuco Ranger District	4/10/99 - 4/29/99	Constructed retaining walls and fire line; removed hazardous fuels; painted facilities; performed minor roofing; worked with fire mitigation teams; repaired fences and water bars.
Encinitas	The Quail Botanical Garden	11/9/98 - 3/26/99	Created new educational exhibits, including a native American village and ethnobotanical trail; restored two native habitat areas; rehabilitated the facility's buildings.

City	Sponsoring Organization	Project Dates	Project Description
Massachusetts			
Lincoln	Enhancing Environmental Education Programs	3/22/99 - 5/7/99	Supported and conducted organic farming and environmental education program.
Minnesota			
Grand Marais	Plymouth Christian Youth Centers	3/27/99 - 5/15/99	Completed construction of recreation facilities; removed overgrowth; prepared site for and work with youth groups visiting the camp.
Nebraska			
Nebraska City	National Arbor Day Foundation	3/22/99 - 5/14/99	Stabilized, restored, and repaired stream banks as part of an environmental demonstration site.
Ponca	Nebraska Game & Parks/Ponca State Park	6/21/99 - 7/23/99	Replaced shingles on two historic CCC era houses; assisted preparation of recreational rivers research and education center; participated in fisheries habitat improvement project.
Nevada			
Las Vegas	Clark County Parks and Recreation Department	6/1/99 - 6/30/99	Assisted with efforts to reverse erosion and reconstruct wetlands; assisted volunteers with soil preparation, tree planting, trail construction, and wildlife habitat restoration.
New Mexico			
Bernalillo	Department of Natural Resources	4/7/99 - 4/23/99	Fenced off rivers from cattle to prevent overgrazing; assisted in rangeland wildlife habitat improvement program.
Winston	Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service	10/26/98 - 12/8/98	Constructed and repaired trails; improved the natural habitat for wildlife.
New York			
Cold Spring Harbor	The Nature Conservancy, Long Island Chapter	3/15/99 - 4/16/99	Removed invasive non-native species and maintain nature trails.
Mt. Kisco	The Nature Conservancy- Lower Hudson	4/19/99 - 4/30/99	Repaired trails; installed waterbars; built bog bridges for environmental restoration program.
Poughkeepsie	Scenic Hudson, Inc.	1/16/99 - 5/16/99	Initiated outreach program and help coordinate the Great River Sweep, a planned clean up of the Hudson River by over 2,000 volunteers at 80 sites in 54 communities.

NATIONAL**AMERICORPS*NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS****ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS****FOR PROJECTS COMPLETED 1/1/98 THROUGH 9/30/99**

No. of Projects Reporting This Accomplishment	Total	Accomplishment Description
42	355	Miles of new hiking trails constructed
81	317	Miles of existing hiking trail restored
10	37	Miles of trails closed or covered over
24	54	Footbridges built or repaired
21	1,388	Water bars installed in hiking trails
25	1,234	Stone or wooden steps built into steep slopes
41	179,737	Feet of fencing built or repaired
28	176,557	Feet of fencing removed
13	3,237	Feet of irrigation systems constructed
6	3,735	Feet of Irrigation systems repaired or restored
10	3,434	Feet of boardwalks built or repaired
1	160	Feet of boardwalk removed
21	13,094	Feet of erosion controlling walls built or repaired
4	6,140	Feet of streambeds or riverbeds restored
11	34,483	Feet of streambanks or riverbanks restored or protected
4	11,260	Feet of coastal shoreline restored or protected
5	20	Acres of dunes preserved
58	416,999	Pounds of debris or trash removed
40	204,405	Pounds of exotic vegetation removed
33	95,480	Pounds of underbrush removed
69	7,014	Acres of land cleared of unwanted brush or exotic vegetation
29	300	Acres of landscaping completed
44	37,589	New trees or shrubs planted
20	30,005	Seedlings planted
18	14,077	Trees or shrubs transplanted
21	107,196	Trees or shrubs tended or cared for
42	72,442	Trees or shrubs removed
10	30	Parks restored or refurbished
10	87	Campsites built or refurbished

TO: The First Lady

FROM: MaryEllen McGuire

RE: **Civic Environmentalism**

DATE: January 28, 2000

Over the last ten years, a new model of environmental governance has emerged - *civic environmentalism*. Civic environmentalism is the synthesis of enduring national consensus about nurturing our environment and the desire of communities and regions to solve their own problems, their own ways. It is a clear departure from first generation environmental policies that have tended to impose top-down, prescriptive solutions to address environmental problems independent of regional circumstances. Civic environmentalism is the cornerstone of a second generation of environmental stewardship that redefines responsibilities among levels of government, thrives on innovative problem solving in the private and public sectors and harnesses market forces to drive better environmental performance. It is not meant to supplant the traditional federal command-and-control regulatory approach, but has proved valuable in resolving problems not easily dealt with by blunt federal regulatory power.

The essence of civic environmentalism is public participation- encouraging individuals and organizations to become active and creative partners in environmental improvement. "Civic" emphasizes a commitment to engage citizens. Too often modern public policy treats people as if they are merely consumers or clients. Policy that fails to recognize and build upon public-spiritedness and community involvement deprives itself of a valuable and dynamic resource. Civic environmentalism captures the energy of individuals and interest groups, gives them a say in decision-making and encourages them to recognize their civic duty. The trick is to encourage this involvement without undermining the strong and protective guarantees provided by landmark federal environmental statutes.

Federal environmental statutes have two critical features: they are fragmented, each addressing an individual species, pollutant or form of pollution and all backed by different constellations of interest groups; and they are top-down, trying to provide uniform national standards to environmental problems without taking local needs and interests into account. Today, new environmental challenges have emerged that are not well served by a top-down approach. For instance, federal regulation is not very effective in dealing with nonpoint sources of pollution [the thousands of everyday acts by which "we" pollute our own environments- farmers overfertilizing, homeowners and small businesses not properly disposing of household chemicals, etc]. To deal with this problem, localities may resort to public education, technical assistance, increased taxes or voluntary government programs [i.e. recycling]. These types of programs, while they need not be nationwide, are most effective when customized to fit local conditions and have gotten local stakeholders to "buy into" programs.

Ecosystem management also requires a departure from the traditional, top-down system. The scope, complexity and uncertainty of an ecosystem's reach makes it essential for fragmented

agencies to work closely with each other and with policymakers. Useful tools in ecosystem preservation are economic incentives to comply with environmental regulations [i.e. tax breaks], technical assistance [consulting on how to better use natural resources] and public education- all tailored to local conditions.

The common thread in these, and most other many modern day environmental problems, is the role of individual land use decisions and the interplay of public objectives with private property rights. The more people come to realize that the real enemy to our environment is “us,” the more they are inclined to acknowledge their own part in the problem and take responsibility to act. If individuals, localities and individual organizations are all asked to take part in a process of solving local problems and clearly have incentive to do so, they are more likely to “buy into” solutions and curb their actions accordingly.

To reiterate, civic environmentalism does not displace federally imposed standards and objectives so much as it compliments them. Not all-environmental issues are amenable to local, civic change. Many, such as acid rain and global warming, require a blend of local, national and international approaches. The federal government is also particularly effective when applying federal statutes to sources of point pollution [i.e. fining or shutting down factories identified as spoiling groundwater]. The federal government can help locally by providing top-down support in the form of information, expertise and small grants. They can also act as a catalyst for civic engagement and evaluate local projects. Most importantly, the Federal Government can continue to provide a legal and regulatory framework to back up local initiatives as they strive to restore their communities.

Attached to this briefing is a PPI report that looks at successful cases of civic environmentalism. Among them are:

- The Chesapeake Bay Program which leverages the goals and authorities of the Clean Water Act to stimulate local land use measures outside of the Act’s jurisdiction as a means to reduce the flow of pollutants into the Bay.
- The Sandhills Safe Harbor program in North Carolina in which local landowners voluntarily participate in long-term plans to conserve habitat for red-cockaded woodpeckers in lieu of federal prescription that otherwise would be required under the Endangered Species Act.
- And, City leaders in Wichita, Kansas who used the liability provisions of the federal Superfund law to catalyze a local solution to the Gilbert-Mosley Brownfield site, thus avoiding a lengthy and litigious federal clean-up plan.

Each of these case studies can act as a model for other communities across the nation, who wish to apply the principles of civic environmentalism to their communities.