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001. fax	Letter from John M. Turner, Georgia Pacific to Brian Burke [partial] (1 page)	Sept. 15, 1993	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Brian Burke
OA/Box Number: 4791

FOLDER TITLE:

Executive order for Recycled Paper Products [5]

2013-1074-S

sb43

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]

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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]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- 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]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN CONNOLLY

CC: ALICE RIVLIN
SALLY KATZEN
JOE STIGLITZ
T.J. GLAUTHIER
TRACY THORTON
BRIAN BURKE

FROM: Peter Yu 

SUBJECT: Suggested Addition to Questionnaire

Thanks for your memo; below are some comments on the "questionnaire."

I. SUGGESTED ADDITION

Taking both the industry and environmentalists at their words, we all share a common goal: maximizing the amount of paper recycled (not simply the content of federally purchased paper). If this is so, the crux of the dispute is, in large part, an empirical one. We can begin to analyze this issue by distinguishing among the **direct, indirect, and induced** effects of the Executive Order.

Direct Effects--Direct effects are those caused directly by changes in federal procurement pursuant to the EO. These are straightforward; and can be addressed in a few questions:

- (a) How much postconsumer recovered fiber will be consumed to meet federal procurement needs only under a 10% (postconsumer only) standard¹? a 15% standard? a 20% standard?
- (b) What is the current price premium for 10% content xerographic paper? for 15% content? for 20% content?
- (c) What are likely price premiums in 1995 for 10% content xerographic paper? for 15% content? for 20% content?

Indirect Effects--Indirect effects are those caused by changes in consumer demand based on the

¹All of the content standards refer to content of "postconsumer" material.

EO. Several questions are central to analyzing indirect effects:

- (a) Will the EO standard become the de facto industry standard?
- (b) What percentage of the industry's commodity machine² capacity will produce paper meeting the EO standard in 1995? in 1997? in 2000?
- (c) How much postconsumer recovered fiber will be consumed by the commodity machines in 1995? in 1997? in 2000? (content *times* percentage (b) *times* total capacity)

Each of these questions must be answered for each of three scenarios:

Scenario 1: 10% in 1995; 15% in 1997; 25% in 2000.

Scenario 2: 15% in 1995; 20% in 1997; 25% in 2000.

Scenario 3: 20% in 1995; 25% in 2000.

Induced Effects--Induced effects are those caused by changes in industry investment practices based on anticipated demand changes caused by the EO. Several questions are central to analyzing induced effects:

- (a) Will the EO standard become the de facto industry standard?
- (b) Will the EO standard influence investment decisions in deinking capacity?
- (c) How much deinking capacity will be available in 1995? in 1997? in 2000?

Each of these questions must be answered for each of the three scenarios noted above.

The quantitative questions presented above are summarized in the attached matrices.

II. ANALYSIS

The dispute between the environmentalists and the industry focuses on indirect and induced effects. I anticipate that their responses to these questions will diverge along these lines:

- environmentalists will project demand-driven growth unconstrained by installed capacity (integrated mills and deinking capacity); industry will project capacity-constrained growth, pushed slowly by changing demand;
- environmentalists will project deinking capacity highly sensitive to short-term demand; industry will project deinking capacity less sensitive to short-term demand.

If we secure agreement (or at least clarify disagreement) about the answers to the questions above, we will be better positioned to evaluate which initial standard (10%, 15%, or 20%) will maximize (i) the amount of postconsumer paper recycled in various years and (ii) the deinking capacity in the industry in various years (which, as I understand it, is currently a significant constraint on recycling).

²As defined by the AFPA.

INDIRECT EFFECTS OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ON RECYCLED CONTENT

Scenario 1: 10% in 1995; 15% in 1997; 25% in 2000

	Commodity machine capacity	% of capacity meeting EO standard	Postconsumer fiber recovered by commodity mills
Year	(A)	(B)	(A x B x EO standard)
1995			
1997			
2000			

Scenario 2: 15% in 1995; 20% in 1996; 25% in 2000

	Commodity machine capacity	% of capacity meeting EO standard	Postconsumer fiber recovered by commodity mills
Year	(A)	(B)	(A x B x EO standard)
1995			
1997			
2000			

Scenario 3: 20% in 1995; 25% in 2000

	Commodity machine capacity	% of capacity meeting EO standard	Postconsumer fiber recovered by commodity mills
Year	(A)	(B)	(A x B x EO standard)
1995			
1997			
2000			

Note: All content standards refer to postconsumer fiber.

Note: Include only commodity mill data, as defined by AFPA.

INDUCED EFFECTS OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ON RECYCLED CONTENT

Scenario 1: 10% in 1995; 15% in 1997; 25% in 2000

Year	Deinking capacity
1995	
1997	
2000	

Scenario 2: 15% in 1995; 20% in 1996; 25% in 2000

Year	Deinking capacity
1995	
1997	
2000	

Scenario 3: 20% in 1995; 25% in 2000

Year	Deinking capacity
1995	
1997	
2000	

Note: All content standards refer to postconsumer fiber.

FAX FROM THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB
5 Joy Street, Boston, Mass 02108

Date: 9/23/93

To: Brian Burr - Domestic Policy Council

Fax # _____

From: Jennifer Melville

Fax = (617) 367-8878

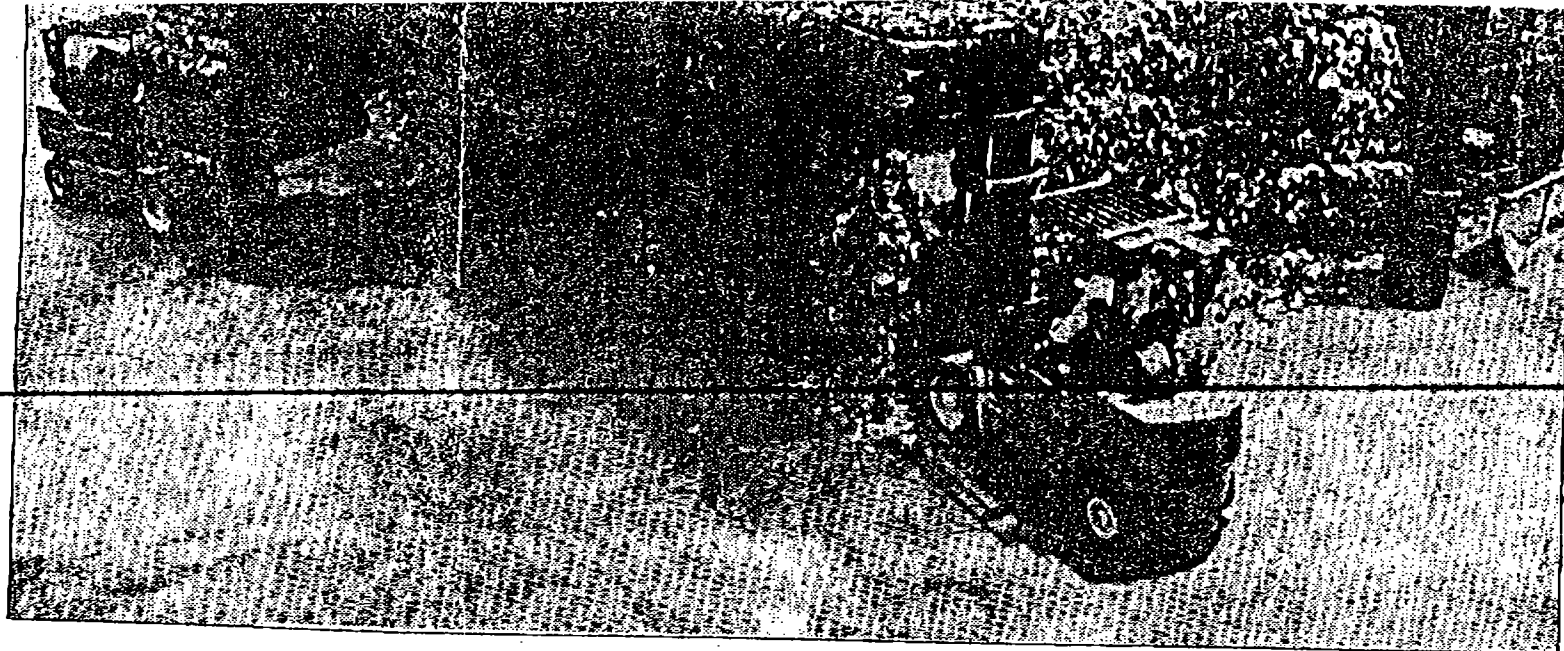
Phone = (617) 523-0655, extension 310

Subject: _____

Total pages = 3

Per your request to Alex Abbott,
here's the Globe article on recycling.
Alex will call you this afternoon or
you can call me at the number
above. Hope this is helpful!
J. Melville

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Back
6/06
8/29/

Newspapers and magazines await processing in Bowater's East Millinocket plant.

PHOTO COURTESY BOWATER INC./ GREAT NORTHERN PAPER

By Maria Shao
GLOBE STAFF

Call it harvesting the urban forest. For years the US paper industry has depended on exploiting America's timberlands. But things are changing. These days the industry increasingly relies on urban trash rather than trees for its supply of fiber.

As legions of environmentally-conscious consumers throw their telephone books, newspapers and office files into the recycling bin, the paper industry's dependency on used paper has grown.

Recycling is nothing new, but the drumbeat of proposals for de-inking and pulp plants in New England to produce recycled fiber is. It's an emerging mini-industry that is expected to bring jobs and investment to the region.

In Massachusetts alone, developers are planning at least three plants to produce recycled pulp. The most expensive one, in Fitchburg, involves a \$175 million investment and at least 100 new jobs. Other plants are planned for North Andover and Ware.

Elsewhere in the region, Bowater Inc.'s Great Northern Paper Inc. unit opened a \$60 million pulp facility in East Millinocket, Maine in May. Stone & Web-

ster Engineering Corp. plans to spend more than \$50 million on a recycled pulp mill in Auburn, Maine. And Boston businessman Robert K. Kraft's Rand-Whitney Group plans a \$121 million plant in Montville, Conn. to make recycled brown paper for corrugated boxes.

"There seems to be a minor boom in the construction of these facilities," says John Ruston, economic analyst at the Environmental Defense Fund in New York. "There are new economic opportunities in harvesting the urban forest."

Ruston notes that many of the new facilities are concentrated in the Midwest and the Northeast. The densely populated regions generate an abundant supply of waste paper and have substantial numbers of paper-making plants that can use the recycled pulp.

The American Forest & Paper Association recently counted 74 existing US de-inking facilities, owned by large paper companies or independent operators. The Washington trade group counted another 51 expansions or new facilities announced and expected to start operating by 1996.

The miniboom is happening because users of paper - from the environmentally correct shopper to the giant newspaper publisher - are increasingly demanding higher recycled content in paper. All states and the federal government have procurement programs that encourage buying of recycled paper. Earlier this month

the Environmental Defense Fund, one university and five corporations, including Johnson & Johnson and McDonald's, formed a coalition to promote recycled paper among large buyers of paper.

This year the nation will recover about 40 percent of the more than 90 million tons of paper it uses, says the forest and paper association. That puts the United States two years ahead of the paper industry's goal of achieving 40 percent recycling by 1995. Americans are expected to recover 36.7 million tons this year for recycling or export - more than the 34.2 million tons going into landfills.

Even as recycling gathers force, there has been a relative scarcity of facilities to de-ink and process waste paper into pulp. Large US paper makers, battered by recession and weak balance sheets, have been slow to invest in new plants and equipment for recycling, analysts say.

So independent businessmen are stepping in to fill the bottleneck. "Independents have a window of opportunity to provide the funding and entrepreneurship," says Martin Lomasney, director of engineering for Penacor Inc., a Baltimore company that is planning a \$140 million recycling plant in North Andover.

The new breed of recycler isn't necessarily a 1960s-style environmentalist. He's likely to be a hard-nosed
EMERGING BUSINESS, Page 79

Firms see promise in paper recycling plants

EMERGING BUSINESS

Continued from page 78
businessman with experience developing multimillion-dollar power plants or real estate projects.

For instance, the Roy family of Cohasset, which owns three power plants in the Northeast, plans to buy a closed James River Corp. paper mill in Fitchburg and convert it into a recycling plant employing at least 100 workers. When the \$175 million facility starts up in 1995 it would chew up office waste paper and process it into 400 tons a day of pulp for printing and writing paper. The family's Intercontinental Recycling Corp. plans to finance the project through tax-exempt industrial bonds.

"What we're doing is environmentally clean. And we're providing jobs," boasts Peter Roy, executive vice president of Intercontinental in Hingham. "It would seem to be a win-win situation." Intercontinental eventually hopes to develop four to six de-inking plants around the United States.

Fitchburg was selected because of its access to Maine paper mills and to the waste paper stream out of Boston, Hartford and New York, says Roy, whose family's natural gas plants supply Boston Edison.

Pencor, the Baltimore-based company, wants to build a similar recycled pulp mill in North Andover, adjacent to Lawrence Airport. Its \$140 million project would convert office waste paper into more than 400 tons a day of pulp, creating about 100 jobs, says Lomasney.

Pencor is completing a land purchase and has lined up a 20-year sales agreement with a major paper manufacturer, he adds. The North Andover facility, to open in 1995, would also be financed through tax-exempt bonds.

Pencor was formed three years ago by former real estate developers Andrew H. Kaufman and Robert W.

Catzen to develop environmental, recycling and energy projects. Besides the North Andover site, Pencor plans a similar pulp plant in Hagerstown, Md. and is looking at additional East Coast sites for pulp mills.

Meanwhile, Connecticut is jumping on the recycling-plant bandwagon. Rand-Whitney says it has completed financing for its \$121 million mill in southeastern Connecticut, scheduled to open in early 1995.

Kraft, who is co-owner of Foxboro Stadium, says the facility would make 480 tons a day of recycled brown paper that would be used in the company's own packaging factories and sold to other box makers. Rand-Whitney says the project would create 80 new jobs and be ecologically beneficial because it would use 100 percent recycled water.

Jonathan Kraft, Robert's son, says there's a "great strategic opportunity" for recycling plants in the Northeast. "We are right in the waste forest," he says of the mill's location between Boston and New York.

New England entrepreneurs aren't the only ones with recycling projects. Bowater's new Maine recycling facility eats up old newspapers and magazines, producing 300 tons a day of recycled pulp that feeds Bowater's adjacent newsprint mill. The new pulp facility was necessary because newspaper publishers increasingly are demanding higher recycled content in their newsprint. "To stay competitive, we had to move to get recycled content into our paper," says Gordon Manuel, a Bowater spokesman.

Yet, recycling isn't always smooth sailing. In January technological and financial problems forced Patriot Paper Corp. to shutter its Hyde Park paper plant, which was making fine-grade paper by recycling office waste. The company filed for bankruptcy in March. The plant, opened in 1990 from a closed James

River mill, had been considered a showcase for high-tech recycling and neighborhood economic development.

"They were trying to do the most difficult thing done in paper - taking the 'dirtiest' office waste and making office paper with a very high percentage of post-consumer waste. They were going for the whole shebang," says Jeffrey Lissack, director of recycling market development at the state's Department of Environmental Protection.

Ironically, environmental pressures can stymie paper-recycling projects, too. Stone & Webster, for instance, had to abandon plans for a recycled pulp facility in South Windham, Maine. The plant was to be located on an open field beside the Presumpscot River.

The project ran into opposition from residents worried about air and water pollution and disruptions of their rural lifestyle. Now the engineering and construction firm has received environmental permits to build its recycling plant in Auburn, says Denise Lord, director of planning at Maine's Waste Management Agency.

"These [recycling] projects are very complicated. Many don't make it," says Roy of Intercontinental.

Nonetheless, as recycling gathers force, a growing number of businessmen are seeing opportunities in harvesting trash.



SE, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20047.

tors?

No Money market fund



Brian

FAX from the office of
CONGRESSMAN GERRY E. STUDDS

237 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Date: September 17, 1993

To: Bruce Reed

From: Rep. Gerry E. Studds

Number of pages which follow: 6

Comments:

For further information: Phone (202) 225-3111 Fax (202) 225-2212

SOUTH SHORE 1-800-794-9911

1212 Hancock Street
Quincy, MA 02169

166 Main Street
Brockton, MA 02401

225 Water Street #401
Plymouth, MA 02360

CAPE COD & ISLANDS 1-800-870-2626

146 Main Street
Hyannis, MA 02601

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

September 17, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On April 21 you announced your intention to issue an executive order "committing every agency of the national government to do more than ever to buy and use recycled products." We applauded this action because it would increase recycling, reduce municipal waste, spur the development of environmental technologies and create jobs.

We were even more pleased to learn that the draft executive order that was circulated in July contained a recycled content standard for printing and writing paper that would make the federal government a leader in helping to reduce the amount of paper sent every day to overburdened landfills around the country. As you know, the draft order required federal agencies to purchase printing and writing paper containing at least 15 percent recycled content derived from "post-consumer" paper -- paper that has been used and discarded by consumers.

Since that time, the paper industry has engaged in a vigorous lobbying campaign to change the standard in a way that we believe would render it virtually meaningless. Their proposal would allow paper to be called "recycled" even if it contained only 10 percent manufacturing scraps or other similar materials never used or discarded by consumers. There are a number of reasons why you should reject this proposal and adhere to the original draft executive order.

First, the purpose of this executive order should be to spur investment in the equipment that is necessary to use recovered postconsumer paper. It is post-consumer waste paper that is clogging our landfills, the type of paper that is the subject of strict recycled content standards already adopted in at least 25 states and countless local governments.

On the other hand, the converting scrap and over-issue material that the industry wants to include in its definition of "recycled" rarely ends up in landfills and in fact has been recycled by the industry for years. Giving "credit" to converting scrap and over-issue material would allow the majority of manufacturers to continue vying for federal business -- under a purportedly tougher recycled content requirement -- without making any additional investment. At the same time, the small number of companies that have already invested \$30 to \$60 million in the sophisticated de-inking technology needed to process post-consumer paper would reap no rewards.

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Two

Second, arguments that the standards in the draft executive order would have dire economic consequences for the paper industry are unfounded. This executive order would set a voluntary standard; a company would have to meet the standard only if it wanted to do business with the federal government. There are no major paper mills that rely on federal government work for a substantial portion of their revenue; in fact, federal, state and local government orders combined constitute only 7 percent of all paper purchases. Clearly, the standard envisioned in the draft order would not economically harm the paper industry.

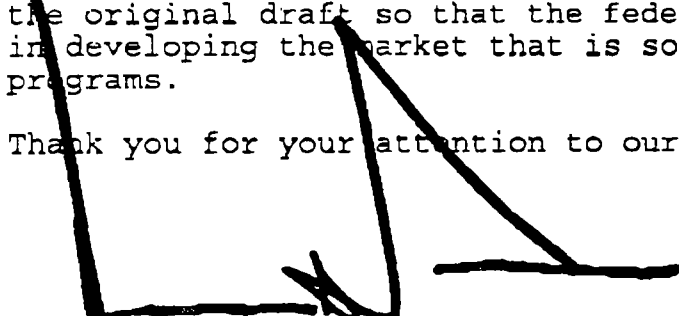
Third, the 15 percent standard is both technologically achievable and the lowest level of recycled content that will provide an incentive to the paper industry to increase investment in recycling. At this standard, the industry can already supply 5.5 million tons of printing and writing paper this year. (The federal government demand is only about 300,000 tons annually).

In addition, many of the recycled paper purchasing programs existing in state and local governments and in many of the nation's leading corporations require more than 15 percent post-consumer content. A federal standard that slips below that level would undermine the progress that has been made to date.

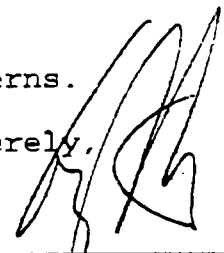
You have the opportunity through this executive order to put the federal government's purchasing power solidly behind efforts to increase recycling of paper products and reduce the waste going to incinerators or to landfills that are already well over capacity. We ask you to issue an order that embodies the standards set forth in the original draft so that the federal government can take the lead in developing the market that is so critical to paper recycling programs.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns.

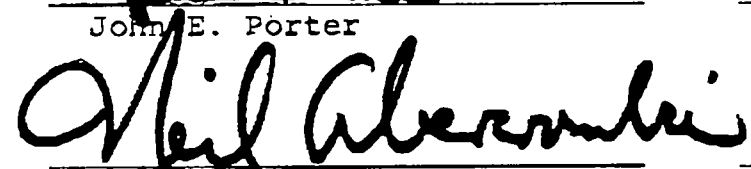
Sincerely,



John E. Porter



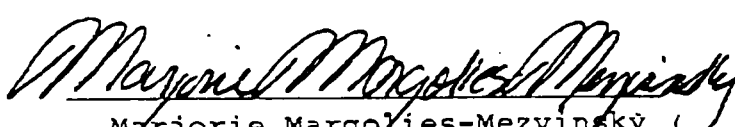
Gerry E. Studds



Neil Abercrombie



Jim McDermott



Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky



Maria Cantwell

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Three

Nathan Deal

Nathan Deal

Marty McEhan

Marty McEhan

Henry Waxman

Henry Waxman

Gary L. Ackerman

Gary L. Ackerman

Tony Beilenson

Tony Beilenson

George Miller

George Miller

Michael Bilirakis

Michael Bilirakis

Ronald V. Dellums

Ronald V. Dellums

Wayne T. Gilchrest

Wayne T. Gilchrest

Porter Goss

Porter Goss

Esteban E. Torres

Esteban E. Torres

Sam Farr

Sam Farr

Barney Frank

Barney Frank

James Traficant

George E. Brown, Jr.

George E. Brown, Jr.

Ed Towns

Edward J. Markey

Edward J. Markey

Frank Pallone, Jr.

Frank Pallone, Jr.

Lynn Schenk

Lynn Schenk

Bernie Sanders

Bernie Sanders

President William J. Clinton
 September 17, 1993
 Page Four

Connie Morella
 Connie Morella

Pete Stark
 Pete Stark

Charles E. Schumer
 Charles E. Schumer

Chris Smith
 Chris Smith

Cardiss Collins
 Cardiss Collins

Louise M. Slaughter
 Louise M. Slaughter

Bruce F. Vento
 Bruce F. Vento

Tom Andrews
 Tom Andrews

Maurice Hinchey
 Maurice Hinchey

Joe Kennedy
 Joe Kennedy

George Hockbrueckner
 George Hockbrueckner

Bill Hughes
 Bill Hughes

John Conyers
 John Conyers

Bill Richardson
 Bill Richardson

Lane Evans
 Lane Evans

Tom Lantos
 Tom Lantos

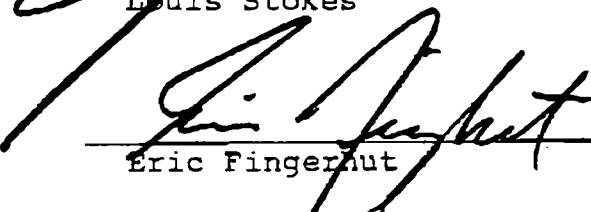
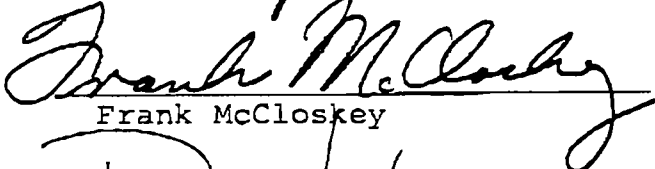
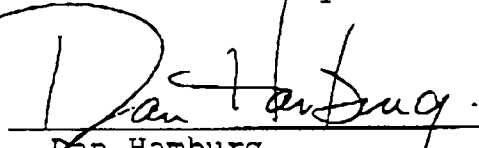
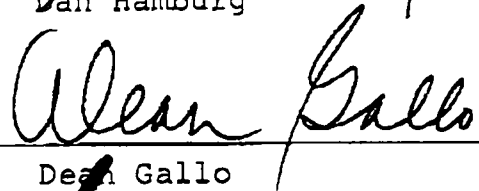
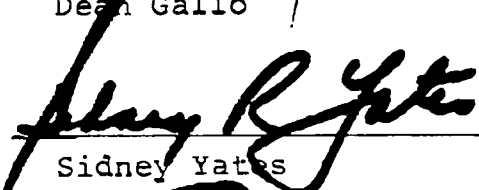
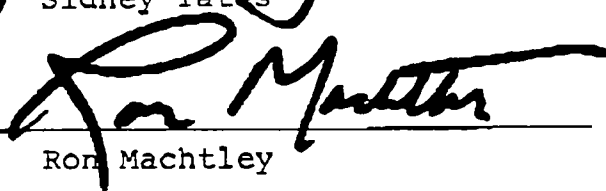
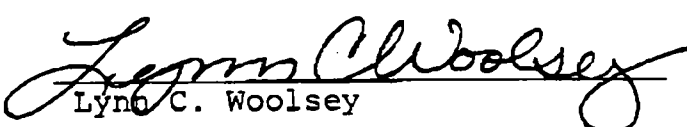
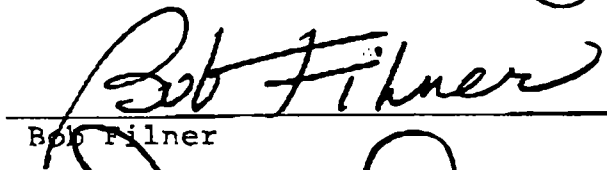
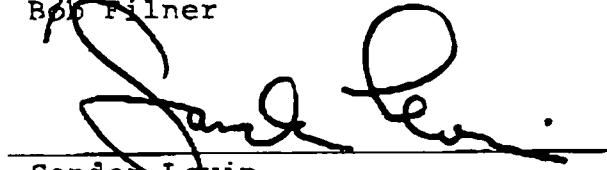
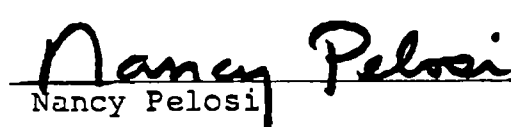
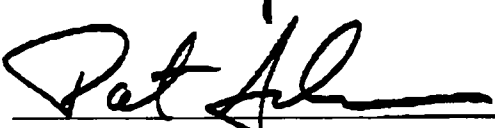
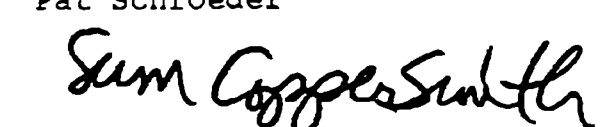
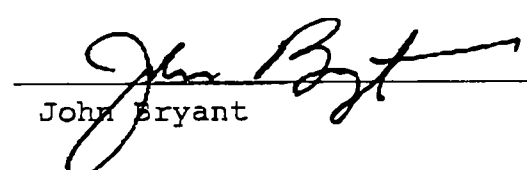
Mike Synar
 Mike Synar

William O. Lipinski
 William O. Lipinski

Anna Eshoo
 Anna Eshoo

Luis V. Gutierrez
 Luis V. Gutierrez

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Five


Louis Stokes
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Dan Hamburg
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Bob Filner
Sander Levin
Nancy Pelosi
Pat Schroeder
Sam Coppersmith
John Bryant

31 August 1993

Pian

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

We are writing to urge you to counsel the President to maintain his commitment made on Earth Day to sign an Executive Order strengthening the federal recycled product procurement program. Many commitments have not been kept; we are beginning to lose faith.

We recently read an encouraging article in the Boston Globe (29 August, p.78-9) about emerging business and expanding profits in the recycled paper industry. In New England alone, at least 4 new pulp processing plants are open or beginning operations soon, with initial capital investments of \$496 million, and hundreds of new jobs. The American Forest & Paper Association says there are 51 expansions or new facilities in the works nationwide. Many of these investments are not being made by the ailing and cautious old-guard of the paper industry, but are new ventures for entrepreneurs and other forward-looking companies. I trust you see the power of a strong federal procurement rule (mandating at least 15% post-consumer recycled content in paper purchases) in maintaining profit-making and job-creating opportunities in the recycled paper industry.

The above-mentioned article notes that we are already recycling 40% of our total paper used nationally each year, two years ahead of paper industry estimates. The industry has done an admirable job because of people like us using ever more recycled paper products, and urging further improvements. Yet, we as individuals can do only so much. The standard of 15% agreed to earlier is not an onerous one, it already represents a compromise with the paper industry lobbyists. Please help us to use our federal government as it should be used, to encourage vital, growing industries, and to protect our environment by encouraging the wise and efficient use of our precious natural resources.

Please let us know how you have advised the President on this matter.

Sincerely,

Alexander O. Abbott
Jennifer K. Melville

Alexander O. Abbott
Jennifer K. Melville

20 Tremont St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

September 22, 1993

Mr. Alexander O. Abbott
Ms. Jennifer K. Melville
20 Tremont Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Mr. Abbott and Ms. Melville:

Thank you for your recent letter in response to the proposed Executive Order concerning new federal standards of the recycling, and acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products.

It is particularly important for the President to receive comments from private individuals, such as yourselves, which enable him to remain responsive to the people he has been elected to serve. Because the selection of a national program, that helps move our nation towards responsible action in protecting our environment, is so extremely important, the Executive Order to which you refer is still under serious development by the appropriate departments of the White House.

These comments, as well as any further suggestions and/or recommendations you have, will be directed to Brian Burke, a staff member within the Office of Domestic Policy, who is responsible for environmental issues. Please do not hesitate to contact him at (202) 456-2995.

Your input is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

QUESTIONS ON REYCLED PAPER

TIME SENSITIVE MATERIAL

**COMMENTS DUE BY NOON TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 21**

**RETURN TO KEN CONNOLLY
OFFICE ON ENVIRONMETNAL POLICY**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ALICE RIVLIN, SALLY KATZEN, T.J. GLAUTHIER, BRIAN
BURKE, JOE STIGLITZ, TRACY THORTON, PETER YU

FROM: KEN CONNOLLY, OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER ON FEDERAL ACQUISITION, RECYCLING
AND WASTE PREVENTION

Attached please find a draft questionnaire to be sent to appropriate industry and environment representatives. The answers to these questions will be useful in determining content standards for Federal procurement of recycled paper and the impact of Federal procurement of total-chlorine-free paper. The questions will be distributed on Tuesday afternoon, September 21, with a response deadline of Thursday, September 23, at 5 P.M. Answers will be circulated for your review on Friday, September 22. The Office on Environmental policy is arranging a meeting to discuss the responses for Monday, September 27.

Should you wish to add additional questions or recommend revisions on the attached questionnaire, please contact me by 12:00 noon Tuesday, September 21.

Thank you.

EXECUTIVE ORDER:
FEDERAL ACQUISITION, RECYCLING AND WASTE PREVENTION
Final Questions

- I. What is the predominant statutory definition of recycled content in use at the federal, state and local level, and in private recycled paper purchasing initiatives? If this definition does not include processed recovered fiber, should it be changed to do so?
- II. From the standpoint of paper producers, is recycling technologically and economically viable over the long term? If paper recycling is economically viable, what near-term factors are inhibiting paper mills from making recycling investments?
- III. Will the Federal government face additional costs if the executive order requires all federal agencies to begin to procure recycled printing and writing paper with a minimum of 15% postconsumer material (pcm)? 20% postconsumer material? If so, how large would the increase likely be?
- IV. Will a shift to a 15% or 20% pcm recycled printing and writing paper procurement standard cause any dislocations in the market? Could it cause job loss in the paper manufacturing industry? Could the standard cause job creation in the collection of pcm, processing of pcm and manufacturing of deinking equipment?
- V. What companies will be able to supply the Federal government with the 15% pcm content printing and writing paper? 20% pcm content? Will the revision of the paper content standards and a mandatory procurement requirement reduce the ability for certain paper suppliers, who had previously supplied paper to the federal agencies, to sell to the federal government?
- VI. If there are technological/economic barriers to the production of 15% or 20% pcm paper, explain their operation in detail. If there are no technological/economic barriers, explain why.
- VII. What has been the experience of other public or private sector recycled paper purchasing initiatives, in terms of: (a) definition used for recycled content, (b) standards, (c) price premiums, (d) grades and quantities purchased?
- VIII. What levels of postconsumer recycled content paper are producers now offering or expected to offer in the future in printing and writing grades? In what quantities?
- IX. If the executive order required all agencies to begin to procure total-chlorine-free paper based on available quantities, would this cause an additional expense to the Federal government? Would this requirement force a change in suppliers of paper to Federal agencies? Answer the same questions if the executive order required agencies to set voluntary goals for the procurement of tcf paper.
- X. How would the tcf mandate or goals mentioned above impact the industry?



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS
(SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST)

FROM: Robert G. Damus *RGD*
Acting General Counsel

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Federal
Recycling, Acquisition and Use of
Environmentally Preferable Products and
Services"

Attached is a proposed Executive order entitled "Federal Recycling, Acquisition and Use of Environmentally Preferable Products and Services."

It was prepared by the White House Office on Environmental Policy, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended.

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have concerning this proposal. If you have any comments or objections, they should be received no later than close of business Friday, July 16, 1993. Please be advised that agencies that do not respond by the July 16, 1993 deadline will be recorded as not objecting to the proposal.

Comments or inquiries may be submitted by telephone to Mr. Mac Reed of this office (Phone: 395-3563; Fax: 395-7294).

Thank you.

Attachments - Distribution List
Proposed Executive Order

cc: Alice Rivlin
Chris Edley
Gordon Adams
John Angell
Martha Foley
T.J. Glauthier
Joe Minarik
Isabelle Sawhill
Nancy-Ann Min
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Counsel to the President

Honorable John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Honorable Jack Quinn
Acting Chief of Staff to the Vice President

Honorable Dinah Bear
Acting Chair
Council on Environmental Quality

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTOR, OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY *KM*

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER ON FEDERAL RECYCLING, ACQUISITION AND USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

On Earth Day President Clinton called for an Executive Order directing every agency of the federal government to increase their efforts to buy and use recycled products. Key offices working with the Office on Environmental Policy have developed the attached proposed Executive Order in fulfillment of the President's directive. This Executive Order sends a strong signal to Federal agencies that they should begin to procure higher quantities of environmentally preferable products, focus on resource conservation, waste reduction and recycling.

Specifically, the proposed Executive Order will:

- o Streamline the EPA guideline process so that recycled products will be listed at a faster rate and require agencies to give preference to these items in making procurement decisions.
- o Direct agencies to set goals for waste prevention and recycling programs and to report their accomplishments.
- o Set new minimum content standards for recycled printing and writing paper and require agencies to buy only recycled paper products.
- o Create a new Council on Environmental Progress and establish a new high level Environmental Executive within each agency responsible for expediting the implementation of this order, existing statutes and future pollution prevention Executive Orders.

I request that you process this Executive Order pursuant to Executive Order 11030, as amended, as soon as possible. Do not hesitate to call me if you have questions.

July 6, 1993

EXECUTIVE ORDER

**FEDERAL RECYCLING, ACQUISITION AND USE OF
ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

WHEREAS, the Nation's interest is served when the Federal Government can make more efficient use of natural resources;

WHEREAS, this Administration is determined to strengthen the role of the Federal Government as an enlightened, environmentally conscious and concerned consumer;

WHEREAS, the Federal Government should -- through cost-effective waste prevention and recycling activities -- work to conserve disposal capacity, and serve as a model in this regard for other private and public institutions; and

WHEREAS, the use of recycled and environmentally preferable products and services by the Federal Government can spur private sector development of new technologies, use of such products and, thus, create business and employment opportunities, enhancing regional and local economies and the national economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, 79 Stat. 997, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Public Law 94-580, 90 Stat. 2795 (1976) as amended, hereby order as follows:

PART 1 - PREAMBLE

Sec. 101. Consistent with the demands of efficiency and cost effectiveness, the Head of each Executive agency shall incorporate waste prevention and recycling in their daily operations and work to increase and expand markets for recovered materials through greater Federal Government preference and demand for such products.

Sec. 102. Consistent with policies established by Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Policy Letter 92-4, agencies shall comply with Executive Branch policies for the acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products and services; and implement cost-effective procurement preference programs favoring the purchase of these products and services.

Sec. 103. The objectives of this order are to create an ongoing Council on Environmental Progress, establish high-level Environmental Executive positions within each agency to be

2

responsible for expediting the implementation of existing statutes and this order.

PART 2 - DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this order:

Sec. 201. "Environmentally preferable" refers to products or services that are less harmful to human health and the environment to use, reuse, operate and maintain, and dispose of in comparison with competing products or services of equal value. Examples of such products may include but are not limited to those using reduced or reusable packaging, china or ceramic vs. paper or styrofoam dishes, plastic vs. wood pallets.

Sec. 202. "Executive agency" means an Executive department, and an independent establishment within the meaning of 5 USC 101, 102, 103(1) and 104(1) respectively.

Sec. 203. "Postconsumer Material" means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of "recovered material".

Sec. 204. "Acquisition" refers to the entire process of procuring items, buildings, systems and services. This process begins with the development of a requirement, including specifications and design and acquisition planning, and ends with delivery and final payment.

Sec. 205. "Recovered materials" are defined as waste materials and by-products which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process (42 USC 6903 (19)).

Sec. 206. "Recyclability" refers to the ability of a product or material to be recovered from or otherwise diverted from the solid waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

Sec. 207. "Recycling" means the diversion of materials from the solid waste stream and the conversion of those materials into beneficial use. Recycling is further defined as the result of a series of activities by which materials that would become or otherwise remain waste, are diverted from the solid waste stream by collection, separation or processing and are used in the manufacture of products sold or distributed in commerce.

Sec. 208. "Waste prevention" also known as source reduction, means any change in the design, manufacturing, purchase or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they become municipal

solid waste. Waste prevention also refers to the reuse of products or materials.

Sec. 209. "Waste reduction" refers to preventing and/or decreasing the amount of waste being generated either through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

Sec 210. "Total chlorine-free" refers to products produced without the introduction of any chlorine-containing compounds in the pulping and bleaching process.

PART 3 - ACQUISITION PLANNING AND AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS

Sec. 301. Acquisition Planning. Agencies developing plans, drawings, work statements, specifications, or other product descriptions shall consider the following factors: elimination of virgin material requirements; use of recovered materials; reuse of product; life cycle cost; recyclability; environmental preferability; waste prevention (including toxicity reduction or elimination); and ultimate disposal as appropriate. These factors must be considered in acquisition planning for all procurements, and in the evaluation and award of contracts. Program and acquisition managers should take a more active role in these activities.

Sec. 302. Affirmative Procurement Programs. The Head of each Executive agency shall develop and implement affirmative procurement programs in accordance with RCRA section 6002 and this order. Agencies shall ensure that responsibilities for preparation and implementation of affirmative procurement programs are shared between the program and requirements personnel and procurement personnel. A process shall be developed by the agencies to ensure implementation and monitoring of the affirmative procurement programs at all stages by the program, requirements and procurement personnel.

(a) Agencies shall establish affirmative procurement programs for all designated EPA guideline items purchased by their agency. For newly designated items, agencies shall revise their internal programs within one year.

(b) For each of the currently designated EPA guideline items, concrete and cement containing fly ash; recycled paper products; re-refined lubricating oil; retread tires; and insulation containing recovered materials; and for all future guidelines, agencies shall ensure that their affirmative procurement programs require the purchase of products meeting or exceeding the EPA guideline standards unless written justification is provided that a product is not available competitively within a reasonable timeframe, does not meet appropriate performance standards, or is not available at a reasonable price.

(c) Agency affirmative procurement programs shall require that contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, issued after the effective date of this order, include to the maximum extent practicable, provisions that contract deliverables including reports, correspondence, invoices, publications, and other documents prepared for the Federal Government, such as proposals, qualification statements, and funding requests, whether solicited or unsolicited, be printed double-sided on recycled paper meeting or exceeding the standards established in this order or preferably transferred electronically in compliance with OFPP approved procurement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transaction sets, where applicable. Where feasible, existing contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements shall be revised to include the same requirement.

Sec. 303. Procurement of Existing Guideline Items. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each Executive agency shall ensure that its agency's affirmative procurement program has been issued in final and is being implemented to the maximum extent practicable.

Sec. 304. Paperless Acquisition System. The Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy shall provide leadership, overall direction and policy for the development of a program to implement a Government-wide electronic acquisition system, the Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) system. The FACNET system shall involve enabling technology and acquisition EDI transaction sets to facilitate the electronic interchange of standard acquisition information between government and industry automated acquisition systems.

(a) The enabling technology shall consist of a computer network, supporting databases and interfaces that interconnect government automated systems to the network.

(1) GSA in consultation with EPA shall establish a centrally maintained, standardized, national supporting database of recycled and environmentally preferable products, including applicable commercial item descriptions (CID), standards and specifications.

(2) This national database shall have the capability to receive and incorporate information on new products purchased and used by other agencies, that are not already contained in the database.

(b) Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, OFPP will provide specific policy guidance on the implementation of the FACNET system by Executive agencies.

(c) Within one year after the effective date of this order, agencies shall have begun to implement the FACNET system and to use it to the maximum extent practicable for procuring recycled and environmentally preferable items designated under this order.

PART 4 - STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNATION OF ITEMS

Sec. 401. Amendment of OMB Circular No. A-119. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director shall amend, as appropriate, OMB Circular No. A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Standards," to encourage Federal agencies to participate in the development of standards for products and services that are environmentally preferable and to encourage Federal agency use of such standards.

Sec. 402. Specifications, Product Descriptions and Standards. Executive agencies shall immediately review and revise Federal and military specifications, product descriptions and standards to enhance Federal procurement of products made from recovered materials or that are environmentally preferable. When converting to a CID, agencies shall ensure that environmental factors have been considered and that the CID meets or exceeds the environmentally preferable criteria of the government specification or product description. For example, paper specifications which contain unnecessarily high brightness standards should be reviewed and revised to accommodate recycled paper that may not be as bright. Agencies shall report annually on their compliance with this section in the report specified in section 503.

(a) If noncompliance with RCRA or this order is identified in a specification, standard, or product description and is brought to the attention of the Council by any government official or private citizen, the Council may notify the agency responsible for the specification that it has 60 days to bring it into compliance with RCRA and this order or to advise the Council why it should not be brought into compliance.

(b) If an agency should be able to bring a noncomplying specification into compliance but cannot accomplish it within 60 days, it is the responsibility of that agency's Environmental Executive to monitor and enforce a plan for compliance.

Sec. 403. Designation of Items that are Environmentally Preferable or Contain Recovered Material. In order to expedite the process of designating items that are or can be made with recovered material, EPA shall streamline the process for designating items under RCRA section 6002. In accordance with this order, EPA shall also identify and develop guidelines for items that are environmentally preferable.

(a) EPA, in consultation with OMB, shall issue a Comprehensive Procurement Guideline designating items that are or can be made with recovered materials, and those that are environmentally preferable.

(1) The interim guideline shall be published for comment in the *Federal Register* within 180 days after

the effective date of this order and shall be updated annually thereafter to include additional items.

(2) Concurrently, EPA shall publish in the *Federal Register* interim Procurement Advisory Notice(s) that recommend recovered material content levels within which the designated recycled product items are currently available. These recommended levels shall be updated periodically to reflect changes in market conditions.

(b) Once items have been designated by EPA through the new guideline process, agencies shall procure these items to the maximum extent practicable and modify their affirmative procurement programs to include these items.

Sec. 404. Minimum Content Standard for Printing and Writing Papers. Executive agency heads shall ensure that within one year after the effective date of this order, agencies shall meet or exceed the following minimum recovered materials content standards when purchasing or causing the purchase of printing and writing papers:

(a) For high speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless, file folders, and white wove envelopes, the minimum content standard shall be no less than 15 percent postconsumer recovered materials. This minimum content standard shall be increased to 20 percent beginning in January 1996 and to 25 percent beginning in January 2000.

(b) For all other printing and writing papers, the minimum content standard shall be 50 percent recovered materials, including 15 percent postconsumer recovered materials. The postconsumer recovered materials content shall be increased to 20 percent beginning in January 1996 and to 25 percent beginning in January 2000.

(1) The decision not to procure printing and writing paper meeting the standards specified in this section shall be based on a determination by the contracting officer that a satisfactory level of competition does not exist, that the items are not available within a reasonable amount of time, or that the available items fail to meet reasonable performance standards established by the agency.

(2) To further agency waste prevention goals, each agency shall not spend more annually for its total procurement of recycled content printing and writing paper than the average of its annual printing and writing paper expenditures for the previous four years, considering inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Sec. 405. Product Testing. The Secretary of Commerce shall maintain the capability within the National Institute of Science

and Technology (NIST) for testing the performance of products containing recovered materials or deemed to be environmentally preferable. NIST shall review and update technical information and data on product availability and standards in conjunction with EPA's issuance of guidelines. NIST shall work with EPA and other public and private sector organizations to conduct appropriate life cycle analyses that will assist agencies in making selections of product and services that are environmentally preferable.

(a) NIST shall coordinate with other Executive and state agencies to avoid duplication with other testing programs.

(b) NIST shall publish appropriate reports describing the testing program, test results, and recommendations for item specifications for use by Federal agencies and other interested parties.

PART 5 - AGENCY GOALS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 501. Goals for Waste Reduction. Each agency shall establish a goal for solid waste prevention and a goal for recycling to be achieved by the year 1995. These goals shall be submitted to the Council on Environmental Progress within 180 days after the effective date of this order. Progress on attaining these goals shall be reported by the agencies to the Council in the annual report specified in Sec. 503.

Sec. 502. Goal for Increasing the Procurement of Recycled and Other Environmentally Preferable Products. Agencies shall strive to increase the procurement of products that are environmentally preferable or that are made with recovered materials as designated by EPA guidelines, and set annual goals to maximize the percentage of these products purchased from their total budgets.

(a) When it is determined by the Council on Environmental Progress that an agency has failed to purchase appropriate amounts of EPA guideline items, the Council will provide written notice to the Agency Environmental Executive. Within 60 days after the receipt of a notice, the Executive must submit a report to the Council on why the items have not been purchased along with a plan for how the agency intends to increase its purchases of the item.

Sec. 503. Goals for Procuring Totally Chlorine-Free Paper Products. Each agency shall establish goals for procurement of totally chlorine-free paper products to be achieved by 1995. Separate goals shall be established for the different categories of paper products, including; printing and writing, tissue and towel, newsprint, paperboard, and packaging. Separate goals may be established for subcategories within these broad categories if the Agency so chooses. These goals shall be submitted to the Council on Environmental Progress within one year after the

effective date of this order. Progress on attaining these goals shall be reported by the agencies to their annual report specified in Sec. 504.

Sec. 504. Annual Reporting Requirements. In accordance with RCRA section 6002 and this order, each Federal agency shall review the effectiveness of its affirmative procurement program and efforts to implement this order, and provide a report regarding its findings to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget. Such report, beginning with a report covering fiscal year 1993, shall be submitted annually for the next four years and transmitted to OFPP and to EPA by January 31 for the preceding fiscal year. Reports required by this section shall be made available to the public.

Sec. 505. Review of Implementation. The President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) will request that the Inspectors General periodically review agencies' affirmative procurement programs and reporting procedures to ensure their compliance with this Executive order.

PART 6 - APPLICABILITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 601. Contractor Operated Facilities. Contracts that provide for contractor operation of a Government-owned or leased facility, awarded after the effective date of this Executive order, shall include provisions that obligate the contractor to comply with the requirements of this order.

Sec. 602. Amendment of OMB Circular No. A-102. The OMB Director shall amend, as appropriate, OMB Circular No. A-102, "Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments," to require State and local governments using Federal funds to comply with RCRA section 6002 and this order.

Sec. 603. Amendment of OMB Circular No. A-110. The Director of OMB shall amend, as appropriate, OMB Circular No. A-110, "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Nonprofit Organizations," to require institutions of higher education, hospitals, and nonprofit organizations receiving Federal grants to give preference in their procurement programs to the purchase of recycled products in accordance with RCRA section 6002 and this order and to establish recycling programs.

Sec. 604. Revision of OFPP Policy Letter 92-4. The Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy shall revise and amend OFPP Policy Letter 92-4 where appropriate to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 605. Retention of Funds. Within 90 days after the effective date of this Executive order, the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA) in consultation with the

Council on Environmental Progress shall develop a legislative proposal, that if enacted, will provide authority for executive agencies to retain proceeds from the sale of materials, recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs and will specify the eligibility requirements for the materials being recycled.

Sec. 606. Model Facility Programs. Each Department and major procuring agency shall establish model facility demonstration programs that include comprehensive waste prevention and recycling programs and emphasize the procurement of recycled and environmentally preferable products and services using the FACNET system.

Sec. 607. Recycling Programs. Each Federal agency that has not already done so shall initiate a program to promote waste prevention and recycling of reusable materials in all of its facilities. The recycling programs implemented pursuant to this section must be compatible with applicable state and local recycling requirements. Federal agencies shall also consider cooperative ventures with state and local governments to promote recycling and waste reduction in the community.

PART 7 - THE ROLE OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS AND THE DESIGNATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVES

Sec. 701. The Council on Environmental Progress. A Council on Environmental Progress (Council) is hereby established. It shall be comprised of the Federal Environmental Executive, a representative from the White House Office on Environmental Policy, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, and the Environmental Executive from each of the following agencies: the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

(a) Authority. The Federal Environmental Executive shall serve in a full time capacity as the Chair of the Council and after consultation with the Council, may add additional agency environmental executives as representatives to the Council.

(b) Administrative Power. Agencies are requested to make their services, personnel and facilities available to the Council to the maximum extent practicable for the performance of functions under this order.

(1) As committees and work groups are established by the Council to fulfill its goals and responsibilities, agencies are requested to designate appropriate personnel in the areas of procurement and acquisition, standards and specification, electronic commerce, facilities management, waste prevention and recycling, and others as needed to staff and work on the initiatives of the Council.

(d) Duties. The Council on Environmental Progress shall:

(1) identify and recommend initiatives for Government-wide implementation that will promote the purposes of this order, including:

(A) the development of a Federal plan for agency implementation of this order and appropriate incentives to encourage the acquisition of recycled and environmentally preferable products by the Federal Government;

(B) the development of a Federal implementation plan and guidance for instituting economically efficient Federal waste prevention and recycling programs within each agency;

(C) the development of a plan for making maximum use of available funding assistance programs, i.e., the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program, that promote the advancement of new technologies for manufacturing recycled and environmentally preferable products and services.

(2) collect and disseminate information electronically concerning methods to reduce waste, materials that can be recycled, costs and savings associated with waste prevention and recycling, and current market sources of products that are environmentally preferable or produced with recovered materials;

(3) provide guidance and assistance to the agencies in setting up and reporting on standardized agency programs and monitoring their effectiveness; and

(4) coordinate appropriate Government-wide education and training programs for agencies.

Sec. 702. Federal Environmental Executive. The Federal Environmental Executive, as designated by the President shall be located within the EPA, and shall review and report annually to OMB, at the time of agency budget submissions, on the actions taken by the Council and by the agencies to comply with the requirements of this order.

(a) A minimum of four (4) full time staff are to be provided by members of the Council to assist the Federal Environmental Executive, one of whom shall have experience in specification review and program requirements, one of whom shall have experience in procurement practices, and one of whom shall have experience in solid waste prevention and recycling. These four staff shall be appointed and replaced as follows:

(1) a representative from the Department of Defense shall be detailed for not less than one year and no more than two years;

(2) a representative from the General Services Administration shall be detailed for not less than one year and no more than two years;

(3) a representative from the Environmental Protection Agency shall be detailed for not less than one year and no more than two years;

(4) a representative from one of the other agencies serving on the Council shall be detailed on a rotational basis for not more than one year.

Sec. 703. Agency Environmental Executives. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the Head of each Department and major procuring agency shall designate an Agency Environmental Executive from among its staff, who shall be placed no lower than at the Deputy Assistant Secretary level or equivalent. The Environmental Executive will be responsible for:

(a) coordinating all environmental programs in the areas of procurement and acquisition, standards and specification review, facilities management, waste prevention and recycling, logistics, and environmental safety;

(b) participating in the interagency development of a Federal plan to

(1) create an awareness and outreach program for the private sector to facilitate markets for environmentally preferable and recycled products and services, promote new technologies, improve awareness about Federal efforts in this area, and expedite agencies efforts to procure new products identified under this order;

(2) establish incentives, provide guidance and coordinate appropriate educational programs for agency employees; and

(3) coordinate the development of standard agency reports required by this order.

(c) reviewing agency programs and acquisitions to ensure compliance with this order.

Sec. 704. Agency Recycling Coordinators. Agency Recycling Coordinators designated by the Agency Environmental Executive shall be responsible for coordinating the development of an effective agency waste prevention and recycling program and emphasizing agencies' purchase and use of recycled and environmentally preferable products and services. Agency Recycling Coordinators and Agency Procurement Executives shall staff the initiatives of the Council on Environmental Progress as appropriate.

PART 8 - AWARENESS

Sec. 801. Agency Awards Program. A Government-wide award will be presented annually by the White House to the best, most innovative program implementing the objectives of this order to give greater visibility to these efforts so that they can be incorporated Government-wide.

Sec. 802. Internal Agency Awards Programs. Each agency shall develop an internal agency-wide awards program, as appropriate, to reward its most innovative environmental programs. Winners of agency-wide awards would be eligible for the White House award program.

PART 9 - REVOCATION, LIMITATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Sec. 901. Executive order 12780, dated October 31, 1991, is hereby revoked.

Sec. 902. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

Sec. 903. The policies expressed in this order, including the requirements and elements for effective agency affirmative procurement programs, shall be implemented and incorporated in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) within 180 days from the effective date of this order. The implementation language shall consist of providing specific direction and guidance on agency programs for preference, promotion, estimation, certification, reviewing and monitoring.

Sec. 904. This order shall be effective immediately.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

B. Burke



TRUCKIN' MOVERS
C O R P O R A T I O N

1031 Harvest St.
Durham, North Carolina 27704
1-919-682-2300
N.C. Wats 1-800-672-0051

September 15, 1993

Bruce Reed
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

I am very concerned that you may be backing up on your commitment to **strengthen the federal recycled product procurement program**. Please understand, we need leadership from the federal government to live increasingly in harmony with our environment.

I run a moving and storage company in Durham, NC. We primarily use paper with 100% post consumer content in our office (eg this letter and envelope). We are doing this because we value recycling and want to encourage demand for recycled paper products.

Please direct the government to use post consumer recycled products. It is the right thing to do.

Sincerely,

Toni Stevens
Vice President, Truckin' Movers Corp.



TRUCKIN' MOVERS
C O R P O R A T I O N

1031 Harvest St.
Durham, North Carolina 27704
1-919-682-2300
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September 15, 1993

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1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Please direct the government to use post consumer recycled products. It is the right thing to do.

Sincerely,

Doug Carlton
President, TMC



SUSAN GOLDING
MAYOR

September 14, 1993

The Honorable Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

re: Support for President Clinton's Original Executive Order
Increasing Post-Consumer Content of Federally-Procured Paper

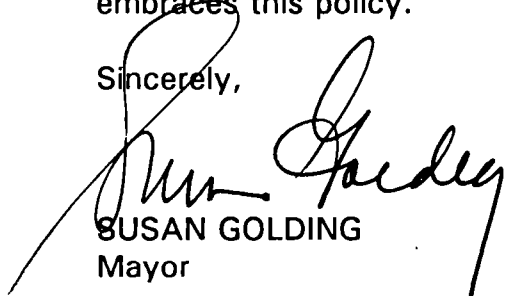
Dear Mr. Reed:

On behalf of the City of San Diego, I would like to convey support for President Clinton's Executive Order to strengthen government paper procurement standards.

More than 30 million tons of paper and paperboard are consumed nationally each year, yet despite significant growth in the collection of waste paper nationwide -- and in the amounts of money invested in recycling machines and mills -- paper continues to comprise an overwhelming percentage of the waste entering our landfills. More than 30% of San Diego's wastestream is paper.

San Diego has long enjoyed having among the highest recycling rates in the nation. The President's Executive Order requiring the federal procurement of paper goods to include specific post-consumer and recovered fibre contents is an important consideration for the environment -- and for those businesses working to establish markets to absorb the stockpile of recycled commodities we are collecting nationwide. Now is the time to start ensuring there are markets available to transform our recyclables into useful products. San Diego enthusiastically embraces this policy.

Sincerely,


SUSAN GOLDING
Mayor

cc: Municipal Waste Management Association


Broward Solid Waste Disposal District

201 S. Andrews Avenue

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301

(305) 765-4202, Ext. 270 • FAX (305) 765-4237

Resource Recovery Board
County Members:

John P. Hart

Lori Nance Parrish

Sylvia Poltner

John E. Rodstrom, Jr.

City Members:

Ron Greenstein

Ilene Lieberman

Jim Naugle

Guy Roper

Frank Veltri

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7871

of pages = 2

To	Bruce Reed	From	Lori Nance Parrish
Co.		Co.	Broward County
Dept.		Phone	305/357-7005
Fax	202/456-7739	Fax	305/357-7295

September 20, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Broward County Resource Recovery Board strongly endorses the Executive Order regarding federal efforts to "Buy Recycled" and set a standard for post-consumer content in recycled paper.

In Broward County, we think "Buy Recycled" is important. We have incorporated "Buy Recycled" into our purchasing system and all Invitations to Bid solicit information about the recycled content of the item being purchased. In the last two years, we have passed two resolutions regarding the purchase of recycled materials.

Paper is far and away the most commonly purchased recycled content item by Broward County offices. It is there that we can make a tremendous impact on reducing the amount of material going into landfills and incinerators.

The people have already spoken. They demonstrated their willingness and ability to provide the raw materials needed to run this process. They have done so well that we have an oversupply of material suitable for use. During the last twelve (12) months, government and business separated and shipped over 71,000 tons of office paper making it the third largest category of material after newsprint and corrugated paper.

Today's "forest" of raw material for paper production is not in the trees, but in the offices of this country. The amount of paper that is used once and then discard would stagger the imagination. We need to "mine" those resources, but the only hole we can dig right now is straight down.

Without a clear and substantial guideline, manufacturers could pass off material that has never left their plants as "recycled." Their version of "recycled" is simply reintroducing scrap material into raw material used at the beginning of the manufacturing process.

According to Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation Act of 1976, post-consumer materials are those which have been separated from the municipal waste stream. It specifically excludes all manufacturing wastes.

To continue separating and collecting and recyclables without market development is futile. We must maximize our natural resources and we are not getting the best value out of anything if we continue to treat our world as a convenience item.

Markets must be developed for products that incorporate post-consumer materials in their manufacture. The future depends on breaking old habits and adapting to new conditions.

The special interests groups would have you think we can go on doing the same old things and get by. We can't. We have to move forward and that means not throwing away or burying valuable resources.

We urge you to hold firm to your original position and include post-consumer standards (at a minimum of 15%) as a part of the Executive Order.

Sincerely,



Lori Nance Parrish
Chair

cc: Robert E. Rubin
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
Bruce Reed
David Gatton
Richard Keller

P.S. Stationary used for this letter contains 25% post-consumer recycled content and the xerographic paper used for the copies contains post-consumer content in excess of fifty (50%) percent.

September 13, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

We would like to join with the other organizations and companies who have contacted you with regard to your planned Executive Order requiring the federal government to purchase recycled printing and writing paper. We too strongly support your initiative in this area, but we firmly believe that only an Executive Order that directs federal agencies to procure paper with the maximum postconsumer content available will support community and office recycling programs in the way that is intended by the Executive Order.

Please do not bend to the pressure of the paper industry and lower the postconsumer content standard for federal purchases below fifteen percent. Fifteen percent is the absolute lowest level of recycled content that will provide the necessary incentive to the paper industry to invest in recycling. We understand that the fifteen percent standard was itself originally a compromise. We echo the concerns of others when we state emphatically that adopting a procurement policy that requires less than fifteen percent postconsumer content, or expands the definition of postconsumer, would be worse for recycling than no action at all.

Local governments and private businesses have invested billions of dollars to develop a collection and processing infrastructure for these postconsumer materials. But still the supply of postconsumer materials, especially postconsumer paper, far outpaces the demand in today's marketplace. Do not undercut your ability to help solve this serious problem by adopting a weak postconsumer recycled content standard for federal paper purchases. We are counting on you to help, not hinder, recycling.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. We urge you to facilitate a meeting between our colleagues with similar concerns who are based in Washington D.C. and members of your staff at the Domestic Policy Council, the National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Office of Management and Budget to discuss this issue further.

Sincerely,

Amy Perry
Solid Waste Program Director
MASSPIRG

Alan Silverstein and Maria Valenti
MassRecycle

Lisa Yane
Co-Chair
Boston Recycling Coalition

MRS. DAVID ROSS INGLIS
101 COLONIAL SQUARE
P. O. BOX 392
EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA 27932-0392

Sep + . 23, 1993

Dear Bruce Reed,

Please do what you
can to see that the 15%
post consumer content in paper
purchased by the U.S. Government
be restored. Ten percent would
increase waste lessen demand
for recycled paper that is
available. Strive for 25%.

Thankyou. Sincerely, Frances Inglis
Member NC EDF board.



Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Asst to the President for Domestic Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

MRS. DAVID ROSS INGLIS
101 COLONIAL SQUARE
P. O. BOX 392
EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA 27932-0392

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

CAVU FARMS
Rt. 3 Box 336
Pittsboro, NC
27312

Brian

Sept 17. 1993

Dear Mr. Reed.

It has been brought to my attention by SunShares. a nonprofit recycling company. that yet another political promise is falling victim to the pressures of lobbyist. The promise I am referring to is the order to strengthen the federal recycled product program and set specific content standards for printing and writing paper. I have been told many times that I don't have the "big picture". but it seems to me that building up the recycling market would stimulate the economy more than the status quo.

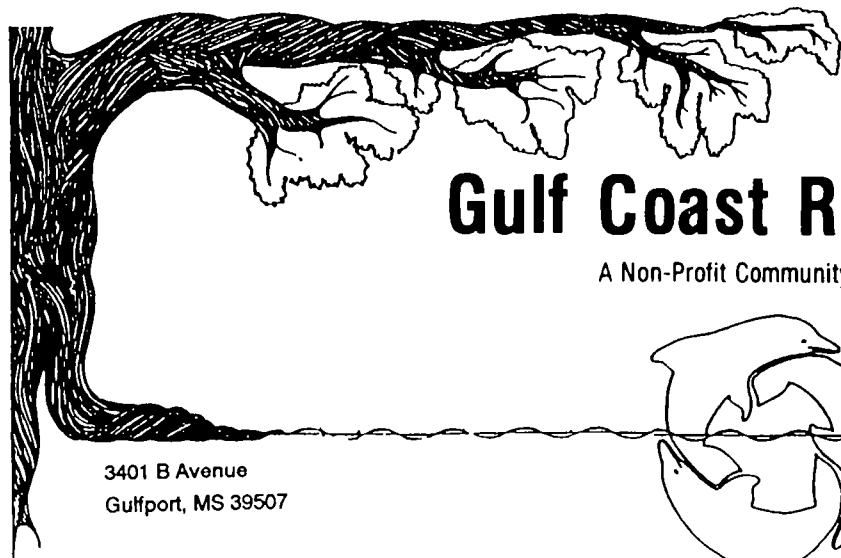
I realize that one voice does not make much of an impression in Washington but hopefully others will add theirs effectively neutralizing the efforts of the paper industry lobbyist. It would be nice to know that for once a campaign promise was kept in black and white without the shades of grey that permeates political offices once the votes are tallied.

Thank you in advance for acting in the best long term interest of the United States.

Sincerely,

David M. Chaffee

David M. Chaffee



Gulf Coast Recycling

A Non-Profit Community Service

3401 B Avenue
Gulfport, MS 39507

Phone (601) 863-8107
FAX (601) 863-8528

September 23, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Ass't. to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Reed,

On July 22, 1993, Vice President Al Gore wrote to me to assure our organization, Gulf Coast Recycling, that the Clinton-Gore administration are fully committed to a policy that encourages the development of new and larger markets for recycled goods through decisive incentive programs. He stated his belief that recycling can and should be good for the environment and good for business as well.

Our organization strongly urges you to support a very strong government procurement standard of 50 percent total recycled content and 15 percent postconsumer or comparable fiber for all uncoated printing and writing papers. By Executive Order the federal government can adopt the National Recycling Coalition's standard of 50 percent total recycled content and 15 percent postconsumer fiber content.

On Earth Day, April 22, 1993, President Clinton committed to sign an Executive Order to strengthen the Federal Procurement Program and to set specific content standards for printing and writing paper. Please urge him to NOT cave in to lobbying efforts by the paper industry to weaken the strength of this order. We understand that the current draft calls for 10 percent recycled content and may even change the definition of postconsumer.

Either of these changes would result in an Executive Order that fails to divert valuable materials from disposal and develop true markets for post consumer materials.

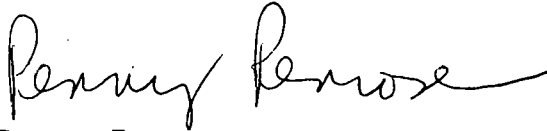


September 23, 1993

Page 2.

This non-profit organization has demonstrated that the recycling industry is an important new source of jobs for the chronically unemployed and a valuable mechanism for environmentally-responsible economic development. We urge you to protect the interests of this important sector.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Penny Penrose". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first name "Penny" and last name "Penrose" clearly distinguishable.

Penny Penrose
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.

Mississippi Gulf Coast RECYCLERS

A Newsletter for Environmentally-Concerned Citizens and Communities

Vol. I: No. 1

September, 1993

1993:

*A million pounds
of office paper recycled
in eight months*

TAKE PRIDE, PARTICIPANTS IN GCR's office paper recycling program! Working together, you have recycled over 500 tons of office paper during 1993. That's a million pounds! That's 1,650 cubic yards of landfill space saved. That's important.

That's also enough paper stacked one foot high to cover one football field.

Participation in the office paper recycling program spans the coast, is voluntary and is the foundation for a unique partnership between our communities' businesses, government installations and Gulf Coast Recycling. Together, we are making a significant environmental impact and also creating an important training ground for GCR staffers who need employment.

Information about the program is available by calling GCR at 863-8107. Collection fees are based on the number of containers your

All Materials Collected by Gulf Coast Recycling

JANUARY- AUGUST 1993

MATERIAL	POUNDS
White ledger.....	335,600
Computer paper.....	302,757
Printers' mix.....	186,852
Laser print	187,380
Corrugated Cardboard....	157,340
Newspaper.....	511,020
Aluminum.....	92,960
Metal cans.....	24,593
HDPE plastic.....	6,003
PETE plastic.....	8,889
Clear glass.....	58,227
Colored glass.....	78,902
Auto batteries.....	6,860

TOTALS:

TONS: 978.69 POUNDS: 1,957,383
Landfill spaced saved: 5,330 cu. yds.

This is more than enough material to cover 3 football fields with a layer of recyclables 12 inches deep!



HOTEL RECYCLER.....

Lounge manager Mary Rudd makes recycling part of the job at the Biloxi Beach Resort Inn, which participates in the hotel-restaurant recycling demonstration project operated by GCR and financed by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.

Rejection's just another word for 'no market'

GCR GUARANTEES THAT ALL materials we accept in our recycling program *will be recycled*. When we do not accept certain types of paper or plastic or other materials, it

is only because we do not have a viable market through which we can guarantee you the ultimate reuse of that material. GCR's public recycling sites are on page 4.

Litter-free in '93 goal of Hancock County

THE VERY ACTIVE AND VERY involved Beautification Committee of Hancock County's Chamber of Commerce offers a choice of anti-litter activities for any resident interested in helping the county meet

its goal to become "Litter-free in '93."

To sign on as a participant, Bay St. Louis-Waveland residents can call Naomi Martin at 467-2537, and county residents can call Linne Swilley at 255-3367.

Please see PAPER, page 4

NOTE: A list of GCR's office paper clients can be found on page 3 of this newsletter.



Brian

Howard Hughes Medical Institute
Research Laboratories

Duke University Medical Center
Post Office Box 3025
Durham, North Carolina 27710

Bryan R. Cullen, Ph.D.
Associate Investigator
(919) 684-3369
Fax (919) 681-8979

September 20, 1993

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

On April 22nd, 1993 President Clinton committed to sign an Executive Order to strengthen the federal recycled product procurement program and to set specific content standards for printing and writing. Unfortunately, it has now come to my attention that this Executive Order may set standards for recycled postconsumer paper content that are too low to have any beneficial impact on recycling of paper waste. It is, in my view, critical that the standard for postconsumer paper content be set at at least 15% and that this be truly recycled paper derived from community recycling programs. Such a standard would meaningfully enhance the economic incentive for paper recycling and have a significant beneficial environmental impact.

Sincerely,

Bryan R. Cullen, Ph.D.
Associate Investigator,
Howard Hughes Medical Institute
Associate Professor,
Section of Genetics and
Department of Microbiology

BRC/sg



Brian

FAX from the office of
CONGRESSMAN GERRY E. STUDDS
237 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Date: September 17, 1993

To: Bruce Reed

From: Rep. Gerry E. Studds

Number of pages which follow: 6

Comments:

For further information: Phone (202) 225-3111 Fax (202) 225-2212

SOUTH SHORE 1-800-794-9911

1212 Hancock Street
Quincy, MA 02169

166 Main Street
Brockton, MA 02401

225 Water Street #401
Plymouth, MA 02360

CAPE COD & ISLANDS 1-800-870-2626

146 Main Street
Hyannis, MA 02601

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

September 17, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On April 21 you announced your intention to issue an executive order "committing every agency of the national government to do more than ever to buy and use recycled products." We applauded this action because it would increase recycling, reduce municipal waste, spur the development of environmental technologies and create jobs.

We were even more pleased to learn that the draft executive order that was circulated in July contained a recycled content standard for printing and writing paper that would make the federal government a leader in helping to reduce the amount of paper sent every day to overburdened landfills around the country. As you know, the draft order required federal agencies to purchase printing and writing paper containing at least 15 percent recycled content derived from "post-consumer" paper -- paper that has been used and discarded by consumers.

Since that time, the paper industry has engaged in a vigorous lobbying campaign to change the standard in a way that we believe would render it virtually meaningless. Their proposal would allow paper to be called "recycled" even if it contained only 10 percent manufacturing scraps or other similar materials never used or discarded by consumers. There are a number of reasons why you should reject this proposal and adhere to the original draft executive order.

First, the purpose of this executive order should be to spur investment in the equipment that is necessary to use recovered postconsumer paper. It is post-consumer waste paper that is clogging our landfills, the type of paper that is the subject of strict recycled content standards already adopted in at least 25 states and countless local governments.

On the other hand, the converting scrap and over-issue material that the industry wants to include in its definition of "recycled" rarely ends up in landfills and in fact has been recycled by the industry for years. Giving "credit" to converting scrap and over-issue material would allow the majority of manufacturers to continue vying for federal business -- under a purportedly tougher recycled content requirement -- without making any additional investment. At the same time, the small number of companies that have already invested \$30 to \$60 million in the sophisticated de-inking technology needed to process post-consumer paper would reap no rewards.

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Two

Second, arguments that the standards in the draft executive order would have dire economic consequences for the paper industry are unfounded. This executive order would set a voluntary standard; a company would have to meet the standard only if it wanted to do business with the federal government. There are no major paper mills that rely on federal government work for a substantial portion of their revenue; in fact, federal, state and local government orders combined constitute only 7 percent of all paper purchases. Clearly, the standard envisioned in the draft order would not economically harm the paper industry.

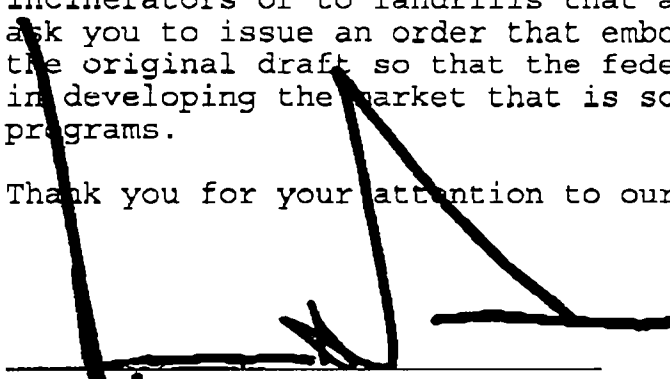
Third, the 15 percent standard is both technologically achievable and the lowest level of recycled content that will provide an incentive to the paper industry to increase investment in recycling. At this standard, the industry can already supply 5.5 million tons of printing and writing paper this year. (The federal government demand is only about 300,000 tons annually).

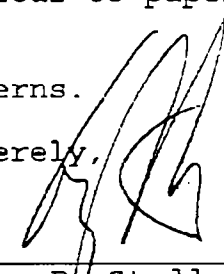
In addition, many of the recycled paper purchasing programs existing in state and local governments and in many of the nation's leading corporations require more than 15 percent post-consumer content. A federal standard that slips below that level would undermine the progress that has been made to date.

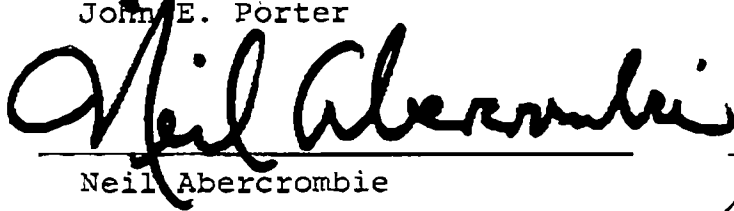
You have the opportunity through this executive order to put the federal government's purchasing power solidly behind efforts to increase recycling of paper products and reduce the waste going to incinerators or to landfills that are already well over capacity. We ask you to issue an order that embodies the standards set forth in the original draft so that the federal government can take the lead in developing the market that is so critical to paper recycling programs.

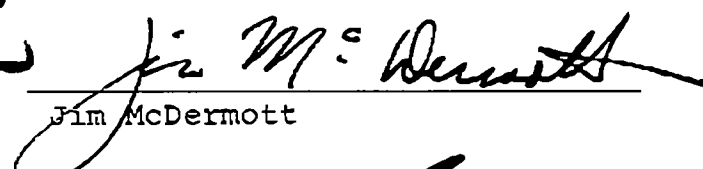
Thank you for your attention to our concerns.

Sincerely,



John E. Porter

Gerry E. Studds

Neil Abercrombie

Jim McDermott

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

Maria Cantwell

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Three

Nathan Deal

Nathan Deal

Marty Meehan

Marty Meehan

Henry Waxman

Henry Waxman

Gary L. Ackerman

Gary L. Ackerman

Tony Beilenson

Tony Beilenson

George Miller

George Miller

Michael Bilirakis

Michael Bilirakis

Ronald V. Dellums

Ronald V. Dellums

Wayne T. Gilchrest

Wayne T. Gilchrest

Porter Goss

Porter Goss

Esteban E. Torres

Esteban E. Torres

Sam Farr

Sam Farr

Barney Frank

Barney Frank

James Traficant

James Traficant

George E. Brown, Jr.

George E. Brown, Jr.

Ed Towns

Ed Towns

Edward J. Markey

Edward J. Markey

Frank Pallone, Jr.

Frank Pallone, Jr.

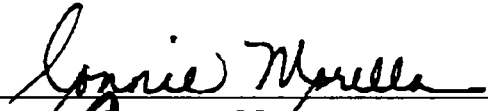
Lynn Schenk

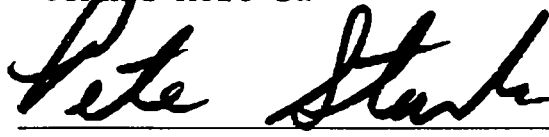
Lynn Schenk

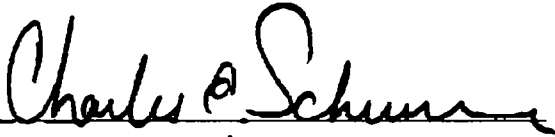
Bernie Sanders

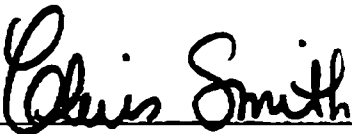
Bernie Sanders

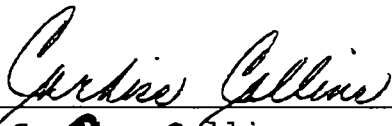
President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Four

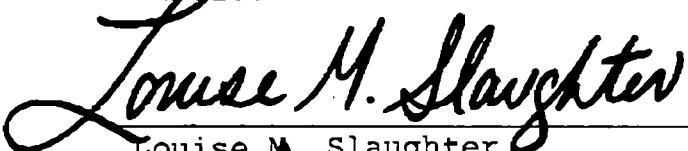

Connie Morella

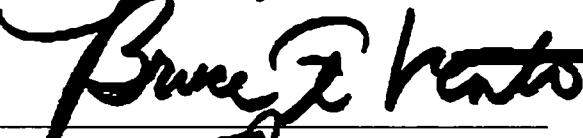

Pete Stark

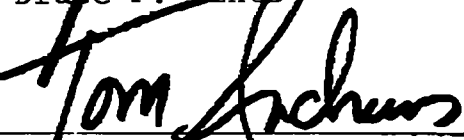

Charles E. Schumer

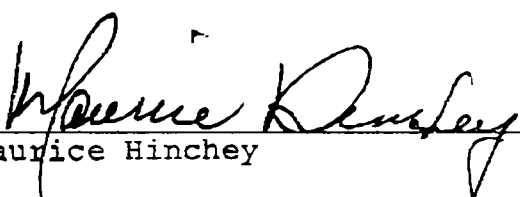

Chris Smith

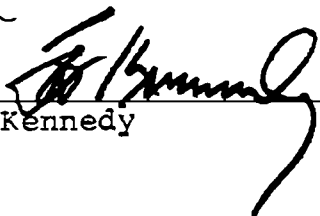

Cardiss Collins

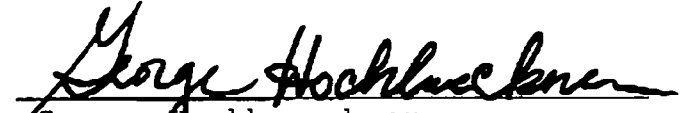

Louise M. Slaughter

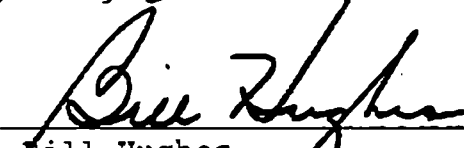

Bruce F. Vento


Tom Andrews


Maurice Hinchey

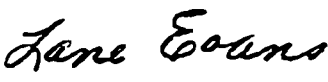

Joe Kennedy


George Hockbrueckner


Bill Hughes

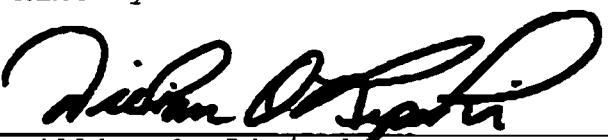

John Conyers

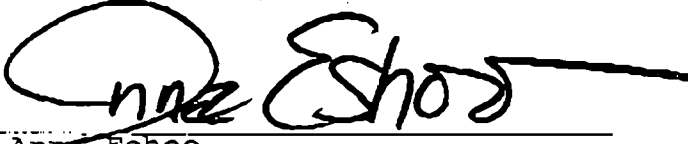

Bill Richardson

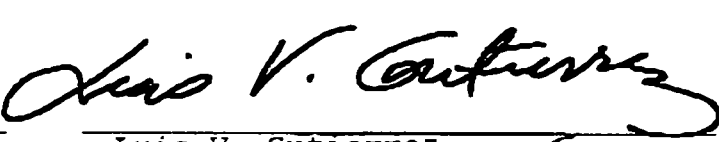

Lane Evans


Tom Lantos

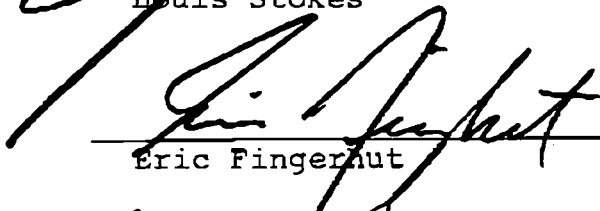
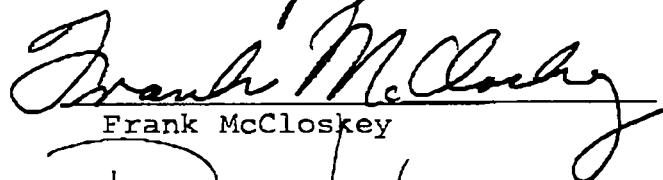
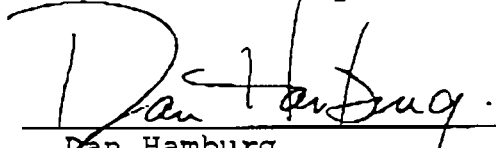
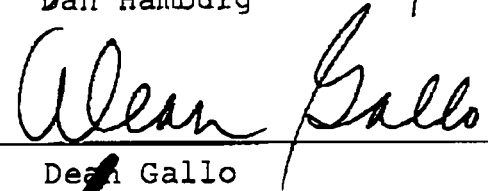
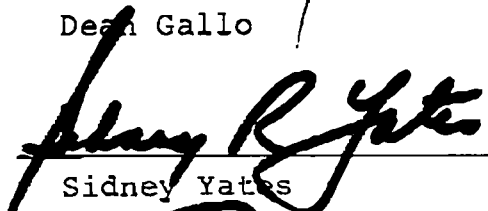
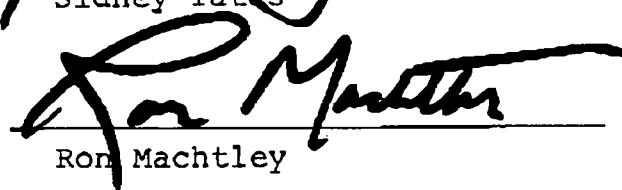
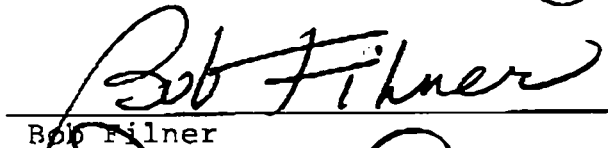
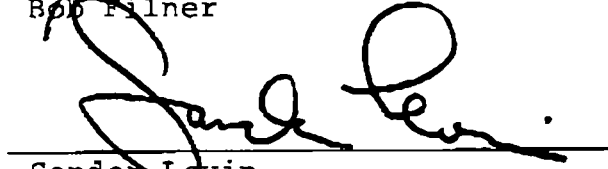
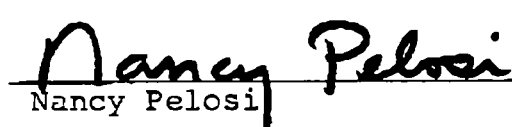
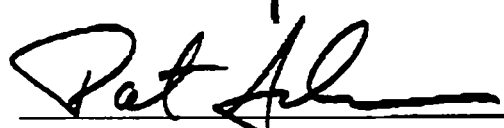
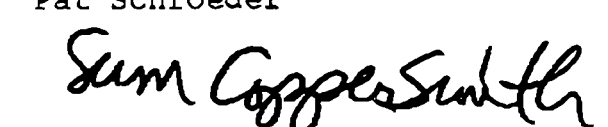
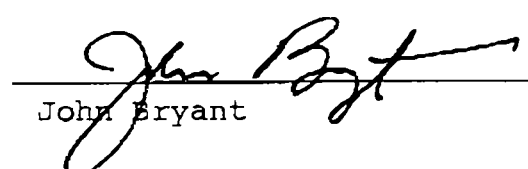

Mike Synar


William O. Lipinski


Anna Eshoo


Luis V. Gutierrez

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Five


Louis Stokes
Eric Fingerhut
Frank McCloskey
Dan Hamburg
Dean Gallo
Sidney Yates
Ron Machtley
Lynn C. Woolsey
Bob Filner
Sander Levin
Nancy Pelosi
Pat Schroeder
Sam Coppersmith
John Bryant

President William J. Clinton
September 17, 1993
Page Six

cc: Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.
Robert E. Rubin, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Council of Economic Advisors
Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Leon E. Panetta, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Kathleen McGinty, Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Joseph Stiglitz, Member, Council of Economic Advisors
Representative John D. Dingell
Representative Al Swift
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Letter from John M. Turner, Georgia Pacific to Brian Burke [partial] (1 page)	Sept. 15, 1993	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Brian Burke
OA/Box Number: 4791

FOLDER TITLE:

Executive order for Recycled Paper Products [5]

2013-1074-S

sb43

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]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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]

**Georgia-Pacific Corporation**

1875 Eye Street N.W., Suite 775
Washington, D.C. 20008
Telephone (202) 659-3600
FAX (202) 223-1398

September 15, 1993

The Honorable Brian Burke
Office of Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Brian:

This letter is to confirm our appointment for 11 a.m. on Thursday, September 16, in Room 213, Old Executive Office Building, regarding the Executive Order on Paper Recycling. I look forward to meeting you personally and appreciate your willingness to meet with us.

I have limited the attendance on our part to the five people, including myself, listed below. The date of birth has been included for security clearance.

Lee Andrews, (b)(6) Executive Vice President, WESVACO
Richard Storat, (b)(6) Vice President, Economics and
Materials, American Forest and Paper Association
Jo Cooper, (b)(6) Vice President, Environmental Affairs,
American Forest and Paper Association
David Modi, (b)(6) Senior Director, Georgia-Pacific
Corporation
John M. Turner, (b)(6) Corporate Director - Government
Affairs, Georgia-Pacific Corporation

If you need additional information or have questions, please call me at 202/659-3600.

Sincerely,


John M. Turner
Corporate Director,
Government Affairs

JTM/gmb

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

September 27, 1993

Mr. J.E. Brinkman, CPPO
Executive Vice President
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.
11800 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22091

Dear Mr. Brinkman:

Thank you for your recent letter in support of the Clinton's Administration's Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention. The President is committed to have the federal government do more than ever to buy and use recycled products. In this regard, you are particularly well informed and knowledgeable about the need for increased recycling through public purchasing. Your recommendations are extremely valuable.

I have asked my colleague, Brian Burke, to call you concerning this important presidential initiative.

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

September 27, 1993

Ms. Susan Golding
Mayor
The City of San Diego, California
202 C Street
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Ms. Golding:

Thank you for your informed letter concerning the Clinton Administration's draft of the Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention. The President is committed to make every federal agency purchase more recycled paper products and thereby increase recycling, reduce municipal waste and spur the development of environmental technologies and create jobs. The city of San Diego is outstanding in this regard.

I have asked my colleague, Brian Burke, to speak with you further concerning this important presidential initiative.

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

September 27, 1993

Mr. Clifton S. Sorrell, Jr.
The Calvert Group
President and CEO
4550 Montgomery Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Dear Mr. Sorrell:

Thank you for your letter in support of the Clinton Administration's Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention. The President is committed to have the federal government do more than ever to buy and use recycled products.

The Calvert Group should be commended for its membership among those who have strong recycling programs. Accordingly, your comments are both informative and extremely valuable to us.

I have asked my colleague, Brian Burke, to further discuss these issues with you. Thank you for your comments in this regard.

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

September 22, 1993

Mr. J.E. Brinkman, CPPO
Executive Vice President
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.
11800 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22091

Dear Mr. Brinkman:

Thank you for your recent letter supporting the proposed Executive Order concerning new federal standards of the recycling, and acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products.

As an organization that is particularly knowledgeable of the need to revise national standards of recycling through public purchasing, your recommendations are extremely valuable to the President as he grapples with this pressing issue.

As the President continues work on development of a national program for recycling, any further suggestions and/or recommendations you have will be greatly appreciated.

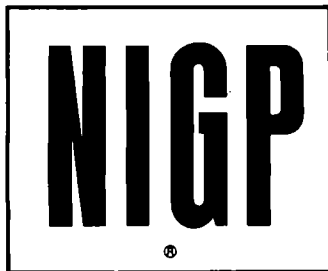
Sincerely,

I have asked my colleague, Brian Burke, to call you concerning this important presidential initiative.

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

Letter in support of the Clinton Administration's Executive Order on Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention. The President is committed to have the federal government do more to buy and use recycled products.

No #)
In this regard
NIGP



Brian

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING, INC.

11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE • RESTON, VIRGINIA 22091 • (703) 715-9400 • Fax: (703) 715-9897

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Executive Vice President

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The University of Texas Health
Science Center at San Antonio

STEFAN ROLLWAGE, CPPO

Director, Acquisitions 2000 Project
Supply and Services Canada
Hull, Quebec

ROBERT J. SHARPLESS, CPPO

Deputy Director
Material Management Division
Georgia Department of Administrative
Services, Atlanta

*CURTIS L. WALSH, CPPO

Assistant Director of
General Services
County of Henrico
Richmond, Virginia

RONALD L. WATKINS, CPPO

Business Services Administrator
Laramie County School District #1
Cheyenne, Wyoming

*Past President

September 1, 1993

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President,
For Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

RE: The Executive Order on Purchasing of Recycled Paper

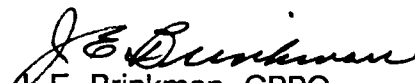
The National Institute for Governmental Purchasing, Inc. (NIGP) has been requested to make its position on the purchasing of paper and paper products with postconsumer recycled content known to you.

NIGP, with members at all levels of public purchasing (Federal, State, and Local Governments), has been a consistent supporter in the effort to reduce the accumulation of solid waste through recycling.

Indeed, the Board of Directors of this Institute adopted a Resolution in 1992 urging public purchasers to take an active role by purchasing paper with post-consumer recycled content.

Consistent with our Resolution, we are urging the President to continue to recognize the urgency of the solid waste problems in America and to include in his Executive Order on Recycled Paper Purchasing mandatory percentages of postconsumer waste that will move the program steadily forward.

Sincerely,


J. E. Brinkman, CPPO
Executive Vice President



49th ANNUAL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM
AND PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN • JULY 16-20, 1994

Founded 1944

 Printed on 100% Recycled Paper

September 22, 1993

Ms. Susan Golding
Mayor
The City of San Diego, California
202 C Street
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Ms. Golding:

Thank you for your recent letter supporting the proposed Executive Order concerning ~~new federal standards of the recycling, and acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products.~~

~~As a city that practices recycling guidelines that go beyond those articulated in the proposed Executive Order, your city serves as a shining example of how standards such as these proposed can be successful and beneficial to both the environment and the business community.~~

~~As the President continues work on development of a national program for recycling, any further suggestions you have will be greatly appreciated.~~

Sincerely,

I have asked my colleague, Brian Burke, to ^{talk with} you further concerning this important Presidential initiative.

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

~~The City of San Diego is~~ outstanding in this regard

development of environmental technologies and create jobs.

Paper and thereby increase recycling. Reduce municipal waste and spray they

draft Executive Order on Federal Acquisition Recycling and Waste Prevention

the Clinton Administration's commitment to assure that the

The President

is committed to make every federal agency

purchase

more recycled products

Brian

Post-It™ Brand
Fax Transmittal Memo 7672
To Bruce Reed
Company
Location
Fax #
Telephone #
Comments

No. of Pages 1
From Mayor Golding
Company
Location San Diego
Fax #
Today's Date 9/15 Time 320
Dept. Charge
Telephone # 619-236-7751
Original Disposition: ☐ Destroy ☐ Return ☐ Call for pickup

Time Sensitive



SUSAN GOLDING
MAYOR

September 14, 1993

The Honorable Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

re: Support for President Clinton's Original Executive Order
Increasing Post-Consumer Content of Federally-Procured Paper

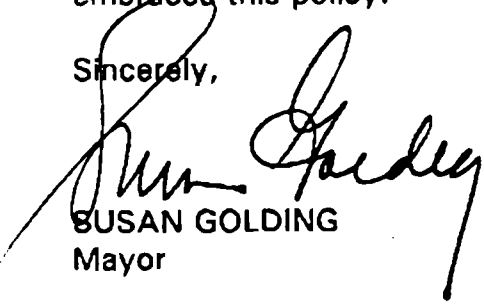
Dear Mr. Reed:

On behalf of the City of San Diego, I would like to convey support for President Clinton's Executive Order to strengthen government paper procurement standards.

More than 30 million tons of paper and paperboard are consumed nationally each year, yet despite significant growth in the collection of waste paper nationwide -- and in the amounts of money invested in recycling machines and mills -- paper continues to comprise an overwhelming percentage of the waste entering our landfills. More than 30% of San Diego's wastestream is paper.

San Diego has long enjoyed having among the highest recycling rates in the nation. The President's Executive Order requiring the federal procurement of paper goods to include specific post-consumer and recovered fibre contents is an important consideration for the environment -- and for those businesses working to establish markets to absorb the stockpile of recycled commodities we are collecting nationwide. Now is the time to start ensuring there are markets available to transform our recyclables into useful products. San Diego enthusiastically embraces this policy.

Sincerely,


SUSAN GOLDING
Mayor

cc: Municipal Waste Management Association

September 22, 1993

Mr. Clifton S. Sorrell, Jr.
President and CEO
4550 Montgomery Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Dear Mr. Sorrell:

Thank you for your recent letter ^{concerning the President's} ~~in support of the proposed~~ ^{intention to issue an Executive Order} ~~Executive Order concerning new federal standards of the~~ ^{on Federal} ~~recycling, and acquisition and use of environmentally preferable~~ ^{Acquisition,} ~~products.~~ ^{Recycling and Waste Prevention.}

~~The Calvert Group should be commended for its~~ ^{As an organization that has adopted guidelines similar to those} ~~articulated in the proposed Executive Order, your comments are~~ ^{both informative and extremely valuable to the President as he} ~~grappling with this important issue.~~ ^{grapples with this important issue.}

~~Suggestions from informed citizens such as yourself will enable~~ ^{the President to develop a policy both substantive in nature and} ~~the President to develop a policy both substantive in nature and~~ ^{beneficial in results. Any further suggestions you have will be} ~~beneficial in results. Any further suggestions you have will be~~ ^{greatly appreciated.} ~~greatly appreciated.~~

Sincerely,

^{membership among those who have} ~~Strong recycling programs.~~

Bruce Reed

Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

^{Accordingly,}

^{to have} ~~the federal~~ ^{government} ~~do more~~ ^{than ever} ~~to buy and~~ ^{use} ~~recycled~~ ^{products.}

I have asked my colleague, Brin Burke,
to further discuss these issues with you.
Thank you for your ~~very~~ comments in this
regard.



Brian

4550 Montgomery Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
(301) 951-4800

Clifton S. Sorrell, Jr.
President and
Chief Executive Officer

September 16, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

I have just written a letter to President Clinton expressing alarm resulting from the September 12, 1993 Washington Post article entitled *White House Backs Off from Recycled Paper Plan*. I wrote to ask the President to honor the promise he made on Earth Day 1993 and not to weaken his draft executive order on the recycled content of paper purchased by the government. On behalf of the 200 employees of the Calvert Group and our more than 200,000 shareholders, I urged him not to reduce the percentage requirements of post-consumer content to 10% nor to change the definition of post consumer waste to include pre-consumer content.

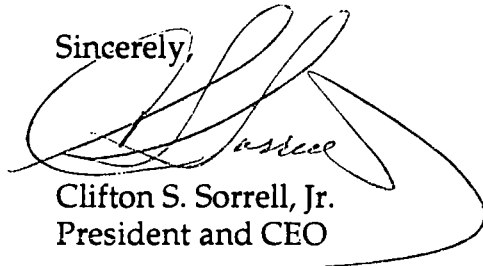
I believe that by setting standards for federal agencies to buy paper with a reasonable content of recycled fiber, President Clinton can send a positive message to businesses and consumers throughout the country. As a company which values the concept and practice of responsible corporate citizenship, we believe that it is important for the Clinton administration to stand as a role model. When our company switched to recycled paper in June of 1990, recycled paper and paper products were not as readily available as they are today. Several of our vendors researched this area and worked hard to obtain the products we requested. Our primary printer now uses recycled paper and non-toxic, soy-based inks for all customers at no extra cost and with no reduction in quality. Today, recycled paper is far more available and not appreciably more expensive because we and others like us believe that it is important to provide a market for recycled paper products. It's the right thing to do.

I encouraged President Clinton to maintain a standard of at least 15 percent postconsumer content in his executive order, the lowest level to still offer the paper industry an incentive to invest in recycling. I believe it is critically important the requirements not be reduced to only 10% recycled content. I feel it is equally important that the definition of allowable recyclable materials not be broadened to include substances such as sawdust. Such a policy will fail to increase demand for postconsumer materials, a needed incentive to businesses and municipalities to continue major recycling efforts which can significantly reduce the amount of paper buried in landfills. Broadening the definition of recycled paper as described in the Post article would allow manufacturers to sell "recycled" paper to the government that would not include materials collected by community recycling programs. Consequently, such a policy would actually penalize communities and companies that have already invested in recycling collection and processing programs.

All fifty states, over 400 local governments and many of the nation's leading businesses have established "buy recycled" programs to stimulate demand of paper containing post consumer materials. Many of these programs are currently purchasing recycled paper with 15 percent or more recycled content. A strong federal recycled paper procurement program could bolster these efforts. A federal standard that falls below the 15 percent level will undermine these valuable initiatives.

Please ask President Clinton to reconsider and to do the right thing. Encourage him to honor his Earth Day commitment to a meaningful recycled paper procurement program within the federal government.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Clifton S. Sorrell, Jr.", is written over a large, stylized, looping flourish that extends from the left and under the signature.

Clifton S. Sorrell, Jr.
President and CEO

Letters to the
President



OSWEGO COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

DONALD F. MOREY
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

MARK LICHTENSTEIN
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
FOR SOLID WASTE

August 31, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

First and foremost, I would like to commend you for your supportive position regarding environmental issues, specifically regarding the recycling industry. As such, it was encouraging to know that your Inaugural invitations were printed on recycled paper.

If I may, please allow me to introduce myself. I am a member of the National Recycling Coalition, Inc. (NRC) Board of Directors, Executive Committee; President of the New York State Association for Reduction, Reuse and Recycling, Inc.; and, a local government official responsible for managing a municipal solid waste management/recycling program in upstate New York. It goes without saying that I am a strong believer in recycling as a professional industry on all levels: national; state; and, local. All are interrelated, and, policy decisions made on any level can produce ramifications widely felt throughout the industry.

In addition, the recycling industry is unique in the sense that it expands across many boundaries: political; social; and, economic. It is not without complicated issues, one of which is the recycled content paper standards and the wide array of formalized "recipes" it could take. The ramifications of such a policy decision -- vis a vis an Executive Order requiring federal agencies to procure paper -- could be astounding.

I would also like to commend you for your initiative to increase the procurement of recycled paper by federal agencies. Moreover, *I strongly urge you to support an Executive Order that requires federal agencies to procure paper with the maximum post-consumer content available since this action would support community-based recycling programs throughout the nation on all levels.* This would be a great leap forward in furthering the recycling industry while, at the same time, developing a national recycling policy.

President Clinton, August 31, 1993, page 2

In support of the National Recycling Coalition's position on this issue, *it is critical that such an Executive Order specifically outlines a two-part paper standard of 50 percent recycled content and at least 15 percent postconsumer content.* This is regarded as the lowest level of recycled content that will provide an incentive to the paper industry to invest in recycling. Many fellow NRC members support more stringent standards; the "15 percent postconsumer recycled content" standard is, in fact, a position of much compromise by many parties involved, including paper industry representatives from large and small companies, as well as, recycling industry representatives from both the public and private sectors.

Stemming from recent indications that you are receiving pressure from segments of the paper industry, it is my understanding that you are considering adopting an alternative standard resembling that proposed by the "virgin" paper industry, *one requiring only 10 percent recycled content and broadening the category of allowable materials.* This type of action would result in an Executive Order that would be detrimental to the recycling industry. It would undermine the significant progress made by both the public and private sectors. Additionally, such an Order would not divert valuable materials from disposal nor support existing recycling markets nor give rise to the development of new recycling markets. An Executive Order, such as this, would be less than appropriate for the furtherance of recycling -- a roadblock to change.

Such a standard would not result in the increased recovery of postconsumer recycled or deinked fiber since it is extremely broad; the "10 percent recycled content" standard could, in fact, be met by using *preconsumer materials only*. In addition, manufacturers that have not yet invested in recycling technologies to support community-based recycling programs will have no incentive to do so; while those who have invested in recycling technologies, enabling them to manufacture postconsumer recycled content products, are placed at a competitive disadvantage. In turn, smaller companies and paper companies that have invested in deinking facilities to further recycling efforts would be setback severely, if not completely, by such a policy.

Meanwhile, both public and private sectors have invested millions of dollars in recycling programs. The materials collected need stabilized market outlets. Unfortunately, the supply of recyclable materials exceeds its demand resulting in a dysfunctional recyclables marketplace, due, in part, to the unlevel playing field that exists.

In order create a healthy marketplace, the demand for postconsumer recycled content purchases must be stimulated and thereby, increased. "Buy Recycled"

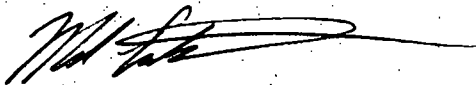
President Clinton, August 31, 1993, page 3

In order create a healthy marketplace, the demand for postconsumer recycled content purchases must be stimulated and thereby, increased. "Buy Recycled" programs are intended to do just that. Many companies and organizations, from both the public and private sectors, have invested heavily in implementing "Buy Recycled" programs, thereby increasing the purchase of postconsumer recycled content products. They, ultimately, have invested in community-based recycling programs -- those which a "10 percent recycled content" standard would completely undermine.

For all the aforementioned reasons and ramifications, I urge you to support the National Recycling Coalition's two-part paper procurement standard of 50 percent recycled content and 15 percent postconsumer content. This standard would result in an actual diversion of valuable commodities from disposal; a redirection towards the remanufacture of new products; and, the conservation of valuable resources.

Please support change for a better tomorrow. Thank you very much for your time and consideration towards this matter.

Sincerely,



Mark Lichtenstein
Director
Oswego County Solid Waste Management Program
Oswego County, New York

President
New York State Association for Reduction,
Reuse and Recycling, Inc.

cc: Honorable Al Gore, Jr., Vice-President of the United States
Honorable Alfonse D'Amato, United States Senator
Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan, United States Senator
Honorable John McHugh, United States Congressman, 24th District
Robert E. Rubin, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Chair, Council of Economic Advisors
✓ Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Leon E. Panetta, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Kathleen McGinty, White House Office of Environmental Policy
EPA Administrator Carol Browner



2530 San Pablo Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94702
510/548-2220

ECOLOGY CENTER

"20 YEARS OF WALKING LIGHTLY"

9/3/93

President Bill Clinton
The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President;

The Ecology Center strongly supports your executive order to establish recycled paper standards for federal government agencies. Requiring maximum recycled content, with a post-consumer recycled fiber content of at least 15%, will create jobs, save energy and resources, and protect the natural environment (which supports us all, whether or not we support it).

The Ecology Center has been a strong environmental advocate for 24 years, and, as the operator of curbside recycling services for the City of Berkeley, we have a direct stake in this matter. We have recently added mixed paper, cardboard, and magazines to the list of materials that we pick up from local residents on a weekly basis. Those materials, in addition to the cans, bottles, and newspaper we have collected all along, total over 500 tons per month.

In view of the fact that recycling is not recycling until the collected material is actually processed into new products, and considering the historical tendency of paper markets to be highly unreliable, we are understandably concerned about the possibility that your administration might relax the minimum recycled content standard at the request of the paper industry. That would be a big mistake, both from an environmental and an economic standpoint.

As has been the case in other industries, once conservation standards are enforced the paper industry will benefit from the changes. Like many U.S. industries, the paper industry has been operating in a short term, maximum profit context. They would do better to adopt a long term, "reasonable rate of return on investment" approach, which is far better for the environment, the economy, and their shareholders. Their own shortsightedness is their biggest obstacle - please don't let it be yours.

In addition to recycled content standards, we urge your administration to encourage the development of tree-free papers, such as those made from kenaf, hemp, and/or cereal straw. The use of these alternative fibers would lessen the pressure on our dwindling forest ecosystems, bolster the agricultural sector, and drastically reduce the quantity of toxic materials, such as sulfuric acid and chlorine, used in the pulping and bleaching process.

We urge you to "hang tough" and use your leadership to enforce maximum recycled content, with a minimum allowable post-consumer fiber content of at least 15%, in all paper purchased by the federal government, and to advocate the increased use of alternative (tree-free) fibers. This is a crucial time for decisive action on your part to promote long-overdue changes in government policy. We're counting on you to protect the environment and the economic vitality of our community - please don't let us down.

Sustainably,

Barbara Hall, Recycling Manager

Christopher Williams, Information Services Coordinator

cc: Al Gore, Jr., Robert E. Rubin, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Bruce Reed, Leon Panetta, Kathleen McGinty,
Hon. Ron Dellums, Hon. Dianne Feinstein, Hon. Barbara Boxer, Resa Dimino (Environmental Action)
printed on recycled paper

September 1, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We, the undersigned organizations and companies, all strongly support your initiative to lead by example by requiring the federal government to purchase recycled printing and writing paper and other environmentally preferable products. An Executive Order that requires federal agencies to procure paper with the maximum postconsumer content available will support community and office recycling programs by providing stable markets for the materials they collect and, as you stated on Earth Day, "... provide a market for new technologies, make better use of recycled materials, and encourage the creation of new products ... and create jobs through recycling." We view this Executive Order as an important first step in developing a national recycling policy, by strengthening markets for recycling in the paper industry.

We are now writing to express our dismay and extreme concern at recent indications that there is intense pressure from segments of the industry for you to retreat from the commitment you made on Earth Day. We would like to meet with members of your administration to discuss our concerns.

It is essential that you maintain a standard of at least 15 percent postconsumer content in the Executive Order. We regard this standard as both technologically achievable and the *lowest* level of recycled content that will provide an incentive to the paper industry to increase investment in recycling. Indeed, many of the undersigned organizations and companies support more stringent standards, such as a 25 percent postconsumer content standard or a dual standard requiring at least 15 percent postconsumer content and a higher percentage of total recovered material. The 15 percent standard originally proposed was, in fact, a middle ground between the standards proposed by some segments of the paper industry and the sectors represented by the undersigned organizations. *Adopting a procurement policy that requires less than 15 percent postconsumer content would be worse for recycling than no action at all.* It would simply not provide the incentive needed to develop the infrastructure required to move recycling forward.

We have learned that you are considering adopting an alternative standard resembling that proposed by some segments of the paper industry, one requiring only 10 percent recycled content and broadening the category of allowable materials. Such changes would result in an Executive Order that fails to conserve valuable materials and develop markets for true postconsumer materials. This standard would, at best, do nothing but perpetuate the status

quo, by allowing manufacturers to sell so-called "recycled paper" to the government that contains no materials collected in community and office recycling programs. Indeed, adopting this standard would actually penalize communities and companies that have invested in recycling collection and reprocessing and reward companies that are opposing change. *In short, anything less than a 15 percent true postconsumer standard would be a severe setback for the recycling movement.*

Over 5,500 community recycling programs are operating in the U.S., reaching more than one third of the U.S. population. Millions of Americans dutifully separate postconsumer materials from household, commercial and industrial waste every day. Local governments and private businesses have invested billions of dollars to develop a collection and processing infrastructure for these postconsumer materials. And recycled product manufacturers have invested in the technologies to turn these materials into new products. Unfortunately, the supply of postconsumer materials, especially postconsumer paper, significantly exceeds demand in today's marketplace.

To correct this imbalance, all fifty states, over four hundred local governments and many of the nation's leading corporations have established "buy recycled" programs. The programs are designed to stimulate demand for paper containing postconsumer materials. They have begun to move the marketplace and stimulate investment in postconsumer recycling technology. But these programs, many of which critically depend on state and local government support, are only a beginning. A strong federal recycled paper procurement program can bolster these efforts. Many of these programs are already purchasing recycled paper with well beyond 15 percent postconsumer content. A federal standard that slips below that level will undermine the progress that states, local governments and private sector purchasers have made to date.

The federal procurement program was established by section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 to use the government's purchasing power to provide an incentive for manufacturers to use recycled materials. The law states, "...each procuring agency ... shall procure such items composed of ... in the case of paper, the highest percentage of the *postconsumer* recovered materials" The law clearly defines postconsumer materials as those materials that have been separated from the municipal solid waste stream, and specifically excludes all manufacturing wastes.

A standard focusing on postconsumer materials will conserve resources and is wholly appropriate, as these materials constitute virtually all of the paper being disposed of in this country. At least 25 states and countless local governments and companies have adopted definitions of postconsumer materials consistent with RCRA. Any expansion of the postconsumer category in the Executive Order would not meet the intent of RCRA and would undermine state and local government and private sector practices.

President Clinton
September 1, 1993
Page 3

Given the level of our concern on this matter, we request to meet with officials in your administration, including as appropriate those at the Domestic Policy Council, the National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Office of Management and Budget, to discuss this critical issue before a final decision is made.

Please feel free to contact any of the signatories to the letter, or the following primary contacts for each of the four sectors represented: U.S. Conference of Mayors (David Gatton, Senior Environmental Advisor, 202/293-7330); Browning-Ferris Industries (Richard Goodstein, Divisional Vice President, 202/223-8151); Environmental Defense Fund (Dr. Richard A. Denison, Senior Scientist, 202/387-3500); National Recycling Coalition (Edgar Miller, Director of Policy and Programs, 202/625-6410).

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNATORIES FROM LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT

Sharpe James, Mayor
City of Newark, NJ
and Chair,
Solid Waste Committee
US Conference of Mayors

David N. Dinkins, Mayor
City of New York, NY

James A. Scheibel, Mayor
City of St. Paul, MN

Donald J. Bouit
Executive Director
League of Cities

Larry E. Naake
Executive Director
National Association of
Counties

Maribeth Rizzuto
President
Municipal Waste
Management Association

Janet Oakley
National Association of
Regional Councils

H. Lanier Hickman
Solid Waste Association
of North America

Elizabeth Kellar
Deputy Director
International City and
County Management
Association

Jean Buckley
Solid Waste Program
Director
City of Bloomington, MN

Gloria Bruley
Purchasing Agent
City of Bloomington, MN

Valorie Gifford
Recycling Coordinator
City of Columbia Heights,
MN

President Clinton
September 1, 1993
Page 4

John Morset
Recycling Coordinator
City of Oakdale, MN

Kris Hageman
Solid Waste Coordinator
City of Plymouth, MN;
Chair, Association of
MN Recycling Managers

Willard Munger
Chair, Environment and
Natural Resources
Committee, MN House
of Representatives

Chuck Davis
Environmental Health
Officer
Wright County, MN

Ruth W. Messinger
Manhattan Borough
President

George Benson
President
Seattle City Council

Sherry Harris
Seattle City Council

Susan Donaldson
Seattle City Council

Margaret Pageler
Seattle City Council

Martha Choe
Seattle City Council

Jane Noland
Seattle City Council

Tom Weeks
Seattle City Council

Jim Street
Seattle City Council

George Hayducsko
Solid Waste Coordinator
St. Croix County, WI

SIGNATORIES FROM PRIVATE COMPANIES

William D. Ruckelshaus
Chairman and Chief
Executive Officer
Browning-Ferris Industries

Alex Cuyler
General Manager
BRING Recycling, Inc.

Alan Davis
President
Conservatree Paper
Company

Roger Telschow
President
Ecoprint

Michael Kopulsky
Chief Executive Officer
Envirothene

Damian Bassett
Vice President, Recycling
Laidlaw Waste Systems

SIGNATORIES FROM ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS

Margaret Morgan-
Hubbard
Executive Director
Environmental Action

Dawn Erlandson
Director, Tax Policy
Friends of the Earth

Ralph Nader
Government Purchasing
Project

President Clinton
September 1, 1993
Page 5

Becky Cain
President
League of Women Voters

Allen Hershkowitz
Senior Scientist
Natural Resources
Defense Council

Ellen McPeake
Director, Finance and
Administration
Public Citizen

A. Blakeman Early
Washington Director
Pollution and Toxics
Program
Sierra Club

Jaydee Hanson
Assistant General
Secretary
United Methodists
General Board of
Church and Society

Stephen Conn
Executive Director
Alaska Public Interest
Research Group

Scott Bernstein
Convenor
Alliance for a Sustainable
Materials Economy

Brian Fagin
Executive Director
Arizona Public Interest
Research Group

Neal Fitzpatrick
Conservation Director
Audubon Naturalist
Society

Mark Dunlea
Secretary
Capital District Greens

Barry Commoner
Director
Center for the Biology
of Natural Systems

Jeff Tryens
Deputy Director
Center for Policy
Alternatives

Ann Hunt
Executive Director
Citizens for Alternatives
to Chemical
Contamination

Joanna Hoelscher
Executive Director
Citizens for a Better
Environment, Illinois

Susan Mudd
State Program Director
Citizens for a Better
Environment, Wisconsin

David Zwick
President
Clean Water Action

Dave Dempsy
Acting Director
Clean Water Action,
Michigan

Steve Grathwohl
President
Conservation Council of
North Carolina

Renee J. Robins
Staff Scientist
Conservation Law
Foundation

Caroline Harwood
Director
Earth Day 2000

John A. Knox
Executive Director
Earth Island Institute

Lee Wasserman
Executive Director
Environmental Planning
Lobby

John Mylod
Executive Director
Hudson River Sloop
Clearwater

Jeanne Wirka
Acting Director
Materials for the Future
Foundation

President Clinton
September 1, 1993
Page 6

Carol Misseldine
Executive Director
Michigan Environmental
Council

Heather Cusick
Director
Minnesota Public Interest
Research Group

Melinda Young
Chair of the Board
New Mexico Public
Interest Research Group

Kevin Bean
Director
New Mexico Public
Interest Research Fund

Judith Enck
Senior Environmental
Associate
New York Public Interest
Research Group

Robert Sidio
Campaign Director
Ohio Public Interest
Research Group

James E. Beard
Director, Energy Project
Oregon Environmental
Council

Joel Ario
Executive Director
Oregon State Public
Interest Research Group

Resa Dimino
Coordinator
Paper Definitions
Working Group

Patricia Imperato
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Resources
Council

Kathy Fletcher
Executive Director
People for Puget Sound

Russel Ziemba
Co-Chair
Rensselaer County
Environmental Action

Caryl Terrell
Legislative Coordinator
Sierra Club, John Muir
Chapter, Wisconsin

John Sherman
Executive Director
Tennessee Environmental
Council

SIGNATORIES FROM RECYCLING ORGANIZATIONS

Marsha Rhea
Executive Director
National Recycling
Coalition

Ellyn Hae, President
California Resource
Recovery Association

Rob Guttridge, Chair
Association of Oregon
Recyclers

Susan Kinsella, Director
Buy Recycled Project
Californians Against
Waste Foundation

Kevin Green, Coordinator
Materials Reuse and
Recycling Program
Center for Neighborhood
Technology

Anne Irving
Executive Director
Chicago Recycling
Coalition

President Clinton
September 1, 1993
Page 7

Linda Christopher
Education Director
Garbage Reincarnation,
Inc.

Shelita Weinfield
Executive Director
I Love A Clean San
Diego County, Inc.

Michael J. Barry
President
Iowa Recycling
Association

Nancy Vandenberg
Principal
Markets for Recycled
Products

Jim Garland
Executive Director
Recyclers of Ingham,
Eaton, and Clinton
Counties, Michigan

Brooke Nash
Executive Director
Solana Recyclers

David Kirkpatrick
Executive Director
SunShares

Jan Glick
Executive Director
Washington Citizens for
Recycling

Anelia Kroeger
Recycling Coordinator
West Hennepin Recycling

Mark Loughmiller
Incoming President
Illinois Recycling
Association

Mark Lichtenstein
President
New York State
Association for Recycling

cc: Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.
Robert E. Rubin, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Chair, Council of Economic Advisors
Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Leon E. Panetta, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Kathleen McGinty, Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Senator Max Baucus
Senator Bill Bradley
Senator John H. Chafee
Senator Dave Durenberger
Senator John Glenn
Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
Senator Carl Levin
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Senator Jim Sasser
Representative John Conyers, Jr.
Representative John D. Dingell
Representative Al Swift
Representative Mike Synar
EPA Administrator Carol Browner

September 22, 1993

State Representative Willard Munger
Minnesota House of Representatives
1121 South 70th Avenue West
Duluth, Minnesota 55807

Dear Rep. Munger:

Thank you for your recent letter in support of the proposed Executive Order concerning new federal standards of the recycling, and acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products.

Because the selection of a national program, that helps move our nation towards responsible action in protecting our environment, is so extremely important, the Executive Order to which you refer is still under serious development by the appropriate departments of the White House.

Your demonstrated knowledge and expertise of this subject, along with other examples of innovative recycling methods by industry, are extremely informative and valuable. As the President continues work on development of a national program for recycling, any further suggestions and/or recommendations you have will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President on Domestic Policy

Brian

Minnesota House of Representatives

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 9/2/93

TO: FAX # 202 456-6515

NAME Bruce Reed

FROM: 612-296-4121

NAME State Representative Munger

SUBJECT: President Clinton's Proposed Executive Order on Federal Recycling, Acquisition & Use of Environmentally Preferable Products & Service

NUMBER PAGES [including this sheet]: ~~2~~ 3

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Willard Munger
State Representative

District 7A
St. Louis County



Minnesota House of Representatives

Dee Long, Speaker

CHAIR, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

COMMITTEES: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE; RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION;
VICE-CHAIR, LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON MINNESOTA RESOURCES;
LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT; LEGISLATIVE WATER COMMISSION

September 2, 1993

Elizabeth Golhl
Committee Administrator

Norma Christensen
Legislative Assistant

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the
President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
VIA FAX: (202)456-7739

Dear Mr. Reed:

President Clinton and Vice President Gore promised new opportunities, new jobs through the introduction of new technologies to protect and preserve our environment.

Yet the opportunity to encourage thousands of community recycling programs, protect our natural forest resources, reduce waste disposal costs, and foster new technology is about to be set aside at the behest of the paper industry. Influential members of Congress and high level Administration officials are caving in to the American Forests and Paper Association.

President Clinton's Proposed Executive Order on Federal Recycling, Acquisition and Use of Environmentally Preferable Products and Services is undergoing significant dilution. Instead of the negotiated 15% post consumer content requirement elevated to 25% by the year 2000, the percentage has shrunk to 10% at all times and a new definition of postconsumer that would include mill scraps and other preconsumer recovered fiber.

I have witnessed firsthand the strong influence of the paper and printing industry on mandatory recycled content legislation. I also know the sincere efforts that many, many communities have taken to separate paper out of their homes, schools and businesses. We cannot let this groundswell of public participation be aborted by an industry that is fearful of moving forward.

A fine example of a new plant about to go on-line, is the Superior Recycled Fiber Corporation (SRFI) of Duluth, Minnesota. This deinking facility will recycle 120,000 tons of scrap paper each year by taking 67% postconsumer waste and reprocessing it to make a high quality pulp suitable for making printing and writing grades of paper. It is a new industry and new jobs for Duluth.

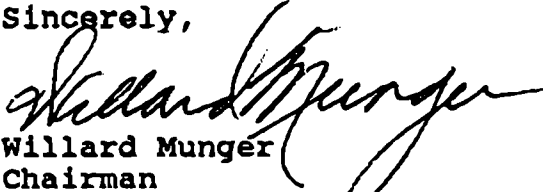
9/1/93

P. 2

I urge you to exert your influence and call for a Capital Hill Review of the Recycled Products Executive Order. Require the same definition for post consumer paper that is in RCRA. Demand government-purchased paper with more than 10% post consumer content now, increasing to more than 25% by the year 2000. Rid our papermaking process of chlorine.

A safe and viable environment for future generations depends on your actions.

Sincerely,



Willard Munger
Chairman

MN House Environment & Natural Resources Committee

C. DEMING COWLES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SIXTH FLOOR
1050 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-1617

September 17, 1993

Mr. Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant
Domestic Policy Council
Office of the President
New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

NO -
~~WAFDA~~ Brian does
fish.
- BR

Dear Mr. Reed:

With the unveiling of the Clinton Administration's "National Performance Review", the Clinton Administration's Community Development Quota (CDQ) program not only meets the Inaugural intentions of "changing welfare as we know it", but it also meets the goals of "Reinventing Government".

In 1992, the Department of Commerce allocated seven and a half percent of the pollock resources in the North Pacific to six newly established CDQ Corporations in Western Alaska. Since its creation, the nation's poorest economic region has experienced an influx of year-round employment, educational and training opportunities, and conscientious conservation of the Bering Sea's natural marine resources. The same goals that \$12.9 Billion in federal grants would do for the next five years through a series of executive orders and congressional implementation of the "Reinventing Government" program are being met simply by allocating a portion of the nation's common marine resource in U.S. waters. And not a cent of Federal monies has been spent to do so.

On October Third through the Sixth, members of the Western Alaska Fisheries Development Association (WAFDA), representative of four of the six CDQ Corporations, will be coming to Washington to meet with members of Congress and the Administration. On their last trip in June, WAFDA officials were fortunate to meet with your office, we would like a chance to meet directly with you to let you know how successful the program has been, and how it may be used as a framework to putting the Administrations goals to work.

We have enclosed a pamphlet that briefly describes the CDQ program and the areas it benefits. Thank you for your consideration. Michelle Sparck or Christen Wilson of my staff will be calling you in hopes of setting up an appointment.

Sincerely,

C. Deming Cowles

C. Deming Cowles
WAFDA Washington Counsel

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This marker identifies the place of a publication.

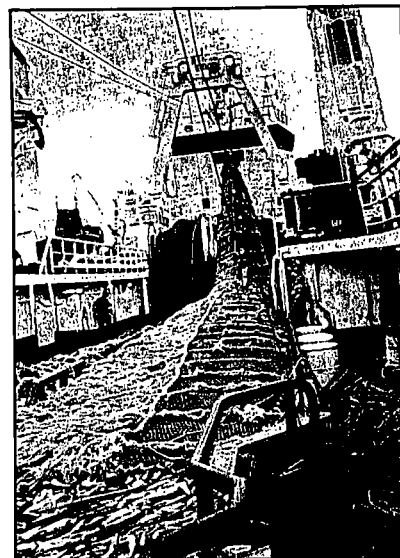
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The CDQ Program

New Economic Potential for Western Alaska

BERING SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN



INTRODUCTION

A Community Development Quota (CDQ) program was implemented in 1992 that thrust participating western Alaska communities into a unique partnership with the multimillion-dollar Bering Sea groundfish industry.

In contrast to their traditional subsistence and small boat commercial fisheries, western Alaska residents will now have opportunities to work on factory trawlers capable of fishing the Bering Sea year-round, in shoreside processing plants, and in related seafood industry operations. With CDQs, Bering Sea coastal communities are partners with established corporations in industrial-scale seafood production—delivering massive quantities of groundfish to consumers efficiently and at the lowest price—and will derive direct economic benefits (estimated at up to \$20 million annually) from a resource located just off their shores.

The CDQ program has been carefully designed to avoid the mistakes of the past. As one CDQ corporation said in its quota application, "....there are far too many monuments to good intentions scattered throughout western Alaska already." To many, CDQs represent the most viable opportunity yet for sustained economic development in western Alaska.



Photos: (above) A cod-end filled with 120 tons of CDQ pollock is hauled on board the F/T Pacific Glacier, owned by Glacier Seafoods, Ltd., and working in partnership with the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation. (below) Commercial fishermen deliver skiff loads of chum salmon to a buying station along the Yukon River. Skiffs and gillnets are the traditional tools for western Alaska commercial fisheries.

BACKGROUND

The concept of Community Development Quotas emerged in the mid-1980s as the Bering Sea groundfish fisheries—long dominated by foreign nations—finally became profitable for the domestic fishing industry. Advocates for rural Alaska wondered if the guaranteed quota concept—based on the experiences in Greenland, New Zealand, Iceland and elsewhere—could be adapted for use in the state. If western Alaska rural communities could implement such a program, they could help diminish chronic unemployment and social problems, and share directly in the harvest of a multimillion-dollar fisheries resource.

During the 1989 Congressional hearings on the reauthorization of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, western Alaskans proposed an amendment expressly allowing the creation of CDQs. The idea, however, was dropped during Congressional negotiations.

In the meantime, the Alaska-based seafood industry launched a campaign to convince the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to split groundfish allocations in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea between shorebased seafood processors and offshore factory trawlers. At its April, 1991 meeting, the council adopted a specific CDQ alternative for analysis as part of the inshore-offshore proposal. The final inshore-offshore

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Mr. C. Deming Cowles
WAFDA Washington Counsel
Sixth Floor
1050 Thomas Jefferson Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Mr. Cowles,

Thank you for the pamphlet on the Community Development Quota program in Western Alaska. I congratulate you on the success of the program. As you know, the Clinton Administration is committed to CDQ programs and has developed a CDQ program in conjunction with the National Performance Review. Your program certainly demonstrates the varied approaches that can generate success in such ventures. As we begin the implementation of CDQ programs, input such as yours is helpful. Thank you for your concern and I wish you success as your group continues to embrace the spirit of "Reinventing Government".

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Brian Burke". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Brian Burke
Domestic Policy Council

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Ms. Eileen McIlvane
Coalition for Jobs and the Environment
211 W. Main Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 645
Abingdon, VA 24210-0645

Dear Ms. McIlvane,

Thank you for your letter regarding recycling. The Administration shares your concerns about the need to increase the market for recycled paper. Accordingly, President Clinton signed an Executive Order on October 20, 1993 which increases the use of recycled paper by the federal government. Beginning December 31, 1994 all paper must consist of at least 20% post-consumer material. This requirement will increase to 30% in 1998. The use of recycled materials by the federal government will serve as an example to the private sector, spurring it to do the same. In addition, the Order calls for awareness and outreach programs to the private sector to facilitate markets for recycled goods. The Executive Order represents the Administration's commitment to our environment and its actions will serve as an example to the rest of the country, thus increasing the market for recycled products. Again, thank you for taking the time to express your concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian Burke". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brian" and last name "Burke" clearly distinguishable.

Brian Burke
Domestic Policy Council



Coalition for Jobs and the Environment

211 W. Main Street, 2nd Floor, PO Box 645, Abingdon, VA 24210-0645
703/628-8996

September 27, 1993

Bruce Reed
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

re: Recycled Paper Purchasing

Dear Mr. Reed:

I am writing to express concern on behalf of the individual and member groups of the Coalition for Jobs and the Environment.

America's waste is outlandish, we cannot continue to throw everything "out". Where, communities are now asking themselves, is "out"? Families used to be able to dispose of their own waste on their land because they discarded so little, everything was reused. Purchases were made from bulk supplies in general stores. Then we entered the "throw it in the 'wastebasket/garbage' era" and deluded ourselves into thinking packaging was fun and no problem. We buy scratch pads, memo pads, doodle pads. We use virgin paper for doodling as we talk on the phone.

Slowly, the American public is waking up from the daydream. One by one, families are realizing that their landfill is filling up and that they need to reuse envelopes, use the back of sheets of junkmail for their shopping and reminder lists, and bring paper to the local recycling drop.

That's the first two arrows of the recycling emblem: reuse, recycle.

It's the third arrow of the recycling emblem that is getting us bogged down: the buy recycled arrow.

Paper collection sites are running out of places to sell their collection. Retailers for recycled paper are finding only the "little guys" are wise enough to want to buy recycled paper.

Brian

The Coalition for Jobs and the Environment is currently soliciting local forward thinking business people in an effort to pool our needs so that we can bulk purchase recycled computer and copy paper and receive quantity discounts.

What is desperately needed is mass buying of recycled paper. Truly recycled paper -- the kind families take to the recycling center.

It will create additional recycling centers, additional paper recycling manufacturing businesses, additional recycling retail sales businesses, i.e., JOBS so desperately needed in America's communities.

It will stop the deforestation of the land and the habit of one-species tree planting for paper. It will stop paper from filling our landfills.

It is the only intelligent thing to do: it creates jobs and protects the environment.

To dilute the definition of postconsumer material effectively destroys the effectiveness of the proposal. If the executive order does not encourage the growth of the "business" of post consumer paper, then it is useless. Actually, it is worse than useless, because once issued, it will effectively destroy the potential for mass purchase of truly recycled paper products at a time when if such market is not established, the market will fold.

In fact, for transient papers such as catalogs, flyers, short-lived memos, there is no reason why the government, and all consumers, are not using 100% post consumer recycled paper.

Diluting the 25% strictly defined post consumer paper requirement is like deliberately tripping the American people as they try to walk through the forest, a forest they dream will be devoid of landfills and clearcutting, a forest they dream will grow and support diverse species once again.

Sincerely,


Eileen McIlvane
Coordinator

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

November 15, 1993

Ms. Eileen McIlvane
Coalition for Jobs and the Environment
211 W. Main Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 645
Abingdon, VA 24210-0645

Dear Ms. McIlvane,

Thank you for your letter regarding recycling. The Administration shares your concerns about the need to increase the market for recycled paper. Accordingly, President Clinton signed an Executive Order on October 20, 1993 which increases the use of recycled paper by the federal government. Beginning December 31, 1994 all paper must consist of at least 20% post-consumer material. This requirement will increase to 30% in 1998. The use of recycled materials by the federal government will serve as an example to the private sector, spurring it to do the same. In addition, the Order calls for awareness and outreach programs to the private sector to facilitate markets for recycled goods. The Executive Order represents the Administration's commitment to our environment and its actions will serve as an example to the rest of the country, thus increasing the market for recycled products. Again, thank you for taking the time to express your concerns.

Sincerely,

Brian Burke
Domestic Policy Council

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Ms. Linda Christopher
Garbage Reincarnation Inc.
P.O. Box 1375
Santa Rosa, CA 95042

Dear Ms. Christopher,

Thank you for your letter expressing your concerns about the level of post-consumer content in recycled paper. In your letter you called for a minimum of 20% post-consumer content in paper purchased by the federal government. On October 20, 1993, President Clinton signed an Executive Order on recycling which mandates a 20 % post-consumer content for paper purchased by the federal government beginning December 31, 1994 and increasing to 30 % in 1998. Through this Executive Order the Administration also hopes to serve as an example to the private sector to spur its use of recycled products. I thank you again for your concerns and assure you that the Administration shares your commitment to recycling in order to preserve our natural resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian Burke". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brian" and last name "Burke" clearly distinguishable.

Brian Burke
Domestic Policy Council

Garbage Reincarnation Inc.

Education, Research, Reuse, Recycling



Post Office Box 1375
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

707.584.8666

Linda Christopher

Education Director



Garbage Reincarnation Inc.

Education ♦ Research ♦ Recycling ♦ Reuse

P. O. Box 1375, Santa Rosa, CA 95402

Main Office: (707) 584-8666 ♦ Recycletown: (707) 795-3660

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC 20500

Mr. Burke:

Hundreds of local governments and major corporations have procurement policies that specify recycled paper content to be well beyond 15% post-consumer content. To mandate a federal standard below the voluntary efforts of private industry is ludicrous.

Indeed even 20% post-consumer will be inadequate in the near future. Soon we will need to consider unbleached, tree-free paper. (That is paper made from annual plants such as straw or kenaf).

But, for now we need an Executive Order that requires

Printed on recycled paper made from 100% unbleached postconsumer waste

a minimum of 20% post-consumer content for uncoated
printing & writing papers purchased for use by the
Federal government

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely,

Linda Christopher

Linda Christopher / Education Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Mr. Ken Kerr
Senior Vice President
Magna Power Company
4365 Executive Drive
Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92121

Dear Mr. Kerr,

Thank you for the news of your agreement to develop clean geothermal power in the Philippines. Your efforts demonstrate the potential for success in combining the goals of clean energy with those of job creation. This Administration supports the use of renewable energy to help clean up the environment and to help create jobs. I wish you continued success in your project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian Burke". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brian" and last name "Burke" clearly distinguishable.

Brian Burke
Domestic Policy Council

Logged/sent 10/13 pr *Slurke-fuji* *not 12*

Magma Power Company



September 5, 1993

Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

As one of America's leading developers of clean, renewable power from natural geothermal steam, Magma Power Company has been working hard to boost U.S. exports of clean energy technologies. As President Clinton has stated, increasing American exports of renewable energy technologies can help reduce the world's reliance on fossil fuels, keep our environment clean, and create more jobs here at home.

We are pleased to announce that we have recently reached agreement to help develop clean geothermal power in the Philippines. In conjunction with the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), Magma Power will build and operate a 231 megawatt geothermal plant on the Philippine island of Leyte. Eleven years after power first comes on line (scheduled for 1996), we will shift ownership of the power plant to PNOC at no cost, thereby transferring clean renewable energy technologies to the Philippine people for their future use. We have enclosed a copy of a news release with more details on this announcement.

Geothermal power will help meet the growing need for electricity in the Philippines. Because it will produce practically no greenhouse gas or other air emissions, our facility will add to efforts to combat global warming. In addition, developing and increasing the Philippines' domestic energy supply will strengthen their national security.

Given the Clinton Administration's leadership on and support for renewable energy, we thought you would be interested in this new project. If you have any questions about Magma Power Company or about this development, please don't hesitate to contact me. We look forward to working with you to provide America with clean and renewable power and to find new ways to encourage U.S. renewable energy exports around the world.

Sincerely,

Ken Kerr
Senior Vice President

Encl.

Magma Power Company



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

September 23, 1993

MAGMA POWER COMPANY SIGNS AGREEMENT TO BUILD AND OPERATE 231 MW GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT IN THE PHILIPPINES

San Diego, CA ...Magma Power Company (NASDAQ:MGMA) today announced that it has reached an agreement with the Philippine National Oil Company-Energy Development Corporation (PNOC) to build and operate a 231 MW (216 MW net) geothermal power plant on the Philippine island of Leyte.

The power plant will be built in two phases, with the first phase consisting of 77 MW (72 MW net) scheduled for start up in July 1996 and the second phase adding an additional 154 MW (144 MW net) for start up in July 1997. The project will be built under a "build, operate and transfer" (BOT) contract. Magma will build and operate the plant utilizing steam supplied by PNOC. Ownership of the plant will transfer to PNOC ten years after commencement of commercial operation of the second phase.

Paul M. Pankratz, Magma's chairman and chief executive officer, stated, "We are pleased to be participating in the geothermal developments in the Philippines to help meet the country's need for new generating capacity. Magma is committed to growing its geothermal power business through investments in the international markets and this agreement in the Philippines marks an important first step."

This agreement incorporates the 70 MW Philippine project announced earlier this year by Magma Power. The development of the project is subject to a number of conditions, including the arrangement of financing.

Magma operates seven geothermal power plants in Southern California on geothermal leaseholds and fee interests held by the Company, and holds additional geothermal leasehold and fee interests in other parts of California and Nevada.

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(619) 622-7800

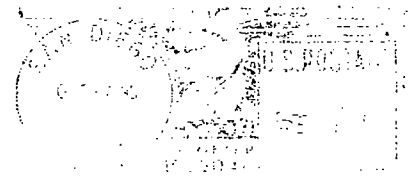
4365 Executive Drive • Suite 900
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Magma Power Company



4365 Executive Drive • Suite 900
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Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



11/11/11 11:11:11

Magma Power Company



September 5, 1993

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Reed:

As one of America's leading developers of clean, renewable power from natural geothermal steam, Magma Power Company has been working hard to boost U.S. exports of clean energy technologies. As President Clinton has stated, increasing American exports of renewable energy technologies can help reduce the world's reliance on fossil fuels, keep our environment clean, and create more jobs here at home.

We are pleased to announce that we have recently reached agreement to help develop clean geothermal power in the Philippines. In conjunction with the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), Magma Power will build and operate a 231 megawatt geothermal plant on the Philippine island of Leyte. Eleven years after power first comes on line (scheduled for 1996), we will shift ownership of the power plant to PNOC at no cost, thereby transferring clean renewable energy technologies to the Philippine people for their future use. We have enclosed a copy of a news release with more details on this announcement.

Geothermal power will help meet the growing need for electricity in the Philippines. Because it will produce practically no greenhouse gas or other air emissions, our facility will add to efforts to combat global warming. In addition, developing and increasing the Philippines' domestic energy supply will strengthen their national security.

Given the Clinton Administration's leadership on and support for renewable energy, we thought you would be interested in this new project. If you have any questions about Magma Power Company or about this development, please don't hesitate to contact me. We look forward to working with you to provide America with clean and renewable power and to find new ways to encourage U.S. renewable energy exports around the world.

Sincerely,

Ken Kerr
Senior Vice President

Encl.

Magma Power Company



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

September 23, 1993

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Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 20, 1993

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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FEDERAL ACQUISITION, RECYCLING, AND WASTE PREVENTION

WHEREAS, the Nation's interest is served when the Federal Government can make more efficient use of natural resources by maximizing recycling and preventing waste wherever possible;

WHEREAS, this Administration is determined to strengthen the role of the Federal Government as an enlightened, environmentally conscious and concerned consumer;

WHEREAS, the Federal Government should -- through cost-effective waste prevention and recycling activities -- work to conserve disposal capacity, and serve as a model in this regard for private and other public institutions; and

WHEREAS, the use of recycled and environmentally preferable products and services by the Federal Government can spur private sector development of new technologies and use of such products, thereby creating business and employment opportunities and enhancing regional and local economies and the national economy;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, 79 Stat. 997, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), Public Law 94-580, 90 Stat. 2795 as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901-6907), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby order as follows:

PART 1 - PREAMBLE

4 | Section 101. Consistent with the demands of efficiency and cost effectiveness, the head of each Executive agency shall incorporate waste prevention and recycling in the agency's daily operations and work to increase and expand markets for recovered materials through greater Federal Government preference and demand for such products.

Sec. 102. Consistent with policies established by Office of Federal Procurement Policy ("OFPP") Policy Letter 92-4, agencies shall comply with executive branch policies for the acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products and services and implement cost-effective procurement preference programs favoring the purchase of these products and services.

Sec. 103. This order creates a Federal Environmental Executive and establishes high-level Environmental Executive positions within each agency to be responsible for expediting the implementation of this order and statutes that pertain to this order.

PART 2 - DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this order:

Sec. 201. "Environmentally preferable" means products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of the product or service.

Sec. 202. "Executive agency" or "agency" means an Executive agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105. For the purpose of this order, military departments, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered under the auspices of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 203. "Postconsumer material" means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. "Postconsumer material" is a part of the broader category of "recovered material".

Sec. 204. "Acquisition" means the acquiring by contract with appropriated funds for supplies or services (including construction) by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase or lease, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated and evaluated. Acquisition begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract.

Sec. 205. "Recovered materials" means waste materials and by-products which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process (42 U.S.C. 6903 (19)).

Sec. 206. "Recyclability" means the ability of a product or material to be recovered from, or otherwise diverted from, the solid waste stream for the purpose of recycling.

Sec. 207. "Recycling" means the series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials in the manufacture of new products other than fuel for producing heat or power by combustion.

Sec. 208. "Waste prevention," also known as "source reduction," means any change in the design, manufacturing, purchase or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they become municipal solid waste. Waste prevention also refers to the reuse of products or materials.

Sec. 209. "Waste reduction" means preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

Sec. 210. "Life Cycle Cost" means the amortized annual cost of a product, including capital costs, installation costs, operating costs, maintenance costs and disposal costs discounted over the lifetime of the product.

Sec. 211. "Life Cycle Analysis" means the comprehensive examination of a product's environmental and economic effects throughout its lifetime including new material extraction, transportation, manufacturing, use, and disposal.

PART 3 - THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE AND AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVES

Sec. 301. Federal Environmental Executive. (a) A Federal Environmental Executive shall be designated by the President and shall be located within the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). The Federal Environmental Executive shall take all actions necessary to ensure that the agencies comply with the requirements of this order and shall generate an annual report to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB"), at the time of agency budget submissions, on the actions taken by the agencies to comply with the requirements of this order. In carrying out his or her functions, the Federal Environmental Executive shall consult with the Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy.

(b) Staffing. A minimum of four (4) full time staff persons are to be provided by the agencies listed below to assist the Federal Environmental Executive, one of whom shall have experience in specification review and program requirements, one of whom shall have experience in procurement practices, and one of whom shall have experience in solid waste prevention and recycling. These four staff persons shall be appointed and replaced as follows:

(1) a representative from the Department of Defense shall be detailed for not less than one year and no more than two years;

(2) a representative from the General Services Administration ("GSA") shall be detailed for not less than one year and no more than two years;

(3) a representative from EPA shall be detailed for not less than one year and no more than two years; and

(4) a representative from one other agency determined by the Federal Environmental Executive shall be detailed on a rotational basis for not more than one year.

(c) Administration. Agencies are requested to make their services, personnel and facilities available to the Federal Environmental Executive to the maximum extent practicable for the performance of functions under this order.

(d) Committees and Work Groups. The Federal Environmental Executive shall establish committees and work groups to identify, assess, and recommend actions to be taken to fulfill the goals, responsibilities, and initiatives of the Federal Environmental Executive. As these committees and work groups are created, agencies are requested to designate appropriate personnel in the areas of procurement and acquisition, standards and specifications, electronic commerce, facilities management, waste prevention, and recycling.

(e) Duties. The Federal Environmental Executive, in consultation with the Agency Environmental Executives, shall:

(1) identify and recommend initiatives for government-wide implementation that will promote the purposes of this order, including:

(A) the development of a federal plan for agency implementation of this order and appropriate incentives to encourage the acquisition of recycled and environmentally preferable products by the Federal Government;

(B) the development of a federal implementation plan and guidance for instituting economically efficient federal waste prevention, energy and water efficiency programs, and recycling programs within each agency; and

(C) the development of a plan for making maximum use of available funding assistance programs;

(2) collect and disseminate information electronically concerning methods to reduce waste, materials that can be recycled, costs and savings associated with waste prevention and recycling, and current market sources of products that are environmentally preferable or produced with recovered materials;

(3) provide guidance and assistance to the agencies in setting up and reporting on agency programs and monitoring their effectiveness; and

(4) coordinate appropriate government-wide education and training programs for agencies.

Sec. 302. Agency Environmental Executives. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each Executive department and major procuring agency shall designate an Agency Environmental Executive from among his or her staff, who serves at a level no lower than at the Deputy Assistant Secretary level or equivalent. The Agency Environmental Executive will be responsible for:

(a) coordinating all environmental programs in the areas of procurement and acquisition, standards and specification review, facilities management, waste prevention and recycling, and logistics;

(b) participating in the interagency development of a Federal plan to:

(1) ~~create an awareness and outreach program for the private sector to facilitate markets for environmentally preferable and recycled products and services, promote new technologies, improve awareness about federal efforts in this area, and expedite agency efforts to procure new products identified under this order;~~

(2) establish incentives, provide guidance and coordinate appropriate educational programs for agency employees; and

(3) coordinate the development of standard agency reports required by this order:

(3) contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements issued after the effective date of this order include provisions that require documents to be printed double-sided on recycled paper meeting or exceeding the standards established in this order or in future EPA guidelines.

Sec. 403. Procurement of Existing Guideline Items. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each Executive agency that has not implemented an affirmative procurement program shall ensure that the affirmative procurement program has been established and is being implemented to the maximum extent practicable.

Sec. 404. Electronic Acquisition System. To reduce waste by eliminating unnecessary paper transactions in the acquisition process and to foster accurate data collection and reporting of agencies' purchases of recycled content and environmentally preferred products, the executive branch will implement an electronic commerce system consistent with the recommendations adopted as a result of the National Performance Review.

PART 5 - STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNATION OF ITEMS

Sec. 501. Specifications, Product Descriptions and Standards. Where applicable, Executive agencies shall review and revise federal and military specifications, product descriptions and standards to enhance Federal procurement of products made from recovered materials or that are environmentally preferable. When converting to a Commercial Item Description (CID), agencies shall ensure that environmental factors have been considered and that the CID meets or exceeds the environmentally preferable criteria of the government specification or product description. Agencies shall report annually on their compliance with this section to the Federal Environmental Executive for incorporation into the annual report to OMB referred to in section 301 of this order.

(a) If an inconsistency with RCRA Section 6002 or this order is identified in a specification, standard, or product description, the Federal Environmental Executive shall request that the Environmental Executive of the pertinent agency advise the Federal Environmental Executive as to why the specification cannot be revised or submit a plan for revising it within 60 days.

(b) If an agency is able to revise an inconsistent specification but cannot do so within 60 days, it is the responsibility of that agency's Environmental Executive to monitor and implement the plan for revising it.

Sec. 502. Designation of Items that Contain Recovered Materials. In order to expedite the process of designating items that are or can be made with recovered materials, EPA shall institute a new process for designating these items in accordance with RCRA section 6002(e) as follows. (a) EPA shall issue a Comprehensive Procurement Guideline containing designated items that are or can be made with recovered materials.

(1) The proposed guideline shall be published for public comment in the Federal Register within 180 days after the effective date of this order and shall be updated annually after publication for comment to include additional items.

PART 4 - ACQUISITION PLANNING AND AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS

Sec. 401. Acquisition Planning. In developing plans, drawings, work statements, specifications, or other product descriptions, agencies shall consider the following factors: elimination of virgin material requirements; use of recovered materials; reuse of product; life cycle cost; recyclability; use of environmentally preferable products; waste prevention (including toxicity reduction or elimination); and ultimate disposal, as appropriate. These factors should be considered in acquisition planning for all procurements and in the evaluation and award of contracts, as appropriate. Program and acquisition managers should take an active role in these activities.

Sec. 402. Affirmative Procurement Programs. The head of each Executive agency shall develop and implement affirmative procurement programs in accordance with RCRA section 6002 (42 U.S.C. 6962) and this order. Agencies shall ensure that responsibilities for preparation, implementation and monitoring of affirmative procurement programs are shared between the program personnel and procurement personnel. For the purposes of all purchases made pursuant to this order, EPA, in consultation with such other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall endeavor to maximize environmental benefits, consistent with price, performance and availability considerations, and shall adjust bid solicitation guidelines as necessary in order to accomplish this goal.

(a) Agencies shall establish affirmative procurement programs for all designated EPA guideline items purchased by their agency. For newly designated items, agencies shall revise their internal programs within one year from the date EPA designated the new items.

(b) For the currently designated EPA guideline items, which are: (i) concrete and cement containing fly ash; (ii) recycled paper products; (iii) re-refined lubricating oil; (iv) retread tires; and (v) insulation containing recovered materials; and for all future guideline items, agencies shall ensure that their affirmative procurement programs require that 100 percent of their purchases of products meet or exceed the EPA guideline standards unless written justification is provided that a product is not available competitively within a reasonable time frame, does not meet appropriate performance standards, or is only available at an unreasonable price.

(c) The Agency Environmental Executives will track agencies' purchases of designated EPA guideline items and report agencies' purchases of such guideline items to the Federal Environmental Executive. Agency Environmental Executives will be required to justify to the Federal Environmental Executive as to why the item(s) have not been purchased or submit a plan for how the agencies intend to increase their purchases of the designated item(s).

(d) Agency affirmative procurement programs, to the maximum extent practicable, shall encourage that:

- (1) documents be transferred electronically,
- (2) all government documents printed internally be printed double-sided, and

agencies shall modify their affirmative procurement programs to require that, to the maximum extent practicable, their purchases of products meet or exceed the EPA guideline standards unless written justification is provided that a product is not available competitively, not available within a reasonable time frame, does not meet appropriate performance standards, or is only available at an unreasonable price.

(b) Concurrent with the issuance of the Comprehensive Procurement Guideline required by section 502(a) of this order, EPA shall publish for public comment in the Federal Register Recovered Material Advisory Notice(s) that present the range of recovered material content levels within which the designated recycled items are currently available. These levels shall be updated periodically after publication for comment to reflect changes in market conditions.

Sec. 503. Guidance for Environmentally Preferable Products. In accordance with this order, EPA shall issue guidance that recommends principles that Executive agencies should use in making determinations for the preference and purchase of environmentally preferable products.

(a) Proposed guidance shall be published for public comment in the Federal Register within 180 days after the effective date of this order, and may be updated after public comment, as necessary, thereafter. To the extent necessary, EPA may issue additional guidance for public comment on how the principles can be applied to specific product categories.

(b) Once final guidance for environmentally preferable products has been issued by EPA, Executive agencies shall use these principles, to the maximum extent practicable, in identifying and purchasing environmentally preferable products and shall modify their procurement programs by reviewing and revising specifications, solicitation procedures, and policies as appropriate.

Sec. 504. Minimum Content Standard for Printing and Writing Paper. Executive agency heads shall ensure that agencies shall meet or exceed the following minimum materials content standards when purchasing or causing the purchase of printing and writing paper:

(a) For high speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless paper, file folders, and white woven envelopes, the minimum content standard shall be no less than 20 percent postconsumer materials beginning December 31, 1994. This minimum content standard shall be increased to 30 percent beginning on December 31, 1998.

(b) For other uncoated printing and writing paper, such as writing and office paper, book paper, cotton fiber paper, and cover stock, the minimum content standard shall be 50 percent recovered materials, including 20 percent postconsumer materials beginning on December 31, 1994. This standard shall be increased to 30 percent beginning on December 31, 1998.

(c) As an alternative to meeting the standards in sections 504(a) and (b), for all printing and writing papers, the minimum content standard shall be no less than 50 percent recovered materials that are a waste material byproduct of a finished product other than a paper or textile product.

(1) The decision not to procure recycled content printing and writing paper meeting the standards specified in this section shall be based solely on a determination by the contracting officer that a satisfactory level of competition does not exist, that the items are not available within a reasonable time period, or that the available items fail to meet reasonable performance standards established by the agency or are only available at an unreasonable price.

(2) Each agency should implement waste prevention techniques, as specified in section 402(d) of this order, so that total annual expenditures for recycled content printing and writing paper do not exceed current annual budgets for paper products as measured by average annual expenditures, adjusted for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index or other suitable indices. In determining a target budget for printing and writing paper, agencies may take into account such factors as employee increases or decreases, new agency or statutory initiatives, and episodic or unique requirements (e.g., census).

(3) Effective immediately, all agencies making solicitations for the purchase of printing and writing paper shall seek bids for paper with postconsumer material or recovered waste material as described in section 504(c).

Sec. 505. Revision of Brightness Specifications and Standards. The General Services Administration and other Federal agencies are directed to identify, evaluate and revise or eliminate any standards or specifications unrelated to performance that present barriers to the purchase of paper or paper products made by production processes that minimize emissions of harmful byproducts. This evaluation shall include a review of unnecessary brightness and stock clause provisions, such as lignin content and chemical pulp requirements. The GSA shall complete the review and revision of such specifications within six months after the effective date of this order, and shall consult closely with the Joint Committee on Printing during such process. The GSA shall also compile any information or market studies that may be necessary to accomplish the objectives of this provision.

Sec. 506. Procurement of Re-refined Lubricating Oil and Retread Tires. Within 180 days after the effective date of this order, agencies shall implement the EPA procurement guidelines for re-refined lubricating oil and retread tires.

(a) Commodity managers shall finalize revisions to specifications for re-refined oil and retread tires, and develop and issue specifications for tire retreading services, as commodity managers shall take affirmative steps to procure these items in accordance with RCRA section 6002.

(b) Once these items become available, fleet managers shall take affirmative steps to procure these items in accordance with RCRA section 6002.

Sec. 507. Product Testing. The Secretary of Commerce, through the National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST"), shall establish a program for testing the performance of products containing recovered materials or deemed to be environmentally preferable. NIST shall work with EPA, GSA and other public and private sector organizations that conduct appropriate life cycle analyses to gather information that will

Sec. 705. Recycling Programs. Each Executive agency that has not already done so shall initiate a program to promote cost effective waste prevention and recycling of reusable materials in all of its facilities. The recycling programs implemented pursuant to this section must be compatible with applicable State and local recycling requirements. Federal agencies shall also consider cooperative ventures with State and local governments to promote recycling and waste reduction in the community.

PART 8 - AWARENESS

Sec. 801. Agency Awards Program. A government-wide award will be presented annually by the White House to the best, most innovative program implementing the objectives of this order to give greater visibility to these efforts so that they can be incorporated government-wide.

Sec. 802. Internal Agency Awards Programs. Each agency shall develop an internal agency-wide awards program, as appropriate, to reward its most innovative environmental programs. Winners of agency-wide awards will be eligible for the White House award program.

PART 9 - REVOCATION, LIMITATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Sec. 901. Executive Order No. 12780, dated October 31, 1991, is hereby revoked.

Sec. 902. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

Sec. 903. The policies expressed in this order, including the requirements and elements for effective agency affirmative procurement programs, shall be implemented and incorporated in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) within 180 days after the effective date of this order. The implementation language shall consist of providing specific direction and guidance on agency programs for preference, promotion, estimation, certification, reviewing and monitoring.

Sec. 904. This order shall be effective immediately.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 20, 1993.

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